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THE OFFICIAL MONTH IN REVIEW

January 1.—**P**RESIDENT Ramon Magsaysay on New Year's Day expressed his fervent wish for everlasting friendship between the Philippines and the freedom-loving countries of the world. The President's remarks were made at 10:45 a.m. during the exchange of toasts between the Chief Executive and the diplomatic and consular corps and their ladies, highlighting the traditional "at home" given in Malacañang by the President and the First Lady on New Year's Day.

This year's "at home" was memorable in more ways than one. For the first time, the native wine, *basi*, rose from its humble barrio beginnings to the heights of ceremonial recognition when the President offered his New Year's toasts with the diplomats over a cup of *basi*. Many of the diplomats themselves also used the native wine while others took champagne. This year's celebration was also the most popularly attended. Fulfilling his pre-election pledge of inviting the people to Malacañang, the President and Mrs. Magsaysay and the Vice President and Mrs. Garcia shook the hands of unprecedented thousands who spilled all over the place virtually filling every nook and cranny in the Palace. People from all walks of life, mostly the poor—including the lame and the infirm—and many wearing wooden shoes, invaded the Palace and felt very much at home. For the first time, visitors remarked that Malacañang had truly become the house of the people. Thousands of people swarmed into Malacañang grounds as the gate of the Palace were flung open by the President the whole day. Although the reception was scheduled to start at 10 a.m., people began gathering at the Palace front door and on the grounds as early as 7:30 a.m. By 9:30 vehicular traffic on Aviles and nearby streets moved at a snail's pace, as hundreds of cars which moved slowly, fender to fender, sought entry into the Malacañang premises. Army officers in gala uniform and Palace aides tried in vain to maintain order. "I have seen nothing like this in Malacañang before," said a Palace oldtimer. Aides finally had to close the front door in the afternoon. The President, upon learning that thousands had been left at the Palace grounds clamoring to see him, promptly went down and in no time was mobbed by wildly cheering admirers. The number of people who streamed through the gates of Malacañang through the whole day was conservatively estimated to be more than 50,000.

The Presidential Complaints and Action Commission began receiving complaints this New Year's Day, immediately after it had set up office in compliance with the President's orders that it get to work immediately. A skeleton staff of the Commission buckled down to work at 6:30 a.m. led by the head of the office, Manuel P. Manahan, despite the fact that New Year's Day is an official holiday. The Commission received 15 complaints denouncing certain individual, national, provincial, and municipal officials; others citing alleged cases of graft and corruption in the following offices—Internal Revenue, Bureau of Prisons, RFC, Manila Hotel, Civil Service, Spanish-American Veterans Pension Board, Bureau of Lands, Bureau of Posts, Psychopathic Hospital, and Bureau of Telecommunications; and complaints touching on election terrorism, illegal fishing, and Moro problems.

January 2.—**T**HE President began his third day in office with an early morning breakfast conference with provincial governors who had come to Manila to attend his inauguration. During the conference, the provincial executives consulted him on matters pertaining to their respective provinces and asked for instructions before they returned to their localities. After the conference which lasted from 7 to 9:30 a.m., the Pres-

ident received several callers who included political leaders and other admirers who had come from various parts of the country to greet him.

About 10:30 a.m., the President conferred with Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro on the reorganization of the Executive Office in order to make it responsive to the more rigid requirements of the new administration.

Shortly before 11 a.m., the President boarded his car and motored to the presidential landing where he took the presidential yacht *Apo* to Mariveles to inspect the government shipyard there. He was accompanied by newspapermen. The President held a conference aboard the yacht with officials and labor leaders of the Metropolitan Water District whom he had summoned in his desire to effect an early settlement of the strike going on in that government firm for the last ten days. At the conference were MWD Manager Manuel Mañosa; Cipriano Cid, attorney for the MWD Employees and Laborers Union; Jesus Perlas, MWD assistant manager; Pedro Rances, assistant treasurer; Jose Dabu, chief accountant; and Felix Morabe, auditor of the MWD Employees and Laborers Union. The President solved the 10-day MWD strike by convincing the union leaders to accept in the meantime one-half of the wage increase that they were asking until an examination of the company's books could be done to determine whether the firm could meet their full demand. The President obtained the workers' assurance that they would return to work immediately pending the outcome of the examination. Aside from the partial increase, other concessions given the firm workers were: (1) additional representation in the company's board from one to two members and (2) construction of a 50-bed hospital for employees and laborers.

The President also held a shipboard press conference at noon. He told the press that he planned to call a Cabinet meeting on January 6 in order to ask his immediate advisers to begin preparing for his state-of-the-nation message. He also said he had asked his Executive Secretary, Fred Ruiz Castro, to drop all his teaching jobs and added that this policy would apply to members of his Cabinet and other top ranking officials of the government. The President said he had asked Secretary Castro to relinquish his teaching jobs "because this administration is waging a fight against great problems and we cannot win by half-fighting. We have to give everything in this fight," he said.

In the afternoon, the President paid a surprise visit on the NASSCO plant in Mariveles, Bataan, and impressed on employees and laborers who saw him the necessity of improving the company's operations and financial position or else it would be leased or sold to private parties to stop further losses. He interviewed the employees on their problems and was told the major ones were lack of business, poor housing facilities, irregular employment for rotation workers, high cost of living in relation to wages. The President said the NASSCO should strive to compete favorably with the drydocks in Hongkong and Japan through more efficient operations and other cost-reducing methods if it wishes to survive. Otherwise the firm would be turned over to private parties to prevent further losses, the President said.

The President, who debarked at 3:55 p.m. from the yacht *Apo*, came upon an enthusiastic crowd of laborers who gave him a big hand as he came down the gangplank. Foreign crewmen of the Monravian ship *Travel Star*, beside which the *Apo*, docked, also greeted him with applause. The President, who came upon a comparatively deserted plant due to the half-day working session, tested its machinery and equipment and descended to the drydock where the ship *General Roxas* was mounted for repair of a gashed belly sustained when it grounded on a reef off Mindoro. He had an air hammer put into operation, with himself testing its strength by inserting a piece of wood under the hammer, and asked that the drydock be filled with water. Then he visited the houses built by the company laborers and heard the NASSCO labor leader, Ricardo Villanueva, complain about inadequate housing facilities. Only two NASSCO officials were on hand to guide the President during his visit. They were Dominador Dinglasan, senior engineer, and Eduardo Mendigarin, superintendent of machinery.

The President declared the period from January 9 to 15, 1954, as Statistics Week, in Proclamation No. 2 he signed before boarding the presidential yacht for Mariveles. The proclamation says that in the interest of a more progressive and prosperous Philippines, it is "desirable to encourage and promote the use of statistical data in the solution of social and economic problems." To attain this objective, the President said, "It is necessary to fully inform the public of the benefits to be derived from a program of statistical promotion and development and to disseminate applications of statistics to the service of human welfare."

The President also appointed Leroy S. Brown as *ad interim* mayor of Basilan City vice Nicasio Valderrosa, resigned. Brown is the first city mayor appointed by President Magsaysay since he assumed office.

January 3.—**T**HE President released a statement of his assets and liabilities showing property worth P39,446.10 and total debts of P13,087.76, leaving him a net worth of P26,358.34 as of last December 30, the day of his inauguration. The President ordered executive officials to bare also their financial situation and gave them up to the end of this month to do it.

There is an existing executive order issued by the late President Roxas requiring such statements from ranking officials, but it has been honored more in the breach than in the observance. President Magsaysay said he would have the executive order revised to extend its scope to "practically all" public servants in the executive department, particularly those in tax-collecting agencies and other offices which provide opportunities for illicit private riches. Thus, all agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and of the Bureau of Customs will be affected. He added that he intends to enforce the order thoroughly and said those who submit suspiciously incomplete statements will have their property inventoried.

The President announced that he will issue an order tightening control of the purchase and disposition of blasting caps and dynamite in order to curb dynamite fishing. He instructed Commodore Jose M. Francisco, Philippine Navy chief, to draft an order requiring permits for the purchase of these explosives by mining firms to be approved by both the Philippine Constabulary chief and the Navy chief. He said these two officials will not have the power to delegate this authority but exercise it themselves.

The President made an informal visit to the U. S. Naval Base in Subic, Zambales, at noon, in an effort "to acquaint the press and myself with the improvements made on this installation by the U. S. government." He said he wanted to brief himself and Manila newspapermen covering Malacañang on the extent of American investment in the defense of the Philippines preparatory to the re-opening of Philippine-U.S. talks on the boundaries of local U. S. bases. Accompanied by Capt. Roger V. Nickerson, base commander, the President was shown around the area, including the Cubi Point project where a 10,000-foot runway is being constructed. He also visited the seabees mess hall and accepted an invitation from the seabees commander, Capt. Madison Nichols, to lunch. With his party of newspapermen, the President lined up for mess, holding a G. I. tin plate. He won the hearts of the American G. I.'s with his amiable and democratic ways. As news of the President's presence spread around the camp, the seabees started fetching their cameras and took pictures of him. Soon, about 80 amateur photographers were gathered around him, taking his picture and asking their friends to pose with him. The President accommodated all comers.

January 4.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay released the following statement:

In consonance with my plan to look into the condition and operation of government-owned or controlled corporations, I requested the management of the Philippine Air Lines to submit to me a report on the financial position of the company with a view to determining its future policies and financial requirements in relation to its present and prospective needs and problems, considering the public interest and the vital role of air transportation in the economy of the country.

As soon as this report is received, it will be referred to the committee consisting of the following: Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez, Acting Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona, and Col. Osmundo Mondonedo, for them to study thoroughly and to make recommendations and comments which will be the basis for future executive action regarding the Philippine Air Lines.

Former Major Jose M. Crisol was appointed by the President in the morning as acting director of the National Bureau of Investigation. The appointment was made on board the Apo as it was steaming towards Manila, bringing the President and his party back from a two-day visit to the NASSCO plant in Bataan and the U. S. Naval Base in Subic. The President moved quickly to appoint an NBI chief after receiving a report from Manuel P. Manahan, head of the Presidential Complaints and Action Commission, regarding the seizure by his office of NBI records following its refusal to yield valuable documents. In his report wired to the President, Manahan expressed the belief that an NBI shake-up was "imperative." The report stated in part: "In order to restore confidence of the NBI back to public esteem, suggest the appointment of spirited public servant for a temporary period while reorganization and clean-up is being effected after which permanent director can be appointed by you."

Manahan transmitted to the President a complaint brought by Mayor Arsenio H. Lacson to the effect that General Alberto Ramos, lately NBI director, had taken away vital papers from his office dealing with the case of Ernesto Ting, well-known Chinese businessman. Manahan said he immediately referred the complaint to Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason, who gave him a letter authorizing the PCAC to seal the NBI's records and investigate the loss of vital papers. The President was told further that the PCAC subsequently secured the NBI record premises and on checking the files verified the loss of Ting's records and discovered other serious anomalies. Justice Tuason has ordered General Ramos to produce the missing papers in 24 hours.

The President pushed on the organization of his administration by inducting into office five key officials, including two Cabinet members, a department undersecretary, a chartered city mayor, and an acting director of the National Bureau of Investigation. Sworn into office were Secretary of Justice Pedro Tuason, Acting Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Leon Ma. Guerrero, Ramon Blanco as mayor of Roxas City, and Major Jose M. Crisol as acting director of the National Bureau of Investigation. In a brief speech marking the induction of Secretary Tuason, the President said he had instructed the new justice chief to "humanize our laws." He said: "I have requested him to give a better chance to our poor people. The rich or the wealthy, the influential, do not need any help because they can help themselves. But the poor people, ignorant of their rights, are sometimes persecuted and oppressed, and that is when they need the support and the helping hand of the Department of Justice."

The President received several delegations which had been seeking to see him since morning. For about two hours, he kept going around the reception hall and down to the social hall of the Palace to receive numerous delegations who had patiently waited for their turn to see him since morning. He received callers until 2 p.m.

The President took time off from his busy schedule to attend to the leisure and cultural needs of the people. He instructed the Philippine Constabulary band under Major Antonino Buenaventura to render free public concerts weekly for the enjoyment of the people. Two of the concerts are scheduled at 4:30 p.m. every Tuesday and Friday at Malacañang Park and at the Malacañang grounds between the Executive Office building and the Press Office, respectively. The third weekly concert will be held at the Luneta at 4:30 p.m. on Sundays.

Malacañang announced the establishment of a "Ramon Magsaysay Welfare Fund," sponsored by unidentified friends and businessmen and intended for the exclusive use of the President in helping any charity or public wel-

fare activity of his choice. The trust fund, according to Atty. Alejandro Fernandez, who is in charge, will serve also as a depository for those who may wish to offer gifts to the President on such occasions as his birthday and the Christmas holidays, inasmuch as the President has established the policy of never accepting gifts throughout his term of office.

January 5.—**T**HE President met with Democratic Party leaders from both the Senate and the House of Representatives and at the close of the conference issued a statement revealing that Senator Fernando Lopez will not seek election as president of the Senate. The President said further that Senator Lopez had released those who had committed themselves to support him for the Senate presidency from their pledges. The meeting was also attended by Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. The President congratulated Senator Lopez and other Democratic Party senators and representatives for their sincere desire to cooperate with the Administration as well as with their Nacionalista colleagues.

At 6 p.m., the President left Malacañang and stood sponsor at a wedding ceremony at the Lady of Sorrows church. After the ceremony, he went to the Winter Garden, where a breakfast was served the wedding guests. Then he motored to Camp Murphy, being concurrently acting defense secretary, to witness the formal turnover of AFP command from Maj. Gen. Calixto Duque to Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas, new chief of staff. The President was accompanied by Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr.

At noon, the President administered the oath of office to Col. Salvador T. Villa as acting general manager of the Manila Railroad Company. Earlier in the morning, he also swore in Dr. Vene Pe Benito as acting governor of Abra, vice Luis F. Bersamin who had been appointed by former President Quirino shortly before elections to take the place of former Gov. Lucas Paredes, who had resigned to run for the lone congressional district of the province; and Benito L. Labao as mayor of Iligan City, vice Benito Ong, resigned. The President also inducted Representative Datu Luminog Mangelen of Cotabato into the Nacionalista Party. Mangelen won as an independent candidate over official candidates of the NP and the LP in the last elections. In the evening, the President administered the oath of office to Mauro Ganzon, former mayor of Abucay, Bataan, as acting provincial board member of the province, replacing Board Member Anastacio Valencia.

January 6.—**I**N a determined move to instill honesty in the government service, the President issued Administrative Order No. 1, requiring all government officers and employees including those in government owned or controlled corporations to make public their financial aspects and liabilities, Malacañang announced this day. The order specified that the financial statements shall be made on or before January 31, 1954, by those who are already in the government service on or before the said date, and upon entrance to duty by those who may be appointed after this date. The reports will be filed in the respective offices of those concerned and shall be renewed annually, indicating changes if any, the order said. The President signed the order on January 5, exactly two days after he himself had set the example by baring publicly his personal finances. The administrative order was issued to prevent government officials and employees from "taking advantage of their positions and enriching themselves while in office," and at the same time "to protect them from malicious insinuations or imputations against their honesty and integrity." (See pp. 11-13, for the full text of the administrative order.)

The President also signed Executive Order No. 4, abolishing the Integrity Board which had been created by Executive Order No. 318 dated May 25, 1950, as amended. The new executive order directs that the records, property, and equipment of the Integrity Board should be transferred to the Presidential Complaints and Action Commission created by Executive Order No. 1 dated December 30, 1953.

About 1 p.m., the President administered the oath of office to Leon L. Fernandez as acting governor of Sulu, vice Hadji Gulamu Rasul, resigned. Manuel L. Solidum, provincial board member of Romblon, was also sworn in as governor of his province, replacing Democrito Castro who had been designated by former President Quirino to take the place of incumbent Gov. Jovencio Q. Mayor when the latter ran for Congress during the last election. Solidum was inducted by Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro.

The President woke up early in the morning as usual. He received numerous provincial delegations which kept streaming in and out of Malacañang the whole day. Headed by senators, representatives, and governors, individual delegations called to consult the President concerning their respective provinces and to say good-bye before returning to their localities. The President also received John M. Allison, U. S. Ambassador to Japan who called to pay his respects. Allison was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance.

The President received visitors up to 2 p.m. In order to have a rest, he left the Palace in the afternoon for an undisclosed place. At 5:20 p.m., the President presided over the first meeting of his Cabinet. After the Cabinet meeting, he administered the oath of office to Maj. Telesforo Tenorio as Manila chief of police, Maj. Eugenio Torres as deputy chief of police, and Capt. Enrique Morales as chief of the detective bureau. Later he boarded the yacht *Apo* in order to be able to work and rest.

January 7.—**T**HE President spent the whole day aboard the yacht which went on a leisurely cruise around Manila Bay. With hundreds of visitors and jobseekers trooping to Malacañang every day, the President found it impossible to perform his important duties. From the yacht, he managed to have a conference with Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro. He also went over the numerous appointments he has to make while his administration is in the process of organization.

The President requested Commissioner of Civil Service Jose Gil to forego his application for optional retirement and remain in his office for the time being. In a letter to Gil, the President asked him "to make a little more personal sacrifice as I wish to take you back to the service knowing, as I do, your long years of faithful, loyal, and efficient service to the government as Commissioner of Civil Service."

Malacañang announced several appointments led by that of Enrique C. Quema, former staff member of the Philippines Herald, as assistant executive secretary. Ismael Mathay, commissioner of the budget under President Osmeña, was named acting manager of the PRISCO, while Commerce Secretary Oscar Ledesma was appointed acting board chairman of this government firm. Director Andres O. Hizon of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey was named acting chairman of the MRR board of directors, and Antonio F. Garcia, former PVB Davao branch manager, was appointed acting administrative officer and member of the PVB.

The new membership of the LASEDECO was also announced by Malacañang. Benjamin Gaston had been named acting general manager and board member while Eligio Tavanlar was appointed acting chairman of the board. The other members of the board are Manuel Q. Tinio, Bienvenido C. Castillo, Eugenio Reyes, and Jaime Ferrer.

Press Secretary J. V. Cruz explained that Secretary Ledesma's designation to the chairmanship of the PRISCO board was an emergency measure and is not to be interpreted as a negation of President Magsaysay's policy of not appointing Cabinet members to government boards. He pointed out that Secretary Ledesma will relinquish the chairmanship immediately after he will have restored normal and orderly operations in the PRISCO.

The President issued Executive Order No. 5, dissolving the Property Requisition Committee in Malacañang and transferring its functions to the different executive departments of the government. The order was issued "to expedite procurement of much-needed equipment and materials for the different operating agencies of the government."

The President took the first step to invalidate sales and leases of big tracts of land in Davao authorized by former President Quirino before his term of office expired on December 30. President Magsaysay was informed that the sales and leases covered 20,000 hectares within the Davao Penal Colony and were authorized by his predecessor last December. On board the yacht *Apo* where he had been resting, he directed Secretary of Justice Pedro Tuason and Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources Salvador Araneta to look into the leasing and sale of parcels of land belonging to the Davao Penal Colony to private persons and corporations. He wanted his two Cabinetmen to take steps to challenge the validity of these land deals on the ground of public policy. He plans to subdivide the larger tracts of land into eight or ten-hectare lots for distribution to the landless, should the leases and sales be cancelled. The President issued the directive as he prepared to leave at 11 o'clock at night for a two-week trip to the South. His itinerary was kept secret to enable him to slip into any place unannounced.

January 8.—**T**HE President left Manila at 12:30 a.m. aboard the yacht *Apo* to visit sites for government industrial and public works projects in the Bicol and Mindanao provinces. Accompanying him on the trip were FOA officials including Col. Henry Brenn, FOA head in the Philippines; Alonzo Taylor, highway expert; and Ward Melody, information officer. Also with the presidential party were National Power Corporation Manager Filemon C. Rodriguez, Governors Juan A. Alberto of Catanduanes, Patricio Fernandez of Palawan, Dominador E. Chipeco of Laguna, and Alejandro D. Almendras of Davao.

President Magsaysay disclosed the names of entities to which choice lots within the Davao Penal Colony were released by former President Quirino during the last days of the latter's administration. Among those who obtained lands through presidential proclamations in the last days of the Liberal Party regime was the National Fibers Corporation composed of Liberal Party officials and known associates of Speaker Eugenio Perez. This firm got 982 hectares through presidential proclamation dated December 29, last day of the Liberal administration. Other releases were 549 hectares to the Sagana Plantation, Inc., on December 23; 1,023 hectares to Mrs. Concordia A. Sison on December 28; 1,024 hectares to Allied Agricultural Development, % Mrs. Josefa A. Tabora on December 29; and 275 hectares to the Philippine Mercantile Corporation, whose president is the husband of a sister-in-law of former President Quirino, also on December 29.

As the yacht *Apo* carrying the presidential party steamed toward Catanduanes where the President will inspect the proposed hydroelectric and waterworks project, the President studied a proposed legislation creating a revitalized National Economic Council that will effectively prosecute his administration's development program. He also directed the immediate reorganization of a 250-man construction battalion in the Philippine Navy, patterned after the U. S. Seabees, to concentrate on the installation of centrifugal pumps for irrigation. The 250-man force will be broken up into five teams, each equipped with two 6 × 6 trucks, a jeep, and the proper equipment, led by a mechanical engineer. The teams will fan out to all parts of the country to dot the countryside with badly needed irrigation pumps to be acquired under the U. S. aid terms.

January 9.—**F**OLLOWING a 30-hour voyage from Manila aboard the yacht *Apo*, the President arrived in Masbate at 6 a.m. He conferred with a delegation of provincial and municipal officials headed by Gov. Vicente M. Quisumbing and Masbate Mayor Benjamin Magallanes who came on board a motor launch while the yacht was anchored off town. The President landed in Masbate to board a plane for Virac, Catanduanes. He debarked from the *Apo* at 8:10 a.m., and enplaned for Virac at 9:15 a.m., aboard his old plane the *Pagasa*, which he used when he was defense secretary.

In the one-hour stopover in Masbate, the President gave concrete evidence of his determination to "humanize the enforcement of our laws" so as to afford maximum protection to the common man when he set free 25 prisoners at the Masbate provincial jail. Moved by the pitiful sight of the undernourished prisoners—their ages ranging from 15 to 50—who had been convicted of violating the forestry law which prohibits the cutting of trees in forest reserves, he pardoned them on the spot and ordered local authorities to help them acquire suitable lands on which they could permanently settle.

"These ignorant people did not even know that they were violating the law," the President said of the prisoners meted out prison sentences ranging from four to six months for clearing restricted lands and planting them to rice, corn, and camotes. "All they know was that their families were hungry and that they had to do something to feed their children." He thereupon turned the pale-looking prisoners over to Maj. David San Juan, the provincial commander, instructing him to have an army physician check up on their physical condition and to gather the prisoners' families together and help them settle on a suitable public agricultural land. The President also instructed the provincial commander to wire Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas in Manila and request a tractor and other farm implements for the use of the liberated prisoners.

"If you handle this well, Major, I will give you a promotion," the President told the provincial commander as he signed a blank sheet of Malacañang stationery which he handed to the provincial governor. He instructed the governor to type into the blank sheet the usual pardon form, filling in the names of the freed prisoners. The President stayed at the provincial jail about 15 minutes. He conferred with the provincial fiscal, Candido Franzuela, whom he ordered to expedite the trial of some 25 other prisoners charged with various crimes. He also ordered the district officer to have the jail house fumigated.

Upon landing at Masbate, the President was promptly mobbed by men, women, and children who all wanted to shake hands with him as soon as he stepped off the gangplank. Accompanied by the governor and the town mayor, he boarded a car and sped into town. He first stopped at the public market. He saw the smelly slaughterhouse and the swarms of flies which flew all over the place. Surprised market vendors and customers, suddenly recognizing the President in their midst, left their stalls, gathered around him, and followed him around the market premises, cheering "Mabuhay!" He instructed that the residents around the market site be transferred elsewhere to make room for market expansion, and ordered a clean-up of the slaughterhouse to bring it up to maximum sanitation standard. He pledged support for the application for a P100,000 loan filed by the municipal government with the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for the improvement of the local market. After stopping at the market place some eight minutes, the President proceeded to the provincial jail.

The President arrived in Virac, Catanduanes, at 9:45 a.m. Residents of the town remembered that President Magsaysay during his campaign trip to Catanduanes, had promised he would come within four months after inauguration, if elected, to attend to their needs. They were elated he arrived less than two weeks after induction, bringing with him concrete measures for their advancement. Among those who approached and greeted the President was Salvador Rodolfo, former guerrilla leader of Catanduanes whom he had ordered arrested for terrorism when he was secretary of national defense. Rodolfo also had been charged with terrorizing pro-Magsaysay elements of the province during the last elections. Confronting Rodolfo, the President told him to "behave" or else be prosecuted "to the limit of the law." The President surprised the residents of Bago by coming unannounced, although it was obvious that the news of his arrival had leaked out, because he was met at the airport by a small group of welcomers and

town belles who went through the traditional ceremony of presenting him and members of his party with flower garlands.

Accompanied by NPC Manager Filemon C. Rodriguez, FOA Director Harry Brenn, FOA Highway Specialist Alonzo Taylor, and a group of governors, the President motored to Bago, 10 kilometers away from Virac, to make a personal inspection of what will be the source of electric power for at least four towns of Catanduanes. At the Balongbong Falls site in Bago, he went over the plans for the hydro-electric power and waterworks plants with his group and instructed immediate implementation of the plans which calls for some P280,000 appropriation. He instructed Rodriguez to open bidding on the construction immediately upon their return to Manila. The presidential party had lunch at the Picnic Grove at Balongbong Falls. They motored back to Virac, and the President took off for Manila at 1:30 p.m., arriving in the city at 3 p.m.

Malacañang announced that the President had accepted the resignations of Alfredo Jacinto, Saturnino David, and Vicente de la Cruz as commissioner of customs, collector of internal revenue, and commissioner of immigration, respectively, effective this day. Justice Luis P. Torres was appointed acting commissioner of immigration. The appointment took effect this day. Replacement for the commissioner of customs and the collector of internal revenue have not yet been announced.

January 10.—**L**EAVING Malacañang early in the morning, the President motored to Plaridel, Bulacan, and inspected the headquarters of the 20th BCT. Three surrendered Huks presented to the President told him they had laid down their arms in response to his assurance, in his invitation to dissidents in his inaugural speech, that repentant Huks would be given a new chance at peaceful and productive life. The surrendered Huks were Calixto Exequiel, *alias* Commander Ember, chairman of the district finance committee of Field Command No. 46, Reco 4, who surrendered the previous day with a carbine; Gregorio Urian, *alias* Palma, who surrendered with a Thompson sub-machine gun earlier this day; and Pedro del Rosario, *alias* Narra, who gave up January 1 with a Springfield rifle. The President was also shown the body of a Huk, *alias* Primo, who had been killed in an encounter with a ranger team of the 20th BCT a few hours earlier at Barrio Gulod, Norzagaray, Bulacan. The Huk casualty, slain at 7:30 a.m., was identified as in charge of the security group of Commander Robert, G-2 of Field Command No. 46 of Huk Regional Command No. 4. The President recalled that Primo had surrendered while he was defense secretary but had double-crossed the government. "This is where his bad faith has brought him," the President said.

After inspecting the 20th BCT headquarters in Bulacan, the President dropped in on the town of San Luis, Pampanga. He was met at the entrance of the town by the people who had been expecting him since morning. Alighting from the jeep in which he rode, the President walked into the town with hundreds of barefooted men, women, and children crowding around him and shaking his hand. A bigger crowd which awaited him in front of the church cheered at his approach and requested him to speak. They said they had long hoped that he would visit them. The President mounted the fence of the church and, under the heat of the noonday sun, informed the people of his plan to relieve them of their suffering. He told them of the new role of the army to establish peace in the country, not with bullets but by helping them secure the daily necessities of life. He said that peace established by bullets and guns are only temporary. He said that after the government's bullets have been exhausted hungry people would again pick up their guns and fight "to have rice to eat." He said from now on the people need not be afraid because the government is determined to help them. He called attention to the EDCOR he established when he was secretary of national defense. Old men and women who had known many years of

misery on the farm under inconsiderate landlords shed tears as the President spoke. Thus, he brought the fight against communism right into the heart of Huklandia as he inspected the progress of an ambitious project to reclaim several thousand hectares of rich rice lands which had been abandoned for the last eight years in San Luis, Pampanga, hometown of Luis Taruc, owing to dissident activities.

Working on the theory that lasting peace in that region, which had been the seat of unrest and agrarian troubles, could only be established by providing poor tenants an opportunity for decent and comfortable living, the President spent the whole day talking with the poor people with the view to finding out their needs so that the government could effectively help them. The people were overjoyed to see the President going from barrio to barrio, offering them hope of a better life than the one they had been forced to lead for many years.

About 2 p.m., the President crossed the Pampanga River to the abandoned barrio of Sta. Monica where an army task force was busy clearing the area and building roads in order to encourage tenants to return to their barrio. The project is called Operations Katubusan and is being undertaken by a task force consisting of 1,557 officers and men equipped with graders, bulldozers, and other engineering equipment, under the command of Col. Manuel Flores. The task force has been working on the area day and night, stringing wires, digging artesian wells, clearing the place of treacherous talahib growths. The President instructed the officers to have the land ready in a few months so that displaced tenants could go back to the farms which they had abandoned years ago. The army development project contains some 4,000 hectares, which, once cleared and roads constructed across it, will be apportioned among the landless.

Addressing officers and men of the task force, the President emphasized the new role the army will play to establish peace throughout the country. He told the trainees who constituted the majority of the task force that they were trained not only to keep the peace by the use of their guns but by helping the people find lands to settle. After addressing the officers and men of the construction unit and after inspecting the progress of the work being done in the area, the President returned to San Luis and motored to Barrio Sta. Rita where he inaugurated an artesian well which had been constructed four days after his inauguration.

Earlier in the day, the President dropped in at the barrio of San Sebastian on his way to San Luis. Upon being informed about the difficulty of the people in obtaining their water supply, the President told them that an artesian well would be constructed right away. Accordingly, he instructed Gen. Alfonso Arellano, commanding general of the 1st military area, to begin work on the artesian well as soon as possible. Three hours later, when the President was motoring back from San Luis, he stopped in the same barrio and found an army unit already starting work on the well.

The President left San Luis early in the afternoon for Manila. On the way back, he dropped in at Camp Olivas, San Fernando, where he conferred with army top brass and with Governor Rafael Lazatin of Pampanga on condition of the province. When he learned of the existence of terrorism by the TP's in Lubao, the President ordered the PC to take control of Lubao even as he withdrew its forces from Guagua, Magalang, and Mabalacat. The President ordered the re-examination of the status of civilian guards and temporary police and directed immediate disbandment and disarming of one-half of the 500-man TP force in Lubao. He expressed the opinion that civilian guards "are not conducive to the development of a healthy democracy in this country" and cited many abuses they had committed against tenants and the poor that were denounced to him while he was secretary of national defense. He pointed out that many civilian guards accepted ridiculously low salaries of P150 a year because they supplemented this by much more through royalties from landlords and abusive impositions on tenants. He said civilian guards, taking orders from landlords, dictated

the distribution of crops "through guns" and not according to the crop-sharing law. He instructed AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Jesus Vargas and Gen. Alfonso Arellano to make a careful study of landlord-tenant relationships in Central Luzon, particularly in Pampanga, to determine how tenants "are really being treated." He said it was impossible to get at the truth unless tenants were assured that they could speak the truth freely, without fear of reprisals and persecution. "Give them that assurance," he said. "Tell them they have nothing to fear; tell them we are going to protect them to the limit."

January 11.—**I**N order to be able to concentrate unmolested on the work of organizing the new administration, the President left Malacañang for an undisclosed place following a breakfast conference with Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro. Meanwhile delegations from the provinces seeking to see the President continued to flock to Malacañang. They were received by Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay, the First Lady. She spent the whole morning at the Palace reception hall talking with visitors composed mostly of senators, representatives, provincial and municipal officials, and political leaders from the provinces.

The President in the evening named Justice Pastor M. Endencia of the Court of Appeals as acting secretary of education to succeed Secretary Cecilio Putong, retired. He also named J. Antonio Araneta, Manila lawyer and businessman, as acting collector of internal revenue vice Saturnino David, resigned. Malacañang also announced that Commissioner Jose Gil had acceded to President Magsaysay's request for him to forego his retirement and continue serving in his old position. Commissioner Gil was re-inducted to office before Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro in the afternoon. Roberto S. Amoranto was designated acting vice mayor of Quezon City vice Luis Sianghio, resigned. Amoranto will be acting mayor of the city pending the appointment of a mayor to replace former Mayor Ignacio Santos Diaz, resigned. Amoranto took his oath of office before Executive Secretary Castro in the afternoon. The President also appointed Commerce Secretary Oscar Ledesma as *ad interim* member of the board of supervisors of the Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc., replacing former Secretary Cornelio Balmaceda, resigned. Secretary Ledesma will serve in the board only for the unexpired term of his predecessor ending June 26, 1954. The resignation of Antonio C. Amor, chief of police of Pasay City, was accepted by the President effective this day.

Malacañang announced that the Palace will be open to guided tours for the general public every Saturday, from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. This weekly open house is the only time that the presidential residence will be open for public inspection, said the announcement. Visitors will be provided with guides who will explain the historical antecedents and significance of each of the various rooms, paintings, fixtures, etc.

January 12.—**T**HE President spent his second consecutive day aboard the yacht Apo anchored in Manila Bay in his desire to concentrate work on various pending papers which had accumulated since he assumed office two weeks ago. Waking up early in the morning aboard the yacht where he had been staying since Sunday night, he summoned Executive Secretary Castro to bring with him pending state papers from Malacañang. The President spent the whole morning in conference with Secretary Castro and was in constant touch with Malacañang the whole day through the yacht's radio.

From aboard the yacht, the President announced the appointment of Pantaleon Pelayo, formerly Davao City mayor, as labor undersecretary vice Aurelio Quitariano, resigned. The President also ordered Undersecretary of Public Works Vicente Orosa and Director of Posts Juan Ruiz to explain their order reinstating Bonifacio Ortega as chief of the inspection division, Bureau of Posts. Ortega, a Zambaleño, had been separated from the service as a result of administrative charges filed against him. The President told the

two Public Works officials that drastic action would be taken against them should they fail to explain satisfactorily Ortega's reinstatement.

In an effort to solve once and for all the current rat problem causing extensive damage to crops in certain parts of Mindanao, the President approved the granting of P100,000 prize by the government to any Filipino or foreigner who can discover a virus that will exterminate rats and kill them outright without harming men, other animals, and plants. At the first Cabinet meeting presided by President Magsaysay, Health Secretary Paulino Garcia reported that the use of rat virus in Cotabato had been found harmful to man and ineffective against rats. He also informed the Cabinet of the offer of the World Health Organization to send experts in rat extermination to help the Philippine government arrest the rodent infestation. The President thereupon asked Agriculture Secretary Salvador Araneta to accept the offer of the WHO and to wire Dr. I. C. Fang, West Pacific Director of the WHO, to send as early as possible a WHO expert to the Philippines.

Malacañang announced the release to the public of the MSA-PHILCUSA rural community survey, commonly called the McMillan-Rivera report, following representation made by Rural Sociologist Cornelio M. Ferrer with the Presidential Complaints and Action Commission. Ferrer, who was a consultant to the survey, said in his letter to the PCAC that 5,000 printed copies of the report were buried in a warehouse of the FOA. "They were padlocked by the LP administration after they were printed in October, 1952, for unknown reasons," Ferrer said.

January 13.—**E**ARLY in the afternoon the President quietly left the yacht *Apo*, which had been his home for the last three days, motored to the Nichols Airbase, and enplaned for Masbate. He boarded the presidential plane *Pagasa* at 3:45 p.m. and landed at Masbate at 5:17 p.m. The surprise trip to Masbate was made by the President presumably to check up on the implementation of several orders he had issued during his brief stop-over in that province last Friday. The trip was kept so secret that no one in Malacañang, not even the President's closest associates, knew it. Malacañang learned of the President's departure only about 6 p.m. when Press Secretary J. V. Cruz received a radiogram from Masbate stating that the *Pagasa* bearing the President landed on the Masbate airfield at 5:17 p.m.

The President left Malacañang early in the morning for the yacht *Apo* where he stayed until his departure for Masbate. On the presidential yacht the Chief Executive worked at a fast clip. He was in constant contact with Executive Secretary Castro who transmitted or executed his orders. The President signed the appointment of Rafael Tumbokon as undersecretary of health and the designation of Maj. Amado Q. Aleta as acting chief of police of Pasay City. The two appointees, together with Undersecretary of Labor Pantaleon Pelayo, subsequently took their oath of office before Secretary Castro in ceremonies held at Malacañang's Council of State room in the evening. The scheduled oath-taking of Justice Pastor M. Endencia as secretary of education was re-scheduled for Monday afternoon, January 18. The President also ordered the immediate dissolution of the Malacañang "Commando Unit", formerly headed by Col. Marcos (Marking) Agustin and the suspension of Mayor Manuel Ikalina of Valladolid, Negros Occidental, following his indictment for estafa through falsification of public documents. Valladolid was ordered placed under constabulary control "to relieve the tension caused by the bitter fight in that town during the last elections."

An association to raise funds for the construction of artesian wells in the barrios to implement President Magsaysay's barrio improvement program was organized in Malacañang. With initial voluntary contributions amounting to P150,000, the Liberty Wells Association met at Malacañang Park social hall and decided to launch the fund-raising campaign on a full scale. The meeting was attended by leading businessmen of the country who manifested their determination to push through the project by contributing from P5,000 to P15,000 each. Also present at the meeting were

U.S. Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance, Philippine FCA Chief Harry Brenn, and other FOA officials. Col. Brenn assured the association of ready help by the FOA, saying at the meeting that he would wait for the association to tell the FOA when and where to start the wells. According to Albino Sycip, originator of the Liberty Wells idea, some P300 million will be needed to erect an adequate number of wells for the barrios. It is estimated that about 67,000 wells will have to be installed to provide safe water to the entire population, at 250 persons for each well. Health Secretary Paulino Garcia, whose department will undertake the project, was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the association. President Magsaysay is honorary chairman.

Upon arrival at the Masbate airport about 5 o'clock p.m., the President took an old Chrysler and motored immediately to Barrio Buenasuerte which is 32 kilometers from Masbate to check on the resettlement project which he had ordered on January 9. Maj. David San Juan and Forester Florentino Verzosa who had been entrusted with the presidential directive said that the resettlement project had been started since Monday, January 11. The area is about 1,000 hectares and is on a plateau of rich farm and grazing lands. The settlers, some 51 pardoned prisoners who had been jailed for making *kaingins* will be transferred within this week to their bank-houses constructed in the project area. The President stopped several times along the road to and from the site and talked to the people of the towns and barrios, asking them about their means of livelihood and living conditions. At Barrio Buenavista, the President was informed that during market days, on Sundays, when some 3,000 persons congregate at the barrio, the people drink only from creeks. The President ordered the governor to construct around 20 artesian wells all over the province, and informed him that he was releasing immediately P25,000 to cover the allocation for the construction of the wells. The Chief Executive congratulated Maj. San Juan, Forester Verzosa, and Mr. Cesario Clemente for their fast and efficient work in locating and clearing the proposed settlement area for the pardoned prisoners.

January 14.—**A**RRIVING at Malacañang from Masbate about 8 a.m., the President went directly to his office at the Executive Office building. He held a series of conferences with Malacañang assistants who consulted him on various pending state matters. Following the conferences, the President received callers until 12:30 p.m. He had lunch at 1 p.m.

The President ordered the immediate relief of Maj. Alejandro Trespeces as provincial commander of Marinduque, on the basis of a complaint filed by Representative Panfilo M. Manguera. Trespeces' relief was ordered for his failure to take appropriate action against Sgt. Apolinario Acosta, a member of his command, who was accused of abuses committed against residents of the province. Representative Manguera said that Acosta had been charged with rape filed with the court of first instance and that he was placed under technical arrest pending trial. However, the accused soldier continued to enjoy liberty and was able to prevail upon the complainant to withdraw the indictment. Subsequently Acosta was involved in several cases of extortion and tried to force his intentions on the wife of an accused in a case of illegal fishing on the promise of arranging the settlement of the case. Representative Manguera further charged the soldier. The President ordered that Acosta be brought immediately to Camp Murphy, to be investigated and courtmartialled if the evidence so warrants.

The President also ordered the Philippine Navy to intercept a shipload of carabaos which had left Masbate for Manila in the morning for the purpose of verifying whether the animals destined for the city's slaughter houses were really unfit for work in the farms. The President gave the order by telephone to Commodore Jose M. Francisco of the Navy following his arrival from Masbate where he had learned that work animals were being deliberately disabled by means of driving nails into the animals'

hooves so that they might be declared unfit for the farms and subsequently shipped to Manila to be slaughtered. The President ordered Commodore Francisco to have a veterinarian meet the vessel for the purpose of checking the fitness of the animals for farm work. The President also sent a directive to Col. Cornelio Bondad, 3rd PC Zone (Visayas) commander, and to Maj. David San Juan, Masbate provincial commander, to eliminate illegal fishing in the waters of Masbate and to curb the unnecessary butchering of carabaos in Masbate, which has resulted in a critical shortage of work animals for farm production.

Besides receiving visitors in the morning, the President administered the oath of office to Maj. Zacarias Pizzaro as mayor of Butuan City. In the afternoon, he swore into office Justice Pastor M. Endencia of the Court of Appeals as secretary of education. In a brief speech, the President praised Endencia for accepting the education portfolio. He said the loss of the judiciary was the gain of the Department of Education which "has been given a shot in the arms with your appointment." The President also swore into office Domingo Bailon as acting mayor of Legaspi City vice Marcial Rañola, resigned.

The President disposed of one caller after another with dispatch, giving them handwritten notes and making much use of the telephones beside his desk. When Representative Emilio Tible of Camarines Sur asked him to designate a regular army officer to act as temporary chief of police of Naga City to improve police service in that city, he picked up the telephone and asked Maj. General Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff, to submit to him the name of a dependable army officer for the job. The President also used the phone to contact department secretaries, bureau directors, and other heads of government agencies in his desire to dispose promptly of the various cases presented to him by various callers. After attending to the needs of the numerous delegations that called at Malacañang, the President gathered a pile of pending papers accumulating on his desk and left for the presidential yacht Apo anchored off Manila breakwaters.

January 15.—**W**AKING up early on board the Apo, the President read the morning papers sent over to him from Malacañang. After eating his breakfast, he summoned Executive Secretary Castro who brought to him state papers awaiting prompt presidential action. The President stayed the whole day aboard the yacht, attending to paper work.

Callers aboard the yacht included Col. Andres Soriano and several officials of the Philippine Air Lines who conferred with the President presumably over the PAL plane disaster the other day in Rome. The President in a statement expressed concern over the tragedy but voiced his hope that the incident does not detract from the good record of the PAL. He said: "While unfortunate, the mishap should not detract from PAL's achievement in the field of air travel. It has established a record of safety and a reputation for service comparable to the best in the world. I can personally vouch for this record from my extensive use of both its domestic and international facilities."

In the afternoon, the President also received former Ambassador Myron Cowen who was accompanied to the yacht by some U.S. Embassy officials. Meanwhile, provincial delegations kept flocking to Malacañang the whole day with their particular problems. A delegation of the Tambobong Estate Tenants Association numbering about 100 came to Malacañang and brought a six-page printed petition to the President, asking that a more consistent policy "conformable to law, justice, and fairness" be enunciated to settle the unrest among the tenants of the estate arising from the "erratic policy" of the past administration.

Shortly before noon, Executive Secretary Castro administered the oath of office to Tomas Martin, board member of Bulacan, as acting governor of the province during the one-month leave of absence of incumbent Gov-

ernor Alejo S. Santos. Among others who were inducted before noon were: Delfin Sian as city councilor of Baguio; Felixberto D. Jaldon as chief of police of Zamboanga vice Alfonso U. Enriquez, resigned; Eufronio J. Llante as chief of police of Iligan City vice Pedro Nunez, resigned; Alfredo Carino as city councilor of Zamboanga vice Pura E. Brillantes, resigned; Primo Amat and Rosendo E. Santos as city councilors of Cavite; and Gualberto A. de Venecia as Dagupan City councilor vice Teofilo Guadiz.

January 16.—**T**HE President early in the morning signed Proclamation No. 3, declaring the period from February 14 to March 31, 1954, for the annual Red Cross fund drives. The proclamation was signed in the presence of members of the board of governors of the Philippine National Red Cross headed by Dr. Juan Salcedo, Jr., chairman.

About 10 a.m., the President had a conference with Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Robert M. Cannon, JUSMAG chief, over plans of equipping two additional engineering battalions which will be changed with road construction in the barrios. He also took up with the two generals general policies affecting the country's armed forces.

Demonstrating anew his determination to "humanize the enforcement of our laws," the President ordered the early settlement of the question involving the Tambobong Estate which had been purchased by the government years ago for distribution to tenants. He gave the order to Enrique C. Quema, assistant executive secretary, whom he instructed to exhaust all legal remedies so that the government's purpose in acquiring the estate for subsequent distribution to the landless would be fulfilled. Quema was told to consult with Malacañang legal adviser and act on the matter "as soon as possible." Quoting again a famous jurist, the President said: "People who have less in life should have more in law."

The President also moved to require licensed fishing boats to carry out their assigned task of providing fish for the country's market or else suffer the revocation of their licenses. He took this action after being informed that fishing boats which used to engage in dynamite-fishing have been "grounded" by their owners in an attempt to embarrass the administration. The President received information that owners of dynamite-fishing boats wary of the Chief Executive's earnest all-out war against illegal fishing have stopped fishing in order to deplete the market stalls of fish and thereby force a rise in prices. The administration would then be blamed for the consequent hardships. Upon receiving this information, the President immediately telephoned Commodore Jose M. Francisco, flag officer in command of the Philippine Navy, and directed him to confer with Col. Jaime Velasquez, the President's technical assistant at the Bureau of Customs, with the purpose of reviewing licenses issued to fishing boats and revoking those belonging to persons bent on sabotage. The President told Commodore Francisco: "If they have been granted licenses, it is their business and their duty to fish. If they refuse to fish except through the use of dynamite, I want their licenses revoked because we cannot permit that. If they want to go on fishing, they should learn how to fish legally."

This day being the first "open house" at Malacañang, the Palace was crowded with visitors, most of them coming from the provinces to see the official residence of the President and his family. It was estimated that 3,000 people flocked to Malacañang in the afternoon. They were there from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and had a good time staring at the chandeliers and paintings. Two barges were used to ferry the visitors across the Pasig River to the Malacañang Park. The sightseers were provided with guides and were allowed to enter the presidential residence from the front door.

Assistant Executive Secretary Mariano Yenke, Jr., administered the oath of office to the newly appointed members of the Philippines Veterans Board. Those inducted were Captain Hilario F. Hilario as acting chairman, Antonio F. Garcia as acting administrative officer and member of the board,

and Atty. Rafael R. Estrada as board member. Col. Adonais P. Maclang, long a member of the board and concurrently chief of the benefits adjudication division, has been retained as a hold-over. Another PVB board member is Maj. Teofilo Rivera, at present the national commander of the Philippine Veterans Legion and one time manager of the Davao branch office until 1951 when he resigned. He is in Mindanao and has yet to be inducted.

January 17.—**C**OMING down from the presidential yacht *Apo* anchored in Manila Bay where he had spent the night, the President returned to Malacañang at 6 a.m. There he found his wife and children waiting for him at the Palace chapel. They heard mass together. After eating breakfast with his family, the President went out into the hall to receive some delegations. He received callers from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

About 11:30 a.m., the President boarded his car to have a haircut in one of the barber shops on Dewey Boulevard. Then he returned to the yacht *Apo* where he had lunch with a delegation composed of officials and political leaders from Lanao who conferred with him on various problems of their province. He returned to Malacañang at 2:30 p.m., dressed hurriedly, and proceeded to Pasig where he formally opened the Southern Tagalog Athletic Association (STAA) Meet held at the Rizal High School athletic grounds. Arriving at exactly 3 p.m., he was met by a thunderous applause by the crowd numbering about 50,000. He was met at the main entrance of the athletic field by officials of the Meet who put on him a corsage.

In a brief address he delivered before the jam-packed grandstand, the President stressed the need for developing strong and healthy citizens to enable them to solve the many complex and difficult problems confronting the country, and "to do things that the new administration wishes to accomplish." He said these problems demand physical strength, drive, and endurance—"qualities that can come only from strong, healthy, disciplined bodies." He said that during his administration he will try his best to give the people facilities for building strong and healthy bodies through sports. He urged the participants in the athletic meet to fight keenly but cleanly, inspired always by the high principles of sportsmanship. The President was introduced by Governor Wenceslao Pascual of Rizal who enumerated the achievements of the Chief Executive. The Governor got a big applause when he referred to the President as an "honest man with guts and the son of a blacksmith."

The President returned to Malacañang at 6:30 p.m. after staying at the Rizal High School athletic grounds for more than two and a half hours. It took him exactly 20 minutes to leave the athletic field, shaking the hands of the people till past the gate of the athletic ground. Shortly after arriving at Malacañang, the President left for the Manila Overseas Press Club where he attended a cocktail party.

January 18.—**T**HE President had an early breakfast with members of the Congressional Press Club as his guests. After the breakfast, he administered the oath of office to Jose C. Nable, a former member of the *Manila Chronicle* staff, as Malacañang legislative secretary. Later the President conferred with Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro over pending state papers.

About 10:15 a.m., the President crossed to the Malacañang Park to address the annual convention of the provincial governors and city mayors. He was escorted by a three-man committee composed of Ilocos Sur Gov. Eliseo Quirino, Pangasinan Gov. Juan de G. Rodriguez, and Pasay City Mayor Adolfo C. Santos. Before delivering his speech, the President went around the convention hall, shaking hands with each of the conferees he met. He delivered his speech extemporaneously after he was introduced by Malacañang Technical Assistant Sofronio Quimson.

In his 30-minute extemporaneous speech, the President urged the provincial and city executives to cooperate with the National Government in the effective implementation of its program for the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas as a means of battling communism. In the course of his speech, the Chief Executive:

1. Expressed his support for more autonomy for local governments in order that they could assist more in the implementation of national policies affecting the provinces and municipalities;
2. Disclosed a plan to barter scrap iron in the country with pipes in Japan to meet the requirements of his artesian wells and waterworks construction program;
3. Agreed to consider a proposal to reestablish the defunct National Tobacco Corporation and encourage the expansion of the tobacco industry;
4. Assured his assistance in looking for ways and means of returning the prewar deposits of provincial and city governments with the National Government;

The President appealed for unity among local officials so that they could render a more effective cooperation with his administration. He expressed the hope that instead of the two associations of governors and city mayors there should only be one so that they could all cooperate with him in carrying out the programs for the elevation of the living conditions of the people in the barrios. The most effective way of fighting communism, he pointed out, is to provide the neglected people in the barrios with the basic necessities of life such as healthy water supply, medical facilities, and educational opportunities and facilities. The improvement of the living condition in the barrios is the key to the permanent solution of the peace and order situation of the country, the President said.

At 1 p.m., the President declared the session adjourned and invited all to a luncheon at the Malacañang social hall. He divided his time in the afternoon between administering office oaths to new officials and receiving callers. The officials inducted, besides Legislative Secretary Jose Nable, were Acting Collector of Internal Revenue J. Antonio Araneta and Lanao Governor Ramon O. Nolasco. After inducting Araneta and Nolasco, the President lauded the first for accepting a position below Cabinet level despite the fact that he was a "Cabinet Timber" and Nolasco for giving up a bright career in the judiciary for the governorship of Lanao.

January 19.—**T**HE President swore into office Justiniano R. Borja as acting mayor of Cagayan de Oro City. The ceremony took place in the morning aboard the presidential yacht Apo, in the presence of Senator Emmanuel Pelaez. Then the President received callers aboard the yacht. Among the visitors were Apostolic Nuncio Egidio Vagnozzi, who paid a courtesy call, and Representative Ignacio S. Cruz of Misamis Oriental, who presented plans for the construction of 520 kilometers of cement roads in his province, including feeder roads. The project will entail P52 million, Representative Cruz said.

The President laid down a policy precedent in the award of government contract to protect the interest of the public when he directed Eduardo Taylor, manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company, to open new bidding for the transportation of coal from Malangas, Zamboanga, to San Fernando, La Union. The President also re-emphasized his policy that his relatives and *compadres* should not be given preferential attention at all when it comes to considering business transaction with the government. Taylor reported to the President aboard the yacht in the morning on the negotiations entered by the CEPOC for the transportation of coal to La Union. When the President found out that the negotiated price was awarded to the A. Magsaysay, Inc., he expressed indignation. He told Taylor not to give any special consideration to any relative or *compadre* of the President who happens to be transacting business with the government. He emphasized that in such situations, all things being equal, his relatives or *compadres* should be eliminated. He said: "Don't be afraid to do anything that is good for the people. Always do the right thing. I am willing to go down fighting for the right thing."

According to Taylor, the CEPOC entered into negotiations for the transportation of coal to La Union with A. Magsaysay, Inc., and that subsequent to the negotiations, a lower offer was received from another company. However, the CEPOC board of directors disregarded the lower offer because it was late. In connection with the opening of new bids for transporting coal, the President remarked: "What is legal is what is favorable to the people."

The President directed Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff, to demilitarize shells scattered on Corregidor to prevent them from getting into the possession of dynamite fishermen. General Vargas was directed to post a guard detail on the island while demilitarization is going on in order to prevent unauthorized parties from taking possession of the powder from the shells and selling them to dynamite fishermen.

The President also named a committee to screen jobseekers, and resettle them in farm areas in Mindanao. He named Bernard Gaberman as chairman of the committee and Benjamin Gaston as member. The third member will be named from the EDCOR. The President also gratefully accepted an offer of the 500-man complement of the *U.S.S. Salisbury Sound* to donate 50 gallons of blood to the Philippine National Red Cross blood bank. The President said this large quantity of blood will make it possible for charity patients in the city's hospitals requiring blood for emergency operations to undergo immediate surgery. He was so elated by the humanitarian gesture of the American Navy men that he offered to treat them at a beer party in Malacañang on Monday afternoon, January 25.

At noon, the President held an unscheduled policy meeting with party leaders aboard the presidential yacht. With the Chief Executive were Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez; Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr., Senators Claro M. Recto, Jose P. Laurel, Manuel Briones, Gil J. Puyat, and Emmanuel Pelaez; and Representatives Jose Laurel, Jr., Daniel Z. Romualdez, and Arturo M. Tolentino. The conference mulled state policies concerning government corporations and other important state problems. The conference unanimously endorsed the President's suggestion of laying down a new policy that government purchases and contracts worth P10,000 or more should be secured through bidding. This policy stemmed from the President's informing the policy conferees that he had required the Cebu Portland Cement Company to put to bidding its coal purchases. He said that previously no bidding had been required in the coal being used by the CEPOC. During the conference, the President announced that senators and representatives who had business to transact with him would be given priority in seeing him.

Among other important state matters taken up during the conference were:

1. It was decided, in the interest of the public, to lease the Manila Hotel under conditions that will serve the national interest. The President said that the Manila Hotel is losing money in its operations at the rate of P50,000 a month.

2. Regarding offers to purchase the Cebu Portland Cement Company in Bacnotan, La Union, the conference decided not to sell these government firms. It was the prevailing sentiment that the government should continue operating these entities because the government will need all the cement it should have for the big-scale road construction program of the administration. Besides, because of the big demand for cement in the country, Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr., said that the government should manage the cement companies in order to stabilize the price of the much-needed construction material.

3. The conference agreed with the President's recommendation to barter scrap iron with six-inch pipes from Japan. The President said these pipes are needed very badly in the construction of water systems throughout the country.

The reorganization of the Council of State was also taken up. It was decided that this advisory body be revitalized and made more representative of the people, but no decision was arrived at as to its final line-up.

5. Upon the suggestion of Senate President Rodriguez, the name of presidential yacht was changed from *Apo* to *Pagasa*.

The conference was advised by the President that he will appoint Eduardo Z. Romualdez, president of the Philippines Trust Company, as chairman of the board of governors of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to succeed Placido L. Mapa.

He also informed the conference that earlier in the morning he had appealed to former Governor Juan Chioco of Nueva Ecija to accept the position of acting chairman and general manager of the NARIC. The confab endorsed Chioco's appointment.

The conference broke up at 3:15 p.m. Shortly after, the President left the yacht aboard the motor launch *The Chief* and debarked at the side of the Malacañang social hall about 4 p.m.

The President received the credentials of Minister Young Kee Kim of the Republic of Korea in a presentation ceremony held at the ceremonial hall of Malacañang Palace in the afternoon. It was the first presentation ceremony presided by President Magsaysay since his assumption of office three weeks ago. Minister Kim is the first diplomatic representative accredited to the Philippines by the Republic of Korea.

Following the presentation ceremony, the President held a brief conference with Vice President Carlos P. Garcia and other officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs. About 5:30 p.m., he proceeded to his study where he received numerous visitors.

January 20.—**T**HE President woke up early in the morning aboard the presidential yacht *Pagasa* (formerly the *Apo*) where he had spent the night. He had breakfast conference with Benjamin Gaston, LASEDECO acting general manager, and Manuel P. Manahan, head of the PCAC. After breakfast, the President sent for some important pending papers in Malacañang. Upon arrival of these papers, he ordered the yacht to lift anchor and cruise along the bay. He spent the whole morning working on a pile of pending state papers.

Returning to Malacañang about 5:30 p.m., the President went direct to his executive office where he conferred with Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro over routine matters. Then he received the delegation of Pangasinan municipal treasurers who presented a resolution during the standardization of the salaries of treasurers.

At 6:30 p.m., the President convoked the Cabinet meeting which lasted until 8:15 p.m. He excused himself for a brief period from the Cabinet meeting to attend to a delegation of Philippine Association of Free Labor Union (PAFLU) who had gathered in front of the Executive Office building for a rally. However, when he arrived at the Executive Office receiving room, the delegation had already left for a rally at Plaza Miranda.

After the Cabinet meeting, the President administered the oath of office to Eduardo Z. Romualdez as chairman of the RFC board of governors and Judge Jesus Barrera as undersecretary of justice. Later the President left Malacañang and boarded the yacht *Pagasa* where he spent the night.

Malacañang announced that the President had authorized the Cebu Portland Cement Company to buy coconut shell charcoal C.O.D. CEPOC in Cebu or in Bacnotan, La Union. Previously, the coconut shells had been going to waste, but with the directive the material will be very useful and will bring benefit to coconut planters. The directive which was issued upon the recommendation of Sen. Emmanuel Pelaez will be a big boon to the coconut industry, it is believed.

January 21.—**S**OON after eating his breakfast aboard the yacht *Pagasa* the President received a delegation of provincial governors and city mayors who called to see him before returning to their respective provinces. After the governors and mayors had left, the President received the national executive board members of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines who called to inform him of his unanimous election as honorary president of the BSP. The BSP group, headed by Jorge B. Vargas, the president of the organization and spokesman of the group, told the President that they unanimously elected the Chief Executive as the honorary president of the BSP as "a confirmation of the great esteem and high regard which our people have for you and your acceptance of the office will immeasurably strengthen the Scouting structure in the Philippines." The President thanked the Scout executives for unanimously electing him their honorary president.

Mariano V. del Rosario, district Lions governor, another caller, informed the President that 1,000 tons of farm implements donated by the California and Nevada Lions were to be shipped soon to the Philippines to bolster the administration's land resettlement project. In addition to these farm tools, the California and Nevada Lions will also send to the Philippines \$30,000 cash with which to buy other needed equipment for the farm, said Del Rosario. The President was pleased to hear of the timely arrival of the donations, as the farm implements would come in handy in his land resettlement projects now underway in San Luis, Pampanga, and in Mindanao.

Remembering that it was the 71st birthday of Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, the President sent a message wishing him "the best on your birthday and in the days ahead" and praising him for the distinguished service he has been rendering to the country.

In the afternoon, the President left the yacht, boarded a car with a high-numbered plate at the presidential landing on the Luneta, and motored unnoticed to the Tambobong Estate in Malabon, Rizal. In front of a barber shop on General Luna Street in barrio Concepcion, Malabon, Rizal, the President alighted from his car and talked freely with people who instantly recognized him. More people flocked around him as he walked through narrow side streets and alleys, visiting the homes of the Tambobong Estate tenants and inquiring into their living conditions. The President explained that delegation after delegation representing tenants and sub-tenants had been constantly coming to see him in Malacañang, giving him various versions of their controversy. He said he had gone there to investigate their case personally in his desire to effect an early settlement of the matter.

January 22.—**I**N the morning, the President conferred with Executive Secretary Castro. The conference lasted through luncheon.

The President left the yacht *Pagasa* early in the afternoon and motored to the Malacañang Park where he participated in the entertainment of the officers and men of the *U. S. S. Salisbury Sound*. The President gave a beer party and a musical program for the visiting members of the American Navy as an expression of his gratitude for their gesture of friendship for the Filipino people. The other day, the sailors, led by their commanding officer, Admiral Truman J. Heading, and Commander Robert Eldridge, "bled" 90 gallons aboard their ship for the blood bank of the Philippine National Red Cross. This blood which is worth nearly P300,000 will provide much needed help for some 500 operations. "It is not the blood you donated," the President gratefully told the men of the *U. S. warship* in a brief extemporaneous speech delivered after the musical program, "but the humanitarian spirit that prompted you to spill your blood for the benefit of our blood bank that is both pleasant and inspiring to contemplate." Touched by the remark, American Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance and Admiral Truman J. Harding led the men of the *U. S. S. Salisbury Sound* in giving the President a big applause. "America and the Philippines are friends not only in war, but also in peace," President Magsaysay said, aptly recalling that 50,000 American soldiers had given their lives and their blood during the last war to liberate the Philippines.

After the program, the President crossed to Malacañang where groups of callers had been awaiting him. Gov. Damaso Samonte of Ilocos Norte called on the President to inform him of the need of placing the town of Bacarra, Ilocos Norte, under PC control because of the refusal of LP Mayor Antonio Guillermo to vacate the mayoralty in favor of Justo Pilar, an appointee of President Magsaysay. After the conference with Gov. Samonte, the President ordered the Philippine Constabulary to take control of Bacarra. The President also received members of the Code Commission who presented him with copies of the proposed code of commerce. Later, he conferred with members of the Democratic Party over the dinner table. The dinner conference over, the President boarded his yacht where he spent the night.

The President announced in the evening that the machinery for the pre-fabricated school houses were being readied for shipment to Palawan and Agusan. He said that mobile factories will be utilized in the near future for the construction of pre-fabricated school houses. Nicanor M. Bautista, a local architect who had suggested a design for a pre-fabricated school houses, estimated that it would take about 15 men to finish one building in six days. The building will be 1,357 square feet with four classrooms and a room each for the principal, the teachers, and the library. It will be made of wood and the roofing will be galvanized iron sheet.

The President also announced the creation of the Peace and Amelioration Fund Commission which will be charged with the collection of funds for the maintenance of peace and order. The Commission was created by Executive Order No. 7 signed by the President on January 7. As organized, the Commission will be composed of the following: Manuel Elizalde, chairman; W. C. Palmer, acting president of the American Chamber of Commerce, as first vice chairman and treasurer; Yu Khe Tai, second vice chairman; and Navalrai Jethmal, Albino SyCip, Oscar Ledesma, Mrs. Trinidad F. Legarda, Mrs. Pacita M. Warns, Eduardo Z. Romualdez, Antonio de las Alas, Sy En, Mariano V. del Rosario, P. E. Domingo, and Ernesto D. Rufino, members. Francisco (Soc) Rodrigo will act as the Commission's secretary.

The President issued Proclamation No. 4, declaring the period from January 16 to February 15, 1954, as Philippine Tourist Month. In his proclamation, the President said it is essential "that our people understand and fully appreciate the fact that a prosperous travel industry can be a vital factor in the expansion and strengthening of our national economy." He said the attention of the travel world is now being focussed on the Philippines as a "potential tourist paradise."

Malacañang acted to carry out President Magsaysay's order to help ease the serious unemployment problem in Manila with the creation of a committee to take charge of its National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Project (NRRP) which will settle some of the city's unemployed in Mindanao. The committee is headed by Bernard Gabermann, Malacañang technical assistant. The office will be housed on the ground floor of the accounting office building near Malacañang Gate 6 (Mendiola entrance). Only applicants from Manila who are jobless and are willing to work on the farm should apply, Gabermann announced. Those who are seeking white-collar jobs should go to the National Employment Service which had been charged with filling up vacancies in government offices, he added.

January 23.—**I**N the morning, the President received a number of callers aboard the yacht *Pagasa* where he had spent the night. Among the callers were Senator Lorenzo M. Tañada, Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez, Agriculture Secretary Salvador Araneta, Commerce Secretary Oscar Ledesma, Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno, ACCFA Chairman Vicente Araneta, and RFC Chairman Eduardo Z. Romualdez.

Expressing deep concern over the present rice situation, especially as it affects the masses, the President directed ACCFA Chairman Vicente Araneta to make loan advances of ₱7.20 a cavan of palay to rice producers in Central Luzon and at any point of embarkation in Mindanao. The order is in line with the President's desire to prevent middlemen from buying palay at low prices dictated by themselves in order to corner the stocks and ultimately force high prices on the consumers.

Earlier, the President inducted former Governor Juan O. Chioco of Nueva Ecija as acting chairman of the NARIC board of directors. He advised Chioco of his plan to recommend the abolition of the NARIC. Chioco was directed to assume his duties with the end in view of liquidating the corporation. Under this plan, a new organization will be created to replace the NARIC.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the President arrived at Malacañang Park from the yacht *Pagasa* where he had been preparing his state-of-the-nation message for delivery at the opening session of Congress on Monday, January 25. He took time out from his heavy schedule in order to entertain the second batch of the 500-man complement of the *U. S. S. Salisbury Sound* who had donated 90 gallons of much-needed blood to the PNRC blood bank. The sailors were entertained at a beer party at the Malacañang Park's recreation hall. Like the first batch entertained the day before, the second batch enjoyed immensely the folk dances performed by a bevy of beautiful girls from the Philippine Women's University. The President went around the recreation hall and shook hands with all the sailors, thanking them personally for their blood donations. In his brief extemporaneous remarks before the gobs, the President expressed the hope that Filipino-American relations would continue to improve "as the days go by." He said that Filipinos and Americans would always stand ready to fight side by side in peace and in war in defense of "justice, liberty, and democracy." (See *Historical Papers and Documents*, pp. 80-81, for the full text of the President's remarks.)

January 24.—**T**HE President spent the whole day aboard the Presidential yacht, putting the finishing touches to his state-of-the-nation message to be delivered before Congress. After hearing mass aboard the yacht at 6:30 p.m., he debarked and motored to the Pro-Cathedral in San Miguel where he stood sponsor at the joint baptism of the sons of Rep. and Mrs. Guillermo Sanchez of Agusan and Atty. and Mrs. Jose G. Montilla. The President ate his breakfast in Malacañang after the rites and then returned to the yacht which immediately lifted anchor for a cruise around Manila Bay. The President looked over the draft of his message, making revisions, cutting down some parts or inserting new topics. Off Corregidor, Vice President Carlos P. Garcia caught up with the *Pagasa* in a small boat and boarded the yacht. The Vice President, who is concurrently secretary of foreign affairs looked over the foreign affairs phase of the state-of-the-nation message with the President.

At 4:30 p.m., the *Pagasa* dropped anchor off the break-water, and the President got off the yacht to visit a relative, returning two hours later. Up to a late hour, he continued working on his speech.

January 25.—**T**HE President woke up at 5 a.m., on board the yacht and before eating his breakfast, he went over the draft of his state-of-the-nation address to Congress. Going through the morning papers while eating breakfast, he came across an item about a Novo Ecijano who had come to Manila to lodge a complaint with Malacañang regarding alleged abuses he had suffered two years ago at the hands of government officials. Upon reading this, the President ordered his aides to locate the complainant and bring him to the yacht. The President learned later that the man had left for his province, but that he was able to get a hearing from the Presidential Complaint and Action Commission.

In the morning, the President studied and signed a pile of pending papers which he had brought along, as the *Pagasa* cruised around Manila Bay. He lunched alone. Soon after the yacht had docked at the Philippine Navy landing at 2 p.m., the committee appointed by Congress to notify the President that the law-making body had opened session arrived. The President then immediately left for Malacañang to dress up. He left the Palace at 5:10 p.m. and motored to the Legislative Building to address the joint session of Congress. Escorted by the committee members, the President entered the session hall amidst a long standing ovation of the solons and the spectators in the gallery.

After the invocation by Archbishop Vicente Reyes, the President was introduced to the joint session by Speaker Jose B. Laurel, Jr. The President began his speech at 5:27 p.m. In simple, clear, and unmistakable language, he outlined the policies of his administration, offered practical solutions to

the manifold problems confronting the country, and stressed that these solutions could only be achieved with the support and cooperation of Congress. In his state-of-the-nation speech which lasted about 30 minutes, the President:

1. Pledged to continue the policy of "all-out friendship and all-out force" in dealing with the Huks and to root out the causes that breed dissidence in the country;
2. Called for measures that would improve the living conditions of the rural population, facilitate the distribution of land to the poor, and assist small farmers;
3. Promised to remove and prosecute corrupt public servants without resorting to political persecution;
4. Sought the strengthening of government finances through efficient and intensive tax collection and the prosecution of tax evaders without favoritism and mercy;
5. Declared he would encourage free unionism under responsible, enlightened leadership dedicated to the welfare of the laboring masses;
6. Assured private capital would be given preference over government financing in the development of the national economy whenever possible;
7. Committed his administration to the gradual abolition of economic controls as soon as the development of industry and trade made such restraints unnecessary; and
8. Asked for vigorous public support for the joint Philippine-American program of self-help, and expressed the hope that the United States would consider Philippine proposals for a re-examination of the Bell trade agreement.

The President was given another prolonged applause as he went down the rostrum, acknowledging the congratulations by Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez and Speaker Jose Laurel, Jr. He left the session hall of the House of Representatives, where the joint session of the two chambers was held, amidst standing ovation. (See pp. 81-89, for the full text of the President's message to Congress.)

January 26.—**E**ARLY in the morning, the President visited the National Mental Hospital, formerly the Psychopathic Hospital, to check on reports that its water supply ran out at 9 a.m. daily. Arriving at the hospital at 7:30 a.m., he saw for himself that the personnel had to clean the place by fetching water in cans from sources outside the area. He remarked that it was incredible that a hospital would lack such a necessary item as water, and wondered why nothing had been done about this condition. He also learned that the hospital was even without sewage system. Forthwith, he ordered MWD Manager Manuel Mañosa to install a water system and a sewage system in the hospital in 10 days. The President told Mañosa to hire extra laborers and put three shifts to work around the clock, if necessary, to make the deadline.

In making the rounds in the hospital building, the President also found out that the asylum was congested and its electrical wiring system was faulty—a situation that made the hospital a veritable firetrap. He left instructions for immediate repair of the wiring system and asked Dr. Jose Fernandez, chief of the mental hospital, to present plans for the hospital's expansion.

From the mental hospital, the President dropped in at the Bureau of Animal Industry in Pandacan. He learned from Director Manuel Sumulong that the Bureau had some 2,000 cows, 6,000 chickens, and 2,500 pigs at its stock farm in Alabang, Rizal. He told Sumulong to find ways and means of increasing the stock in order to meet ever increasing public demand.

The President later proceeded to Fort William McKinley, arriving there at 10:15. He inspected the 76 carabaos impounded by the army from intercepted vessels bound for the slaughterhouses in Manila. With the exception of nine carabaos, all the animals were found to be strong and healthy and very much fit for farm work. The President instructed Col. Tirso Fajardo, commander of the Philippine Army Training Command, to take good care of the animals pending their final disposition. He authorized the assignment of 30 additional insular prisoners to the PATC to work at the corrals.

From McKinley, the President returned to the yacht where he worked on pending state papers sent over from Malacañang for presidential action. In the afternoon, he sat down to look over urgent papers with Executive Secretary Castro and Judge Salvador Esguerra, Malacañang legal assistant. The President issued Executive Order No. 8, prohibiting the slaughtering of cara-

baos for a period of one year beginning January 31, 1954. The executive order aims to carry out effectively the provisions of Republic Act No. 11, approved September 2, 1946, prohibiting the slaughtering of male and female carabaos, horses, mares, and cows, unless authorized by the secretary of agriculture and commerce (now agriculture and natural resources).

Accompanied by aides and newsmen, the President slipped quietly in the evening out of Manila for a cruise on board the *Pagasa* off Zambales.

January 27.—**T**HE President unexpectedly ordered the yacht skipper to drop anchor off the small town of Moron, Bataan. Accompanied by Commodore Jose M. Francisco and a few aides, the President landed unannounced on a deserted beach opposite the town shortly before 11 a.m. The presidential party was conveyed to the shore by a motor launch from the yacht which dropped anchor about 500 yards away. Because of shallow water, the launch had to stop a few yards from the beach. The President removed his shoes and waded knee-deep to the shore. After walking barefoot on a stretch of hot sand and crossing two streams by means of rickety bamboo bridges, the President arrived in the town about 11:10 a.m. In no time, he found himself surrounded by many people. Noticing that the President was barefooted, a thoughtful woman ran to the nearest store, returned with a pair of *bakia*, and offered it to the Chief Executive. The President accepted it gratefully, and proceeded to the market place where he chatted with vendors about their problems.

At the market place, the President conferred with the town mayor, Lorenzo Gonzales, who had been hastily summoned from the nearby municipal building. Mayor Gonzales took up with the President town needs, such as more roads, water supply, school building, and irrigation system. From the market, the President went to the municipal government building. He congratulated the town officials for their clean jailhouse.

The presidential party had their lunch at the home of a relative, Mrs. Petronia Ramos Montoya. Before the President left for the yacht, he was asked to be sponsor to the baptism of a month-old baby, who was named Ramon. The President returned to the yacht at 2 p.m.

The President in the afternoon took steps to assist the potato growers in Cotabato as he ordered Philippine Navy ships to pitch up any available tons of the commodity in that province for shipment free of charge to Manila. He instructed Commodore Jose M. Francisco who was with the presidential party aboard the *Pagasa* to order many boats returning to Manila to drop at Dadiangas to pick up the crops to be sold in the city markets. The directive came following receipt of a message from LASEDECO Manager Benjamin Gaston presently in Cotabato preparing the ground for the settlement of the first batch of 300 settlers from Manila's unemployed. According to Gaston's message, thousands of kilos of potatoes are rotting in Cotabato, particularly in Tupi and Dadiangas, owing to lack of buyers. The President instructed Gaston to organize cooperatives in the province for the purpose of gathering together the potato crop for shipment to Manila.

The President signed pardon papers for six prisoners on the recommendation of the Board of Pardons and Parole. Absolute pardon was granted to Liberato Tica; special absolute pardon, to Ciriaco de Ramon and Feliciano Domingo; conditional pardon, to Eutiquio Martin and Melanio Lariba; and commutation of sentence, to Alberto Dahunan. In this connection, Malacañang said that the President will act on pardon cases favorably recommended by the Board of Pardons and Parole as soon as the Chief Executive received them, unlike the old procedure when presidential pardons were issued on special occasions like Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, and President's birthday.

In the evening, the President gave a cocktail party in Malacañang in honor of the delegates to the joint conference of two tourist associations, the Asian and Far Eastern Travel Association and the Pacific Area Travel As-

sociation. Because the President was out on an inspection trip, Vice President Carlos P. Garcia spoke on behalf of the President.

The President indicated to newsmen in the evening that decision was due shortly on the controversial T-V tower case. He said he had asked Vice President Carlos P. Garcia and congressional leaders to study the circumstances leading to the acquisition of the tower by Judge Antonio Quirino. The previous administration announced before relinquishing power that Judge Quirino had acquired the tower legally, but the Nacionalista-controlled Senate reported after an investigation last year that the acquisition had been illegal.

January 28.—**O**FF the mining town of Masinloc, Zambales, the President left the yacht *Pagasa* and boarded his plane (also *Pagasa*). He had planned to land in Baguio, but the thick afternoon cloud over the Pines City made landing impossible; so the President told his pilot to land in Poro Point. The *Pagasa* landed in the Poro Point airstrip at 3 p.m. With the presidential party were newsmen and aides.

Earlier in the morning, the President created two committees: the first, to study the importation of meat in order to replenish the supply; and the second, to study the purchase by the Government of lands in San Luis, Pampanga, for distribution to the tenants. The first committee will be composed of a representative each from the Central Bank, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Meat Vendors' Association, and such other groups or offices as may be affected. The President has not yet announced the membership of the second committee to study the purchase of lands in Pampanga for distribution to tenants.

In Poro Point the President issued the statement that he will stand firm on the ban against the slaughter of carabao because "the national interest demands it." He discounted fears that the ban will work untold hardships on the masses of Filipinos. He said with or without the ban not many people could afford the price of meat anyway. Saying "first things must come first," the President pointed out that rice is the country's number one problem. Millions of Filipinos eat rice, he said, but at present they cannot buy it cheap because not enough of it is being produced. However, with enough work animals, the country will grow enough rice, the President said.

January 29.—**T**HE President woke up early. He closeted himself at the Guest House study in Baguio and resumed working on papers he brought over from Manila. He had a breakfast conference at 9:30 a.m. with military top brass on the AFP budget for the next fiscal year.

The conference, the first top-level meeting held by President Magsaysay with military top brass since his inauguration, decided to reactivate the National Security Council and to propose to Congress a defense budget of P172 million for the fiscal year 1954-1955. The conference felt the need for the immediate reactivation of the NSC to keep the country's highest officials constantly briefed on the changing international picture and the nation's defense preparedness position. The conference passed over defense establishment in the new budget calling for an increase of P17 million over the current budget of P155 million appropriations for the armed forces. Among the factors behind the increase is the necessity of intensifying the training of the country's citizen army in the face of uncertain international situation. The President said: "Cold war is a continuing war. It does not permit us the luxury of complacency or relaxing our vigilance." The fact that the cold war by its very nature could explode into open shooting at any time makes it necessary for the country to be "permanently alert and permanently prepared," the President added.

After the conference, about 11 a.m., the President administered the oath of office to Dr. Josefina Gorospe as acting health officer of Baguio, vice Andres Angora who had been sent to the United States as a government pen-

sionado. Following the ceremony, the President held separate conferences with Governor Bado Dangwa of Mt. Province and Baguio Mayor Alfonso Tabora. The President later conducted a tour of the Guest House, leading his visitors to all rooms in the house. He ate his lunch at 1 p.m. with the newsmen who were accompanying him on his present trip.

In the evening, after a long distance telephone conversation with Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason and with Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff, the President relieved Maj. Jose M. Crisol as acting director of the NBI and Maj. Santiago Tan from the staff of the Presidential Complaint and Action Commission. The President named Justice Undersecretary Jesus Barrera and General Jesus Vargas to investigate the charges and counter-charges filed by Crisol and Tan against each other, with the President. The President designated Col. Leoncio Tan, AFP deputy chief of staff, as acting director of the NBI, vice Crisol.

In a simultaneous action, the President also ordered the striking out of the names of Mrs. Natividad Hizon-Castro, Mrs. Silveria T. Hermoso, and Genaro Magsaysay from the Philippine Board of Review for Motion Pictures. Mrs. Castro is the wife of Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro and Genaro Magsaysay is a brother of the President. The President named Narciso Pimentel, Jr., in place of his brother. The President's action was spurred by charges that nepotism had seeped into the appointment of some members to the moving pictures board.

January 30.—**W**AKING up early in the morning at the Guest House in Baguio, the President spent some 30 minutes strolling around the Mansion House grounds, talking with gardeners and laborers. He had breakfast at 8 a.m. with the newspapermen covering his present trip. Then he closeted himself in his study in the Guest House and resumed working on pending state papers.

About 10 a.m., the President administered the oath of office to Col. Leoncio Tan, AFP deputy chief of staff, as acting director of the NBI. Present at the ceremony were Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff; Col. Patricio Borromeo, superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy; and some Baguio City officials. "You have a huge responsibility. I want you to go after all people who have violated the laws of the country. I don't care who gets hurt," the President told the new NBI chief. He instructed Tan to unfreeze investigations "frozen" in the NBI.

About 1:15 p.m., the President boarded his car for the return trip to Manila. He ordered his driver to motor to San Fernando, La Union, where he boarded the plane which he had sent for from the Nichols airbase. He took off from the San Fernando airstrip at 5:10 p.m. and arrived at the Nichols airbase about 6:05 p.m. From there, he motored direct to Malacañang where he promptly held conferences with Malacañang aides on routine matters.

The President in the evening directed General Jesus Vargas to take all necessary measures to prevent arson, vandalism, and destruction of property in sugar centrals and sugar cane fields in Central Luzon, following receipt of reports that three large sugar plantations had been set to the torch in Porac, Pampanga. Acting on reports of a strike in sugar plantations in Tarlac, the President instructed Labor Undersecretary Pantaleon Pelayo to proceed to Central Luzon the next day and conduct an investigation of the situation as well as look into information that a general wave of strikes was set to hit other sugar areas in Central Luzon. The President said he was anxious to know whether the strikes were being instigated by unscrupulous labor leaders who wanted to exploit tenants and laborers in the cane fields or by the Huks who might have decided to shift strategy in their losing armed struggle with the government to one of "economic sabotage."

The President also directed Brig. Gen. Alfonso Arellano, first military area commanding general, to start the machinery moving toward the purchase, expropriation, or acquisition by barter of the 3,200 hectares in San Luis, Pampanga, being reclaimed by the armed forces through Operation

Katubusan. This directive to General Arellano was given through General Vargas in a conference held with the latter at noon in Baguio City. The President wishes to acquire the area under reclamation for redistribution among the tenants who will resettle there.

January 31.—**T**HE President conferred with Labor Undersecretary Pantaleon Pelayo, who reported on the amicable settlement of the Tarlac Azucarera strike in Tarlac. The Chief Executive expressed gratification over the quick settlement of the labor dispute. Nevertheless, he directed Pelayo to proceed to Tarlac in order to investigate reports that labor unions in other plantations in Central Luzon were poised to strike. Accompanied by Tarlac Governor Arsenio Lugay, Pelayo left for Tarlac immediately after meeting the President.

In the afternoon, the President received two delegations. The first was the ROTC Hunters Association led by Terry Adevos, Jaime Ferrer, and Frisco San Juan. Next he received the Bataan Youth League, led by its president, Ernie Angeles.

In the evening, the President was visited by the PNB board of directors who advised him that they will elect Jose Paez, concurrently chairman of the board, as acting PNB President at their meeting the next day. The President congratulated the board for an excellent choice.

At 6:45 p.m., the President took his son, Ramon, Jr., to the Rizal Memorial Stadium to watch the basketball games between FEU and UST and between PRISCO and YCO. The President received a thunderous ovation from the crowd upon arrival in the stadium.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 2

CHANGING "MALACAÑAN PALACE" TO "MALACAÑANG" AND DIRECTING THE OMISSION OF "EXCELLENCY" IN ADDRESSING THE PRESIDENT

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

1. The official residence of the President of the Philippines, heretofore referred to as "Malacañan Palace," shall hereafter be called "Malacañang."

2. The word "Excellency" shall be omitted in addressing the President of the Philippines. He shall be addressed as "Mr. President." Letters and other communications will be addressed as follows:

PRESIDENT RAMON MAGSAYSAY
MALACAÑANG, MANILA

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 3

ORGANIZING A CERTAIN PORTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JOSE, PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE, INTO AN INDEPENDENT MUNICIPALITY UNDER THE NAME OF HAMTIC

Upon the recommendation of the Provincial Governor of Antique and pursuant to the provisions of section sixty-eight of the Revised Administrative Code, there is hereby organized in the Province of Antique a municipality to be known as the municipality of Hamtic, which shall consist of that portion of the municipality of San Jose which is separated from the said municipality by the following boundary lines:

From a point on the south bank of the mouth of Malandog River running northeasterly in a straight imaginary line to a point on the northeast side of the San Jose-Hamtic provincial road ten meters west of the intersection of this northeast side of said road with the northwest side of the Sibalom-Piapi-Malandog provincial road; thence following approximately the same direction in an imaginary line that is parallel to, and ten meters distant from the said Sibalom-Piapi-Malandog provincial road until it touches the present boundary between San Jose and Sibalom. (Used in this description: Sketch Map of the municipality of San Jose prepared June, 1951 by Surveyman C. Q. Tumangday and approved by the District Engineer. Drawn to scale 1:75,000.)

The municipality of Hamtic contains the following barrios: Malandog, Piapi, Buhang, Buddudan, La Paz, Calala, Guintas, Lanag, Villavert-Jimenez, Asluman, Mapatag, Apdo, Fabrica, Bongbongan, Badiangan, Linaban, and Hamtic which shall be the seat of the municipal government.

The municipality of San Jose shall have its present territory minus the portion thereof included in the municipality of Hamtic.

The municipality of Hamtic shall begin to exist upon the appointment and qualification of the mayor, vice-mayor, and a majority of the councilors thereof, and upon the certification by the Secretary of Finance or the Provincial Treasurer of Antique that said municipality is financially capable of implementing the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law and providing for all the statutory obligations and ordinary essential services of a regular municipality and that the mother municipality of San Jose, after the segregation therefrom of the barrios comprised in the municipality of Hamtic, can still maintain creditably its municipal government, meet all statutory obligations, and provide for essential municipal services.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 4

ABOLISHING THE INTEGRITY BOARD

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby abolish the Integrity Board created in Executive Order No. 318 dated May 25, 1950, as amended.

The records, properties and equipment of the Integrity Board are hereby transferred to the Presidential Complaint and Action Commission created in Executive Order No. 1 dated December 30, 1953.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 5

DISSOLVING THE PROPERTY REQUISITION COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, AND TRANSFERRING ITS FUNCTIONS TO THE DIFFERENT EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

To expedite the procurement of much-needed equipment and materials of the different operating agencies of the Government, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order that:

1. The Property Requisition Committee, Office of the President, is hereby dissolved and its functions transferred to the different executive departments of the Government, effective today;

2. The records, equipment, and personnel of the Property Requisition Committee are to be redeployed to the proper offices concerned.

Done at the City of Manila, this 7th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 6

MERGING THE MUNICIPALITY OF AMAYA, CREATED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBERED SIX HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE ISSUED ON NOVEMBER 5, 1953, WITH THE MUNICIPALITY OF TANZA, PROVINCE OF CAVITE

Pursuant to the provisions of section sixty-eight of the Revised Administrative Code, and public welfare so requiring, the municipality of Amaya, created by Executive Order numbered six hundred thirty-nine, issued on November 5, 1953, is hereby merged with the municipality of Tanza, Province of Cavite, to which it originally belonged.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 7

CREATING THE PEACE AND AMELIORATION FUND
COMMISSION

WHEREAS, the tasks of maintaining peace and order and

best interest and welfare of the people demand the cooperation of every inhabitant;

WHEREAS, the successful accomplishment of these task urgently require additional funds for carrying out the purposes hereinafter stated; and

WHEREAS, responsible elements of the nation have manifested their spirit of adherence and cooperation in this respect and have signified their desire to contribute in the campaign to raise such funds;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create the Peace and Amelioration Fund Commission which shall be charged with the responsibility of raising funds from voluntary contributions to carry out the purposes of this Order.

Said funds shall be (1) for the purchase of loose firearms and such other arms and equipment as can be used to resist the violent elements in accordance with the provisions of Republic Acts Nos. 486 and 482; (2) for the compensation of additional members of the Armed Forces to be employed in the peace campaign; (3) for indemnity to the heirs of those who may die or receive injuries in line of duty; (4) for other relief and assistance to civilians who may be engaged in the peace campaign; (5) for aid in the protection of the civilian population in case of emergency; (6) for payment of cash rewards to civilians for the surrender, capture or killing or for information leading to the capture or killing of leaders of the dissidents and subversive organizations or for such other assistance rendered directly in connection with the current peace and order campaign and for intelligence, counter-intelligence and psychological warfare expenses of the Department of National Defense; and (7) for payment of expenses in connection with investigation of complaints filed with the Office of the President against the manner the various executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and government-owned or controlled corporations are performing the duties entrusted to them by law, or complaints against the acts, conduct or behaviour of any officer or employee thereof. The amounts collected shall be allotted by authority of the President of the Philippines, upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Commission, the Treasurer of the Commission and the Commissioner of the Budget. All the contributions and disbursements of the Commission shall be audited by the Auditor General or his representative in accordance with law.

The Commission shall be composed of a Chairman, a vice-Chairman and Treasurer, a Member and Secretary, and not more than twelve members, all to be chosen by the President of the Philippines.

The unexpended balance of the Peace Fund and all the records, properties and equipment of the Peace Fund Campaign Commission created under Executive Order No. 345 dated September 19, 1950, which were transferred to the Department of National Defense under Executive Order No. 655 dated December 18, 1953, are hereby transferred to the Peace and Amelioration Fund Commission herein created.

The Commission is hereby authorized to create local committees to assist in the performance of its functions and to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. It may secure the services of officers and employees of any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office or instrumentality of the Government, whose assistance it may require in accomplishing its task.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of January, the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8

PROHIBITING THE SLAUGHTERING OF CARABAOS
FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR

In order to carry out effectively the provisions of Republic Act No. 11 and to conserve our work animals for agricultural purposes, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

1. The slaughtering of carabaos for a period of one year from January 31, 1954, is hereby prohibited.
2. The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and all public officials are hereby enjoined not to issue during said period any permit for the slaughtering of carabaos.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 2

DECLARING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 9 TO 15,
1954 AS STATISTICS WEEK

WHEREAS, in the interest of a more progressive and prosperous Philippines, it is desirable to encourage and promote the use of statistical data in the solution of social and economic problems;

WHEREAS, to attain this objective, it is necessary to fully inform the public of the benefits to be derived from a program of statistical promotion and development and to disseminate applications of statistics to the service of human welfare; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that this program of statistical development in government and research necessary for wise administration and planning be assured of the widest possible public support;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the period from January 9 to 15, as Statistics Week, I call upon all government offices and instrumentalities throughout the country as well as all private entities and individuals to participate in the proper observance of said period, to give fullest publicity to the statistical promotion activities organized in connection therewith, and otherwise to generously support the Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. in its task of fostering statistics and its applications, of promoting unity and effectiveness of effort among all concerned with statistical problems, and of increasing the contribution of statistics to human welfare. I especially call on the schools, various chambers, professional organizations and societies, civic organizations and service clubs to devote one day of said period to a program of education for the promotion of knowledge of facts and figures as a

healthy basis for knowing our social and economic status and progress and that democracy laid by well informed citizens and administrators is a true democracy in action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 3

DECLARING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 14 TO
MARCH 31, 1954, AS THE TIME FOR THE SEV-
ENTH ANNUAL FUND CAMPAIGN OF THE
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL RED CROSS

WHEREAS, the Philippine National Red Cross, the body corporate and politic created and officially designated by Republic Act No. 95 to assist the Republic of the Philippines in the latter's fulfillment of obligations set forth in the Geneva Red Cross Convention, and to perform other duties inherent in a national Red Cross Society, has no regular source of funds with which to discharge its functions and responsibilities, except the voluntary contributions obtained through personal solicitation campaigns conducted by its chapters as prescribed in its Charter; and

WHEREAS, the Philippine National Red Cross has become definitely an indispensable factor in promoting the welfare of our people and serves as the collective expression of our humanitarian impulses for compassion and universal desire for peace and understanding;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the period from February 14 to March 31, 1954, as the time for the Seventh Annual Fund Campaign of the Philippine National Red Cross, and I call upon all citizens and residents of this country, regardless of nationality or creed, as well as upon all public-spirited organizations and associations to support this campaign and to give generously of their

means, time and personal services in furtherance of the aims and purposes of the Philippine National Red Cross.

I authorize all national, provincial, city and municipal government officials and school authorities to accept, for the Philippines National Red Cross, fund-raising responsibilities and urge them to take active leadership in their respective communities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
* MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 4

DECLARING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 16 TO
FEBRUARY 15, 1954, AS PHILIPPINE TOURIST
MONTH

WHEREAS, the attention of the travel world is now being focused on the Philippines as a potential tourist paradise;

WHEREAS, there will be held in Manila two international travel conferences, that of the Asian and Far Eastern Travel Commission (AFETC) from January 25 to January 27, 1954, and that of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) from January 27 to February 1, 1954, to study, discuss and devise measures affecting common problems in travel development and tourist promotion work in Asia and the Pacific area;

WHEREAS, it is essential that our people understand and fully appreciate the fact that a prosperous travel industry can be a vital factor in the expansion and strengthening of our national economy; and

WHEREAS, it is highly desirable that the public cooperate with the government in the active development of a Philippine tourist industry as envisaged in Republic Act No. 710,

granting a charter to the Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc.;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the period from January 16 to February 15, 1954, as Philippine Tourist Promotion Month. I call upon all government offices and instrumentalities throughout the country as well as all private entities and individuals to participate in the proper observance of said period, to give fullest publicity to the tourist promotion activities organized in connection therewith, and otherwise to generously support the Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc., in its task of carrying out the government's program of developing Philippine tourism and travel. I especially call on the schools, civic organizations and service clubs to devote one day of said period to a program of education for the promotion of knowledge and love of country as a sound basis for the encouragement of greater travel and intercourse among our people and those of other countries so as to increase tourism within our territory. I also call on the public to assist in the development of tourist attractions and facilities, especially enjoining everyone to keep our tourist spots not only beautiful but also clean and healthful for the common enjoyment of all.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 5

MAKING PUBLIC THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Friendship between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of Indonesia was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at

Djakarta, on June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and fifty-one;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 98 adopted on May 22, 1952, concurred in the ratification of the said Treaty of Friendship in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the instruments of ratification of the two Governments were exchanged at Manila on November twenty, nineteen hundred and fifty-three; and

WHEREAS, it is stipulated in the said Treaty that it shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, have caused the said Treaty, a certified copy of which is hereto attached, to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 1

REQUIRING ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF
THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE
CORPORATIONS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
IT, TO MAKE PUBLIC THEIR FINANCIAL AS-
SETS AND LIABILITIES

In order to prevent officials and employees of the Government from taking advantage of their positions and enriching themselves while in office, and so as to protect them from malicious insinuations or imputations against

their honesty and integrity, it is necessary to make of public record their financial conditions at the time they enter, and when they are already in the public service;

Now, therefore, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

All Secretaries and Undersecretaries of Departments, chiefs of bureaus and offices and their assistants, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the directors, managers or executives of all government-owned and controlled corporations, and all other officers and employees of the Government and of the above-mentioned entities, shall each file a sworn statement of their financial conditions, assets and liabilities as of January 1, 1954, said statement to be substantially as follows:

I, appointed to the position of in the, declare under oath that, as of January 1, 1954, the following real properties, bank deposits, interests (direct and indirect) in business, and other assets, as well as the liabilities and other obligations hereunder stated, appear in my name and/or in that of my wife (or husband):

Name	Kind and description of assets and liabilities	Value
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The statement above referred to shall be accomplished on or before January 31, 1954, as to those already in the government service on or before said date and upon entrance to duty as to those that may thereafter be appointed, and shall be filed with the office of the respective Department Secretaries, chiefs of bureaus and offices, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government and general managers or executives heads of all government-owned and controlled corporations. It shall be renewed annually during the incumbency of each officer or employee and every new declaration shall indicate such changes, if any there be, as may have taken place since the filing of the last statement.

Upon the expiration of the term of office, resignation, removal, separation or cessation of any officer or employee of the Government, the sworn statement shall be accomplished and filed by the outgoing officer or employee and his resignation shall not be accepted and no clearance shall be issued unless he complies with this requirement. In case of death, the sworn statement shall be filed by his executor or administrator, if any there be, or by the duly authorized representative of his heirs.

The sworn statement herein above required of Secretaries and Undersecretaries of Departments, chiefs and

assistant chiefs of bureaus and offices, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, and directors, managers, or executives heads of all government-owned and controlled corporations, shall be filed with the Office of the President.

All orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 2

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 226,
DATED DECEMBER 4, 1953, BY AUTHORIZING
THE PAYMENT OF SALARY TO PROVINCIAL
GOVERNOR ADELMO Q. CAMACHO OF BATAAN
DURING THE PERIOD OF HIS SUSPENSION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby modify, in view of the attendant circumstances of the case, the dispositive portion of Administrative Order No. 226, dated December 4, 1953, by authorizing the payment of the salary of Provincial Governor Adelmo Q. Camacho of Bataan during the period of his suspension from September 26 to December 4, 1953, inclusive.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 3

AUTHORIZING THE LIBERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS AND UNDERTAKINGS

WHEREAS, section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the Philippines, or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizance, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the Liberty Insurance Corporation is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the Liberty Insurance Cor-

poration to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds, that it may issue shall not, at any time exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 235

IMPOSING A FINE ON, AND WARNING CITY TREASURER MARCIAL LIANKO OF NAGA

This is an administrative case against Mr. Marcial Lianko, City Treasurer of Naga, who stands charged with having made excessive, unnecessary, and irregular purchases of supplies and materials worth P236,830.42 and having paid exorbitant prices therefor while he was acting provincial treasurer of Camarines Sur.

The respondent admits having acquired supplies and materials in excess of the requirements of the service for six months but alleges, among other things, that on the basis of issues thereof made during his incumbency, the stock turned over by him to his successor could have been consumed from nine to ten months; that the regulations limiting the quantity of supplies and materials to be carried in stock to the needs of six months's service were prescribed for normal times; that it took the former Procurement Office and the Bureau of Printing months to fill requisitions of the province, by reason of which local purchases had been resorted to; and that after the premises of the Bureau of Printing had been burned, printed forms had to be acquired from private dealers in the interest of the service.

Respondent's explanation is not entirely satisfactory. The fact that the instructions governing the quantity of supplies and materials that may be carried in stock were issued before the war when conditions were different does not justify utter disregard thereof, the same not having been revoked by competent authority and hence still in force. At least it should have occurred to him to consult the Secretary of Finance before deviating therefrom. Moreover, to avert detriment to the service, the quantity acquired should have been limited to that which was absolutely necessary for six months' use. Although the purchase of printed forms from private dealers after the burning of the premises of the Bureau of Printing may be justified, he should have obtained the required approval of the Department of Finance before placing his orders with those dealers.

As regards the charge that he paid excessive prices for the articles involved, some of which were allegedly unnecessary, respondent denies the same and alleges that the need therefor was duly certified to by the property clerk and, in certain instances, by the chief of the division that would use them; that the provincial governor had approved the vouchers concerned and even signed certificate No. 2

on the face thereof; that the vouchers were paid after they had been passed in audit by the provincial auditor; and that the prices of the Bureau of Printing could not be used as guide in determining the loss suffered by the province because that office was not then in a position to supply the needed forms.

Except the last allegation which may be accepted as satisfactory, the others only indicate that he reposed excessive confidence in his subordinates. He was not also sufficiently alert against possible abuse of that confidence by his men as well as encroachment on his functions and undue influence by other officials. Had he been otherwise, he could have avoided the purchase of printed matters worth ₱126,400 from dealers D. P. Ret, Gregorio Balagtas and Alfredo Balagtas and of such useless article as saddle soap costing over ₱15,000. Respondent cannot find relief in the fact that the purchases had been passed in audit by the provincial auditor, as the latter assumes a separate responsibility under the law.

Relative to the alleged irregular procurement of the articles in question, respondent states that although no competitive bidding was held, canvassing of prices was had, quotations were secured and the goods are acquired from the dealer charging the lowest cost. This explanation is not wholly satisfactory. The methods followed by him were not, and could not be the equivalent of, public bidding required by the regulations.

In going over the record of this case I came across certain admissions and statements of respondent which only betray laxity and an unwholesome complaisant disposition on his part which worked to the prejudice of the public interest. Considering, however, his long service in the Government, the absence of any blot on his previous record, the non-use of trust funds and the absolute want of indication that he profited pecuniarily from these transactions, I am inclined to view his case with some measure of leniency.

Wherefore, and as recommended by the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Marcial Lianko is hereby fined in an amount equivalent to his salary for one month, with a warning that commission of similar irregularities in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 239

REPRIMANDING REGISTER OF DEEDS FERNANDO
PACANA OF ORIENTAL MISAMIS

This is an administrative case against Mr. Fernando Pacana, Register of Deeds of Oriental Misamis, for alleged extortion.

Hermogenes Jabiniao, the complainant, alleged that sometimes in June 1950 he went to the office of respondent to inquire whether there was already a title to the land of his father situated in the City of Cagayan de Oro, and was informed in the negative by respondent who offered to help him on the matter; that respondent asked him ₱22.80 to be paid to the Bureau of Lands, which he gave although no receipt was issued therefor; that a month later respondent told him that the Bureau of Lands was asking for ₱22.80 for the preparation of the plan, and when he reminded respondent that he had already given him the amount, respondent replied that he had sent it but that there was much red tape involved, in view of which he again gave respondent ₱22.80, this time asking him for a receipt; that subsequently he was informed by respondent of the arrival of the plan and to bring enough money for court and attorney's fees and publication expenses; that his father gave respondent ₱110 which, according to the respondent, was to be applied as follows: ₱50 for his attorney's fees and ₱60 for the title and motion in court; and that up to the time of the filing of his complaint the title to the land of his father had not come down, and every time he went to the office of respondent he was just scolded by the latter.

Respondent denied having received a total of ₱155.60 from complainant and the latter's father, claiming that he received ₱85 only, ₱35 of which was paid by him for the preparation of the plan of the land and ₱50 for the professional fees of Atty. Juanito de la Rianza, whose services had been secured by him on behalf of complainant's father. He also stated that the petition for registration of the land involved had already been filed in the Court of First Instance where it was pending hearing and that the complaint had political color, having been inspired by certain officials working for the reelection of the governor who was the opponent of respondent's brother-in-law during the last election.

After considering the evidence of record and the attendant circumstances of the case, I find that the charge has not been satisfactorily established. Be that as it may, I cannot help condemning respondent's officious intervention in

the matter. The preparation of the application for registration, as well as the procurement of the plan and technical description of the land for presentation with the proper court, was obviously beyond the scope of his official duties and should have been endorsed to, and left in the hands of, a practising attorney. Thus, he could have avoided all this embarrassment. What is more, it was improper for him to receive personally from complainant's father the specific amount of ₱50 for attorney's fees even if he really turned it over later to Attorney De la Riarde.

In view of the foregoing, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Fernando Pacana is hereby reprimanded and warned that a repetition of similar acts in the future will be severely dealt with.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 242

REPRIMANDING CAPTAIN EULOGIO SAMIO, DE-
PUTY CHIEF OF THE MANILA FIRE DEPART-
MENT

This is an administrative case against Captain Eulogio Samio, Deputy Chief of the Manila Fire Department, filed by Captains Jesus Cruz and Braulio Alona, of the same department, charging the former with (1) collaboration with the Japanese, (2) irregularities in the quartermaster stores, (3) falsification of public documents and perjury, and (4) inefficiency.

The charges were investigated by the Integrity Board, in the course of which the first one was dropped. After investigation the Board found the second and third charges not satisfactorily established. However, it found him, under the last charge, remiss in the performance of his duties in connection with the fires which broke out at Juan Luna and Tecson Streets and Orozco and Chica Streets on December 31, 1951, and January 26, 1952, respectively, for not responding promptly to the first fire alarm calls so as

to assume command of operations as required by the regulations.

In its report the Board noted the complainants' attitude, which they openly admitted by reason of their seniority, that either one of them and not the respondent should have been appointed to the position of deputy chief of the fire department. It also noted the existence of jealousies among these three officials in their desire for promotion, instead of mutual cooperation and harmony in the best interest of the service.

After going over the papers of the case, I concur in the findings and observations of the Board.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Integrity Board, respondent Eulogio Samio is hereby reprimanded and warned that repetition of similar negligence or irregularity in the future will be dealt with more severely. The complainants and respondent are hereby enjoined to observe mutual respect and cooperation, so vital and necessary to the efficiency of the service, otherwise drastic action will be taken against them.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 243

EXONERATING PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR JUAN
F. TRIVINO OF CAMARINES SUR

This is an administrative case against Provincial Governor Juan F. Trivino of Camarines Sur for alleged insubordination, dereliction of duty and grave abuse of authority. The charges were looked into by the Integrity Board which found the same without merit and accordingly recommended respondent's exoneration.

After going over the papers of the case, I am satisfied that respondent's failure to act on the complaint filed by the complainants herein against the municipal mayor of Bato, Camarines Sur, for supposed abuse of authority in removing them from the police force was due to a justifiable

cause, to wit, the pendency in the Bureau of Civil Service of the appeal of the complainants herein from the decision of the Municipal Council of Bato, Camarines Sur, finding them guilty in the administrative case preferred by the mayor against them, which case and that against the mayor are interrelated; and that his failure to comply with the directives of my office on the matter was attributable to reasonable causes, including postponements requested by the complainants themselves and the fact that the provincial board had already made use of the allowable number of special sessions in a month.

In view of the foregoing, the charges against Provincial Governor Juan F. Trivino are hereby dismissed and he is exonerated therefrom.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 245

REMOVING MR. NEMESIO GANAN FROM OFFICE AS
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF BADAJOZ, DESPU-
JOLS, AND ODIONGAN, ROMBLON

This is an administrative case against Mr. Nemesio Ganan, Justice of the Peace of Badajoz, Despujols, and Odiongan, Romblon, for alleged abuse of authority, partiality, and falsification. The charges were investigated by the district judge and respondent was given full opportunity to be heard in his defense.

As regards the charge of abuse of authority, it appears that in the afternoon of September 11, 1947, respondent summoned one Angela Estores to appear in his court at Badajoz and when she refused to heed his suggestion that she respect an agreement previously entered into between her and a certain Emilia Orencio, upon which the dismissal by his predecessor of the civil case between them was based, respondent ordered Angela to be confined in jail where she stayed for twenty-five minutes. It turned out that respond-

ent had been the attorney of Emilia Orencio in that case prior to his appointment as justice of the peace.

In his defense respondent denied having ordered the incarceration of Angela Estores, claiming that he must have been misunderstood by the policeman when he ordered the latter to take her out of his room for raising her voice and creating a scandal when he tried to remind her of her obligation under the agreement referred to.

I am not impressed by respondent's explanation. If the policeman was not ordered by the respondent to confine Angela in jail, certainly she would have vigorously remonstrated against being deprived of her liberty by the policeman. That she acquiesced therein only goes to prove that she was ordered jailed by one who, by the nature of his official position, can give that kind of order. Moreover, when one Carlos Montesa who had been requested by Angela to bail her out went to see respondent, the latter remarked that she was hardheaded but that there was no need of bonding her because he was ordering her immediate release. Such remark of respondent indicates that he was aware of Angela's confinement pursuant to his order.

Relative to the charge of partiality, the record shows that in Criminal Case No. 46 against Romulo Manalon for slight physical injuries, the accused, a minor and relative of complainant herein, was sentenced by respondent to four days' imprisonment, whereas in a similar case (criminal case No. 28) against Crisostomo Romero, also a minor, respondent merely placed him under the custody of another person. I concur with the investigator and the Secretary of Justice that there is no evidence of partiality in the two cases and that respondent merely committed an error in imposing the proper penalty in both instances.

Neither has respondent shown partiality by the non-inclusion of the recipients of the money in the complaint for violation of section 49 of the Revised Election Code (unlawful expenditures) and filed against Alvaro Gabay (criminal case No. 4289). This appears to be a mistake made not only by him but also by the policeman who filed the complaint and, later by the provincial fiscal when the case was elevated to the Court of First Instance. However, the case was dismissed upon motion of the fiscal for lack of evidence to sustain conviction. At any rate, it was error for the case to be filed with, and given due course by, the justice of the peace as it is the Court of First Instance which has exclusive original jurisdiction over all violations of the election law, including the conduct of preliminary investigations.

The last charge for falsification, which consists in respondent's having allegedly stated falsely in his daily time records that he was out of his district on official

business during the periods indicated therein, when he was supposedly attending to his private cases as a practitioner, and collecting full salary for the periods covered, has not been sufficiently established and for the time being is provisionally dismissed, without prejudice to any further investigation that the provincial fiscal may conduct to give complainant an opportunity to prove the charge which, if true, constitutes a criminal offense and not a mere misconduct in office.

While this case was under consideration in my office the respondent filed a petition for reinvestigation, submitting in support thereof the affidavits of two persons which he claimed to be newly discovered evidence sufficiently strong to warrant his exoneration. However, the Secretary of Justice finds, and I agree with him, that the affidavits tend merely to corroborate respondent's claim that he ordered Policeman Fruto Mirano to take Angela Estores out of his room and not to lodge her in prison. These affidavits cannot prevail over the testimony of Policeman Mirano and Angela Estores for the simple reason that the affiants were not in respondent's office when the incident occurred. They could not therefore have been in a better position than those two, who were in respondent's room, to testify on what the respondent told the policeman. Moreover, as Angela and the policeman were concerned with what the respondent was going to say, they were naturally listening to him. This cannot be said of the two affiants who were admittedly transacting business in other parts of the municipal building.

In conclusion, I find respondent guilty of the following irregularities: (1) abusing his authority when he ordered, without justifiable cause, the confinement of Angela Estores, as a result of which she stayed in jail for twenty-five minutes; (2) imposing wrong penalties in two criminal cases; and (3) accepting a criminal complaint for violation of the Revised Election Code which, under the law comes under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance.

The last two irregularities may call for mere admonition to be more careful in the discharge of his duties, but the first must be dealt with drastically to serve as a lesson and warning not only to respondent but also to other public officers who, like him, have a perverted notion of their authority. Respondent should know that a person values his liberty next only to his own life, and yet, in utter disregard of the constitutional safeguard against undue deprivation of that liberty, he sent a helpless and innocent woman to jail in a futile attempt to save himself from an embarrassment which he alone had brought upon himself. It is true that her confinement was only for a short duration but the

respondent is being dealt with not because of the length of Angela's incarceration but for having abused his authority.

Wherefore, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Nemesio Ganan is hereby removed from office as Justice of the Peace of Badajoz, Despujols and Odiongan, Romblon, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 248

REPRIMANDING CONSUL JUAN C. DIONISIO

This is an administrative case against Mr. Juan C. Dionisio, Consul in the Philippine Consulate General at San Francisco, California, who is charged with (1) having been arrested with three hundred Filipinos in December, 1952, in Watsonville, California, for violating the law against cockfighting; (2) having invoked, when arraigned, his consular immunity which was disregarded by the judge; and (3) frequenting Watsonville where his brother owns a cockpit and his wife serves as gatekeeper.

On November 29, 1952, a picnic was held at Palm Beach in Watsonville, California, for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of the headquarters of the Aglipay Lodge, a reputable fraternal organization of which Mr. Jesus Tabasa, respondent's brother-in-law, was the "Worshipful Master." On that occasion the lodge organized and allowed cockfighting, which is illegal in Watsonville, to be played at one corner of the picnic grounds, from which it derived some income. Around three hundred persons, including the respondent and his wife, were present at the picnic and at the cockfighting. Respondent knew when he went to the picnic that there would be cockfighting and that this game is illegal in Watsonville. The place was raided by some twenty deputy sheriffs accompanied by the municipal judge of Watsonville, who would not release anybody unless the lodge or Mr. Tabasa put up a bail bond of \$4,000 to secure the appearance in court of all the persons appre-

hended. As said bail bond could not be posted, all the adults were made to deposit \$10 with the judge, in accordance with the practice followed by police magistrates in the United States, amounted to a fine and become automatically forfeited to the city.

The respondent vainly tried to intervene with the judge in behalf of all those present in order to relieve them from responsibility, even going to the extent of identifying himself as a Consul of the Philippines and invoking for the purpose of avoiding undue adverse publicity, his consular immunity. However, while the rest of the crowd deposited \$10 each as bail bond or fine before being allowed to leave the premises, the respondent and his wife were released without such bail or fine and, although their names were taken down by a deputy sheriff, the official records of the incident and of the arrests do not show their names.

It has also been established that the respondent frequented Watsonville because he used to visit his father, a paralytic, and because his mother and sister (Mr. Tabasa's wife) live there too; that neither his brother-in-law nor anyone in respondent's family owns or runs a cockpit; and that respondent does not gamble and enjoys an excellent reputation in the area. There is absolutely no evidence that on the day in question respondent's wife acted as gatekeeper.

Respondent explains that he went to the picnic in his official capacity upon, the invitation of his brother-in-law, in order to give moral support to the project of the lodge and to avoid being criticized as unfriendly to a Filipino community undertaking pursued "with a worthwhile objective." He stresses the difficult position of a Philippine foreign affairs officer assigned to areas in the United States where there is a large number of Filipinos, like the Pacific coast, who expect their country's representatives there to take part in all phases of community life, otherwise they would feel abandoned or forsaken by them.

I am not impressed by respondent's supposed motive in going to the picnic. He went there because he wanted to contribute to the success of his brother-in-law's undertaking. Even if his motive were true, the same is censurable since he thereby in a way allowed, encouraged, or abetted the violation of a local law of the country where he was performing his functions. He owes it to the country playing host to him and to his own country to be ever circumspect in his acts and to use all his official influence in dissuading and discouraging the nationals of his country from infringing the laws of the host State. A foreign affairs officer can be friendly and helpful to his compatriots without descending from the proper level of personal and official conduct that he should always maintain. Unfortu-

nately, some of our representatives, in their desire to capture the fancy and win the good graces of the members of Philippine communities abroad, yield to all their desires, no matter how objectionable they may be; and instead of endeavoring to lead them into honorable ways of life, discouraging overindulgence and vice, they permit themselves to be placed in embarrassing situations like this one.

The foregoing shows that respondent is guilty of a minor infraction of the criminal law of the country of his assignment and of an indiscretion and conduct unbecoming a foreign affairs officer and consul. Considering, however, that the holding of the illegal picnic was imbued with a laudable purpose; that respondent himself did not participate in the cockfighting game; that cockfighting is legal in the Philippines on certain days; and that he was prompted by a desire to completely identify himself, like other consular officers, with our nationals in that area in their undertakings, I am inclined to view his case with some measure of leniency.

Wherefore, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Consul Juan C. Dionisio is hereby reprimanded and warned that a repetition of similar act in the future will be dealt with more drastically. In view of the adverse publicity that has been given to this case against him in that part of the United States, thereby affecting his prestige and usefulness there, he should be transferred to another post. The respondent shall be immediately reinstated in the service and shall be considered as on leave of absence with pay during the period of his preventive suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 250

DISMISSING THE CHARGE AGAINST PROVINCIAL
GOVERNOR FELIXBERTO C. DAGANI OF AGU-
SAN

This is an administrative case filed by Congressman Marcos M. Calo of Agusan against Provincial Governor Felix-

berto C. Dagani of the same province for having been supposedly involved in an irregular transaction concerning the barter of the provincial government car assigned to the respondent for his official use.

It is claimed that the government car in question was given a lower appraisal because many parts thereof were found missing by the appraiser-inspector of the General Auditing Office; that although respondent knew that those parts were not missing but were just lying around the car or somewhere in the repair shop, he did not inform the representative of the General Auditing Office accordingly; and that such omission on the part of the respondent resulted in the loss to the province of the amount of P850, the value of the parts listed as missing, for which he should be made answerable. Respondent contends, however, that although he was present at the inspection it was not incumbent upon him to check the report of the appraiser-inspector of the General Auditing Office and that he should not be held responsible for said official's failure to discharge his duties properly.

The case was investigated by the Integrity Board which found the following facts duly established:

On March 10, 1952, the 1949 Chevrolet car owned by the Province of Agusan, which had been damaged in an accident, was shipped to Manila, complete in every respect, for repairs.* It was also complete when it reached Manila and was delivered to the Mercado Automible Repair Shop on P. Paredes Street on March 13, 1952. The car was immediately dismantled and its wheel rims, tires, generator, carburetor, and other parts were removed and sent to the respective departments of the shop for examination and repair. On March 18, 1952, when the car was inspected and appraised by a technical property inspector of the General Auditing Office in the presence of the respondent, it was really incomplete because, as already stated, the parts and accessories mentioned above had been removed and sent to the respective departments of the shop. However, the inspector of the General Auditing Office did not inquire as to the whereabouts of those parts and accessories but simply came to the conclusion that they were missing and listed them so.

The Board also found that the General Auditing Office was about to recommend the approval of the barter transaction with Mr. Nicolas Tria Enciso on the basis of the resolution of the Provincial Board of Agusan and the report of the provincial appraisal committee (composed of the provincial treasurer, the Provincial Auditor, and the District Engineer) but upon learning that the government car was here in Manila for repairs, said office deferred action on the matter and instead sent its representative to inspect

and appraised the car; so that had the car remained in Butuan, the inspection made there would have been valid for the purpose of the transaction. The report of the technical property inspector did not affect the arrangement approved in Butuan because, as finally carried out, the province acquired Mr. Enciso's car in exchange for its car plus ₱4,500 in cash. As the government car was badly damaged and needed extensive repairs, the province did not lose in the transaction.

In view of the foregoing, the Integrity Board recommends the dismissal of the charge against the respondent for lack of merit. After going over the record of the case, I concur in the Board's findings and recommendation.

Wherefore, the charge against Provincial Governor Felixberto C. Dagani of Agusan is hereby dismissed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 256

WARNING PROVINCIAL TREASURER GREGORIO
S. CASTELO OF ISABELA

This is an administrative case against Mr. Gregorio S. Castelo, Provincial Treasurer of Isabela, for his alleged failure to limit and control the funds that should remain in the possession of Mr. Antonio Ligaya, formerly Municipal Treasurer of Echague, Isabela, as a consequence of which the latter was able to malverse the sum of ₱56,388.56.

Specifically, the charges are: (1) that respondent failed to require Municipal Treasurer Ligaya to submit on time his weekly cash reports despite letters to that effect of the provincial auditor; (2) that the loss to the government could have been minimized had respondent and his personnel given proper attention to the cash reports of the offending treasurer and to the timely submission thereof; (3) that he allowed Mr. Ligaya to withdraw the sums of ₱8,000 and ₱9,000 on two occasions without first determining the actual cash then in his hands; and (4) that he merely pre-

scribed the duties of his subordinates without seeing to it that his instructions were followed by them.

After going over the record, I find that the charges, with the exception of the last, have been satisfactorily explained by the respondent.

As regards the last charge, the record show that respondent prescribed the duties of his subordinates under certain special orders issued by him. It does not appear, however, that he made efforts to ascertain whether or not his instructions were being observed by them; otherwise he would have discovered that they were remiss in the discharge of their duties. As provincial treasurer, respondent is in duty bound to examine, personally or through his representative, the cash transactions of his municipal treasurers to enable him to fix the cash reserve limit for them. This could be done by examining the records to determine the collections and payments of the different treasurers. Had he done so, he would have discovered that notwithstanding the substantial amounts deposited from time to time by Mr. Ligaya the subordinates in his office had not taken any step to require Municipal Treasurer Ligaya to deposit his excess cash much oftener than he did, or to increase his bond in an amount commensurate with his collections. Evidently respondent was rather remiss in this respect.

In view of the foregoing, and as recommended by the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Gregorio S. Castelo is hereby warned to be more careful in the discharge of his duties, as commission of similar irregularity in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, the 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 259

REMOVING MR. FRANK H. DANA O FROM OFFICE
AS PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF LANAO

This is an administrative case against Mr. Frank H. Danao, Provincial Treasurer of Lanao, for dishonesty resulting from his complicity in the commission of the crime of

estafa through falsification of a commercial document from which he was sentenced by the Court of First Instance of Lanao to suffer a prison term, to indemnify, jointly with his co-accused, the offended party in the sum of ₱6,345.20, etc.

It appears that on February 18, 1948, the respondent, in his capacity as provincial treasurer of Lanao, paid to Liwalog Bangon the value of a check belonging to Lt. Anongcar Gumanod covering the latter's arrears in pay, knowing full well that the one cashing it was not its lawful owner, thereby facilitating the perpetration of the offense. It also appears that in so paying the check respondent was motivated by a desire to obtain personal profit for himself, he having retained and received the sum of ₱1,345.20 out of its total value of ₱6,345.20.

The foregoing shows not only dishonesty but a criminal disposition on the part of respondent rendering him unfit to remain in the public service. Accordingly, and upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Frank H. Danao is hereby removed from office as Provincial Treasurer of Lanao, effective as of July 17, 1948, the date of his suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 260

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 53,
DATED APRIL 23, 1948, BY CONSIDERING MR.
ESTEBAN T. BUMANGLAG AS HAVING RE-
SIGNED FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE
PEACE OF TALIPAO AND MAIMBUNG, PROV-
INCE OF SULU, WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO
REINSTATEMENT

In Administrative Order No. 53, dated April 23, 1948, Mr. Esteban T. Bumanglag was removed from office as Justice of the Peace of Talipao and Maimbung, Province of Sulu, (1) for having collected his salary corresponding to March 12 and 13, 1947, despite his absence from office on said dates and (2) for having demanded and

collected the sum of P60 from a person who had a case brought in his court.

Upon the petition of the respondent, the case was reinvestigated. During the reinvestigation it was established that on March 12, 1947, the respondent performed the following official acts:

1. Received from Mr. Angel Jamias, Acting Justice of the Peace of Talipao and Maimbung before respondent's appointment thereto, the records of criminal cases Nos. 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 18 pertaining to Talipao and Maimbung;

2. Issued warrants for the arrest of Moros Sabtal Jinani, Jupakal Jakaria, and Duran; and

3. A parolee named Ahkkam (Moro), a resident of Bilaan, municipal district of Talipao, reported in person to the respondent as required by existing regulations.

It was also established that the respondent performed the following official acts on March 13, 1947:

1. Issued a subpoena directing Councilor Sajidain to appear in his court at Maimbung on April 3, 1947;

2. Brought to the office of the Provincial Fiscal of Sulu, in compliance with a subpoena *duces tecum*, the record of criminal case No. 19 filed in his court; and

3. Issued warrants for the arrest of Saji Saddae, Hadjan, Amdan Amiladjad Usab, and Hussin J. Jaing.

Having performed the foregoing official acts on March 12 and 13, 1947, the respondent was justified in collecting his salary corresponding thereto.

As regards the second ground for respondent's removal from office, it was established during the reinvestigation that he did not demand, much less collect, the sum of P60 from Moro Ambut who had brought a case in his court. Said amount appears to have been given by Ambut to Lt. Haradji for a "blowout" for the soldiers who were responsible for the return of the former's daughter after she had been abducted.

Wherefore, and as recommended by the Secretary of Justice, Administrative Order No. 53, dated April 23, 1948, is hereby modified in the sense that Mr. Esteban T. Bumanglag is considered as having resigned from office as Justice of the Peace of Talipao and Maimbung, Province of Sulu, effective on the date of his separation from the service, without prejudice to reinstatement.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 262

CONSIDERING AS HAVING RESIGNED MR. ANTONIO
D. PAGUIA AS MANAGER OF THE DEFUNCT
NATIONAL LAND SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

This is an administrative case against Mr. Antonio D. Paguia, manager of the defunct National Land Settlement Administration (NLSA) who is charged with (1) misuse of funds and dishonesty, (2) mismanagement, incompetence, and gross inefficiency, (3) abuse of power and authority, (4) illegal disposition of public lands, (5) discrimination and favoritism, and (6) communistic tendencies and terrorism. The charges were investigated by the Integrity Board which found them not substantiated, except the following:

In connection with the first charge, which partly refers to the advance account of P4,000 sent by the Manila branch of the former NLSA to its Koronadal Valley Project, Cotabato, on January 26, 1950, for the payment of salaries and wages of the employees in the latter office, it appears that of said advance account, P710.65 covered disbursements for traveling expenses of personnel and various sums totaling P1,289.35 covered refunds credited in the name of the respondent. All these disbursements, which fully account for the cash advance of P4,000, were passed in audit, although the respondent was not asked to account for said cash advance immediately after his arrival in Manila from Koronadal in March 1950 because there were certain receipts left with his confidential secretary in Koronadal, which apparently caused the delay in the settlement of the cash advance.

After a careful study of the case, the Board found that the respondent was rather inefficient and lax in the administration of the NLSA affairs and that he was guilty of a technical violation of the rules and regulations concerning the custody of government funds. However, considering that he has been under suspension since November 30, 1950; that his position as general manager was abolished because of the dissolution of the NLSA and as a result of the creation of the LASEDECO; that the Government did not suffer any loss regarding the cash advance of P4,000; and that he has been an invalid for a long time now, the Board recommends that he be considered as having resigned effective as of November 30, 1950, the date of his suspension. I concur in the Board's findings and recommendation.

Wherefore, Mr. Antonio D. Paguia is hereby considered as having resigned as manager of the defunct National Land Settlement Administration effective as of November 30, 1950.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 263

EXONERATING PROVINCIAL TREASURER PEDRO
ELIZALDE OF CEBU

This is an administrative case against Provincial Treasurer Pedro Elizalde of Cebu who has been charged by the Acting Auditor General with misuse of public funds and violation of the election law specified below.

CHARGES 1 AND 2

That on November 18, 1953, respondent had an overdraft of P274,180.42 in the road and bridge fund, thereby illegally using other funds such as trust funds, which overdraft rose to P432,786.14 on November 30, 1953.

That he misused public funds in the amount of P165,892 which he had transferred from the general fund to the road and bridge fund without the prior approval of the Secretary of Finance as required by law and the regulations, said amount having been disbursed by him for public works by November 18, 1953.

Defending himself from these charges, the respondent submitted a statement showing that, contrary to the auditor's allegation, there was an actual balance of P49,667.36 instead of an overdraft of P274,180.42 in the road and bridge fund on November 18, 1953; and that on November 30, 1953, the overdraft in said fund was P135,525.76 only and not P432,786.14 as claimed by the auditor.

The difference between the auditor's and respondent's figures lies in the fact that the auditor excluded from the list of income the sum of P165,892 representing various transfers from the general fund to the road and bridge fund and failed to include the collection of P104,581.46, accruing to the latter fund, made from November 19 to 30, 1953. Respondent contends that both sums should have been included as income. Moreover, the auditor lists as actual disbursement the amount of P60,000 for backpay amortization, when respondent's statement shows only P691.26 debited against the credit of P60,000 for backpay of Bureau of Public Works em-

ployees, thereby leaving an undisbursed balance of ₱59,308.74. So that if the auditor should admit as creditable income the amount of ₱165,892 from transfers, the collection of ₱104,581.46 and the non-disbursement of ₱59,308.74, the auditor's overdraft figure of ₱432,786.14 as of November 30, 1953, would be reduced to ₱103,003.94.

It appears that the admissibility of the amount of ₱165,892 as income from transfers is questioned on the sole ground that the supplemental budgets covering them (which had been sent to the Department of Finance on various dates long before November 1953) have not yet been returned approved by the Department. Respondent alleges that said supplemental budgets could and must be considered as approved in view of Department Provincial Circular (unnumbered) dated December 15, 1938, giving advance approval to "transfers from the provincial general fund, authorized by the provincial board and concurred in by the provincial treasurer."

Said provincial circular has not been repealed or in anyway modified, and the requirement therein that transfers made thereunder should be reported to the Department is, according to the Secretary of Finance, met with the sending to the Department of the supplemental budgets which, in this instance, have been found to be in order. Furthermore, Executive Order No. 405, series of 1951, enjoins that:

"In reviewing the budgets of local governments, the Department of Finance shall be guided by the principle that the local governments should be given a large degree of freedom and wide latitude of discretion in determining for themselves the propriety and wisdom of the expenses that they make and provided the expenses contemplated are within their financial capacity, the recommendation on the matter of the provincial board, municipal board, or city council concerned shall be given due weight by the Department of Finance."

With reference to the collection actually made during the period from November 19 to 30, 1953, which was not taken into account in the Auditor's determination of actual income in the road and bridge fund up to November 30, 1953, there seems to be no valid justification for the non-inclusion thereof as income, the same having been actually realized. As to the amount of ₱60,000 which, according to the auditor, should be considered as disbursement, respondent avers, as above stated, that only ₱691.26 thereof was actually disbursed, thereby leaving undisbursed ₱59,308.74 on November 18, 1953. The auditor's allegation that the sum of ₱60,000 was disbursed in September 1953 is not confirmed by respondent's trial balance for that month nor in any other statement of accounts of his.

From the above, it will be seen that if the three excepted items, the nature of which has just been discussed, be duly considered, the resulting overdraft in the road and bridge fund as of November 30, 1953, would be reduced from the auditor's figure of ₱432,786.14 to ₱103,003.94, which is well within the 50 per cent allowable by law, the uncollected income of said fund on said date being ₱629,224.85, according to the Auditor's own figure.

In the absence, as in this case, of a definite indication of the item or items of trust funds used, I am inclined to agree with the Secretary of Finance that non-trust funds were used in the incurring of the overdraft, like balances in the various provincial funds. The use of some provincial funds to meet calls on other provincial funds is allowed by section 2122 of the Administrative Code.

For the foregoing, I find no fault in respondent's incurring of an overdraft of ₱103,003.94 in the road and bridge fund nor in the transfer of the amount of ₱165,892.

CHARGE 3

That respondent also misused the amount of ₱90,750 representing proceeds from the sale of a provincial government lot to Tirso Uytengsu, by taking it up in his accounts as income of the general fund, when it should have been credited first to suspense account, the deed of sale not having been favorably recommended by the National Planning Commission nor approved by the President of the Philippines as required by law.

Respondent's explanation of this charge is satisfactory, it appearing that the entry was made not by the respondent but by his bookkeeper; that similar entries concerning other sales of fixed assets of the province were passed in audit and never questioned; and that in any event this is a mere error in classification of accounts which is not unusual to happen and which can be easily adjusted.

Even if a portion of the ₱90,000 had been transferred—because on November 18, 1953, there was an actual balance of ₱69,590.91 in the provincial general fund—the said portion of ₱21,159.09 could be restored without difficulty, as Cebu is admittedly solvent for a much bigger amount in the remote event that the sale to Uytengsu be finally disauthorized.

CHARGE 4

That Treasurer Elizalde is co-responsible for violation of section 49 of the Revised Election Code for authorizing payment to public works laborers employed for electioneering purposes.

This charge is without merit. Nowhere does it appear that respondent made or offered to make an expenditure, or caused an expenditure to be made or offered to any person, "to induce one either to vote or withhold his

vote, or to vote for or against any candidate" as provided in section 49 of the Revised Election Code. There is not even an insinuation that he knew that the employment of laborers whose wages he ordered paid was premised on the understanding that they should vote or withhold their vote, or should vote for or against any candidate, if such were the facts of the case. If any induction had actually taken place, it must have been on the occasion of the employment of those laborers but not at the time of the payment of their wages. Moreover, it appears that he paid the payrolls presented to his municipal treasurers and paymasters duly certified to and approved by the district engineer. In making payment, he was practically doing a mere ministerial act which he could not have avoided without unduly prejudicing the laborers.

Some emphasis seems to have been laid on respondent's telegram dated November 11, 1953, to his treasurers directing them to continue paying the laborers for services actually rendered until the cash advances given to them for the purpose were exhausted and to disregard any suggestion not coming from his office regarding payment of laborers. Respondent's instruction was interpreted to be in utter disregard of previous orders issued by the auditor general. In the first place, it should be noted that the telegram was sent one day after the election. Moreover, it appears that respondent was of the impression that the telegraphic order given on November 9, 1953, to the division auditor to instruct municipal treasurers to withhold payment of provincial laborers, etc., had been verbally countermanded by the acting auditor general, agreeably to what he had heard in the telephone conversation between the acting auditor general and the provincial governor, which respondent took to be sufficient justification for him to reiterate his previous orders to his municipal treasurers.

In view of all the foregoing, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Pedro Elizalde is hereby exonerated of the charges.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 265

REMOVING COLONEL JUAN A. BENITEZ FROM
OFFICE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILIPPINE
VETERANS BOARD

This is an administrative case against Colonel Juan A. Benitez, chairman of the Philippine Veterans Board (PVB), for alleged irregularities involving graft and maladministration. The charges were investigated by an administrative board appointed by the Secretary of National Defense which found respondent guilty of causing the delivery to his wife of treasury warrants issued by the Board in favor of pensioners residing in San Carlos and neighboring towns of Pangasinan; of tolerating her to make delivery thereof to these pensioners (charges Nos. 3 and 6), and of failing to exercise proper supervision of PVB affairs, thus resulting in the commission by his subordinates of widespread anomalies and irregularities in the preparation and disposition of pension checks (charge No. 5). Respondent was cleared of the other charges.

Under charges Nos. 3 and 6, the evidence shows that Mrs. Cipriana S. Benitez, respondent's wife, deducted certain amounts from the pension checks of some residents of San Carlos, Pangasinan, which she delivered to them and helped convert into cash. Denying the imputation, Mrs. Benitez claimed that the amounts in question were given to her by the pensioners involved in payment of their debts. She also claimed that they testified against her because their minds had been poisoned by the occupation chief of police of San Carlos that she was responsible for the stoppage of their pension.

Mrs. Benitez having, as she claimed, played the role of benefactor to these people—lending them money, giving them rice, and extending other forms of help—I do not think that they, being simple folks of the province, would testify falsely against their benefactor and impute to her no less than extortion, unless they were prompted by a civic consciousness to speak the truth. I am, therefore, inclined to believe the version of the Government.

The next inquiry is whether Mrs. Benitez got or received those checks from her husband. Respondent admitted bringing pension checks to San Carlos but denied handing over any to his wife for delivery to the pensioners concerned. If respondent could, as will presently be shown, trust a mere clerk of his to deliver checks to pensioners,

it is easy to believe that he allowed his own wife to do so. At any rate, there is nothing intrinsically wrong with her delivering the checks if done in the right spirit of service. What is objectionable is the making of "cuts" for doing so. It has not been established, however, that respondent knew what his wife was doing with those checks.

Under charge No. 5, it appears that in the PVB clerks, messengers, and other minor employees could get pension checks from the warrant delivery section for delivery to the payees provided they were known to the chief thereof, although the standing regulation provides for delivery by mail; that the messenger of the respondent was authorized by the latter to get checks from the delivery section and to deliver them to the pensioners calling daily at respondent's office; that, as admitted by the respondent, whenever he wanted checks to be delivered to some parties or to San Carlos pensioners, all he did was to verbally instruct his clerk or anyone to get them for him; that there was no record to show delivery of pension checks to the claimants nor of those returned to the delivery section, if undelivered; that as a result many checks got lost, were mislaid or were stolen and fraudulently cashed by some employees, to the prejudice of the Government and the pensioners affected, a case in point being that of one Marcial Arciaga who has so far been convicted of fifty fraudulent encashments of checks, not to mention others facing similar prosecution in court.

The question now is whether respondent may be held liable under the circumstances. The tolerated practice of allowing personal delivery of pension checks, which was a departure from the standing written order directing delivery of checks by mail, clearly called for a radical innovation in the accounting thereof to localize responsibility and place the movement of checks effectively under control—a matter which should not have escaped the notice of the respondent as highest authority of the office, especially considering that he himself was well aware of, and participated in, that practice. It should have occurred to him that a big number of checks placed in the hands of an employee was a delicate matter in view of the temptation thus presented. Owing in large measure to respondents's failure in this respect, some irresponsible messengers were able to get hold of checks which they were tempted to misappropriate. Although it does not appear that any loss of check happened between him and his messenger, the pattern he had set was looked upon by his subordinates as a safe one to follow.

The allegation that respondent merely followed the practice of his predecessors is untenable because it was his duty to improve the service and protect public funds.

and fraudulent encashments also occurred during the administration of his predecessors, it being his duty to prevent, or at least minimize, the recurrence thereof. His attempt to improve the system of check disposal about a year after his assumption of office and after the discovery of the irregularities was evidently a belated move and will not operate to absolve him from responsibility that had already attached.

It was also disclosed in the course of the investigation that the Board met without any agenda or any list of claimants whose papers were to be acted upon in the day's session and approved claims in batches, not individually. Hence, many claims are supposed to have been approved but there is no way of ascertaining the veracity thereof. Such procedure of the Board is palpably irregular and anomalous and respondent, as chairman thereof, is largely to blame.

From the foregoing, it is clear that respondent has been sadly remiss in the performance of his duties and that his continuance in office will not be in the public interest.

Wherefore, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of National Defense, Colonel Juan A. Benitez is hereby removed from office as chairman of the Philippine Veterans Board, effective as of the date of his suspension by reason of this case, with prejudice to reinstatement in any office having anything to do with veterans' affairs.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 266

DISMISSING MR. BENIGNO A. PIDLAOAN FROM THE SERVICE AS FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICER, CLASS I, WITH PREJUDICE TO REINSTATEMENT AND REQUIRING HIM TO REFUND ALL AMOUNTS DISALLOWED FROM HIS OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS

This is an administrative case against Mr. Benigno A. Pidlaon, Foreign Affairs Officer, Class I, formerly assigned as Consul General in San Francisco, California, for (1) unsatisfactory performance of official duty on five counts, (2) misconduct on seven counts, and (3) malfeasance in office on three counts. The charges were investigated by Minister Emilio Abello, and the respondent was given full opportunity to defend himself. After the termination of the investigation, the record of the case was submitted to the Board of the Foreign Service for consideration. Said Board finds the respondent guilty of (1) unsatisfactory performance of official duty on four counts, of (2) misconduct on six counts, and of (3) malfeasance in office on two counts, and recommends that he be dismissed from the service, with prejudice to reinstatement; that he be required to refund immediately to the Department of Foreign Affairs all amounts disallowed from his official accounts; and that the papers in connection with the charge of malfeasance in office be referred to the Department of Justice for such criminal action as may be warranted. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs concurs in said findings and recommendations.

The following facts have been established:

1. Unsatisfactory Performance of Official Duty

(a) That in the case of Mr. Juan Ruiz, laid-off employee of the Philippine Consulate General at San Francisco, the respondent ordered the issuance by the Consulate of a check for \$3,300 to cover the expenses for the return transportation of Mr. Ruiz and family; and after establishing a credit for the aforesaid amount with the Lerios Travel Agency, he ordered payment against said credit of transportation expenses for Miss Betty Salindong, his sister-in-law, and for Attorneys Javier and Almeda.

(b) That he personally promoted the organization of the National Association for the protection and advancement of Filipinos in America, for the protection of gamblers, thereby giving encouragement to gambling among the Filipinos in his consular district.

(c) That during the years 1951-1952, he made numerous trips out of San Francisco for purely personal reasons totally unconnected with the proper and efficient discharge of his functions; and if some of these trips had official color, they constituted a wasteful expenditure of public funds as most of them were unnecessary and were in derogation of the authority and hurt the prestige of the consular officer of the area visited.

(d) That in violation of the law and of the rules and regulations of the General Auditing Office and the Department of Foreign Affairs, he authorized payments and/or authorized expenditures in excess of the appropriation for his office; and likewise the ordered and/or authorized payments out of public funds for purely personal purposes, like telephone charges for calls made to, or collect calls from, Mariba Aba, Hungarian ballerina, and for flowers wired to her.

2. Misconduct

(a) That being a married man, with evident misrepresentation of his civil status, with utter disregard of the norms of conduct which should guide an officer in the Foreign Service, and with public scandal he had improper relations in 1952 with Mary...

(b) That under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding item, he had intimate relations with a married woman.

(c) That under the circumstances narrated in item 2(a), and taking advantage of his official position, he behaved, in relation to one Ludmila Mihailova, in a manner unbecoming of a Consul General.

(d) That in violation of Foreign Service regulations and in disregard of the norm of conduct which should guide a foreign service officer, he borrowed money from Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. Clemente C. Morales, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcelo R. Galicia, and neglected to pay these loans on due date or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(e) That he unreasonably delayed the payment to Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Reyes of a loan of \$800, thereby causing them undue hardships and great mental anguish and compelling them to file a complaint against them, with a writ attachment of his properties; and, in violation of the regulations of the Foreign Service, he failed to report to the Department of Foreign Affairs the pendency of said action against him.

(f) That he committed improper conduct in that he bought automobiles on credit and got his friends to advance their prices, thereby risking the name of the Philippine Consul General in San Francisco because failure on his part to make good his commitments in the transactions would give him a bad credit rating and possibly involve him in a lawsuit.

3. Malfeasance in Office

(a) That after Mr. Dick Salindo, Administrator of the estate of Antonio Pasco, had deposited in trust with the Philippine Consulate General a check, payable to the latter, for the sum of \$4,445.35, he ordered and permitted the encashment of this check and he appropriated the proceeds thereof to his own personal use; and when upon his failure to pay the aforesaid proceeds to the rightful parties, a complaint was filed against him with a writ of attachment of his properties, he failed, in violation of the regulations of the Foreign Service, to report to the Department of Foreign Affairs regarding the pendency of said action against him.

That in violation of the law and without prior approval of competent authority, he ordered the cashier of the Philippine Consulate General at San Francisco to give him a cash advance of \$2,000 on March 2, 1953, and another of \$4,000 on March 6, 1953.

I agree with the findings and recommendations of the Board of the Foreign Service, as concurred in by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Wherefore, Mr. Benigno A. Pidlaoan is hereby dismissed from the service as Foreign Affairs Officer, Class I, with prejudice to reinstatement, and required to refund immediately to the Department of Foreign Affairs all amounts disallowed from his official account.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE

Acting Executive Secretary

DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

Executive Office

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

January 19, 1954

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS BOTH FOR LIFE AND RETIREMENT INSURANCE, OBLIGA- TION OF MUNICIPALITIES TO ASSUME—

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

There is quoted hereunder the following letter of the Government Service Insurance System, dated January 11, 1954, relative to the obligation of municipalities which are not members of the System, to assume the payment of premiums both for life and retirement insurance of such of their employees who might come or have already come to their employ from a government entity or office that is a member of the System:

"I have the honor to request that section 6 of Commonwealth Act No. 186, as amended by Republic Act No. 660 and further amended by section 2 of Republic Act No. 728 copied below, particularly its italicized portion, be brought to the attention of the municipal mayors in municipalities below first class:

'SEC. 6. Employer's premiums.—Each employer shall include in its annual appropriation and remit to the System, in preference to other obligations except salaries and wages of its employees, the necessary amounts for its corresponding shares of the premiums described in subsection (2) of section five, plus any extra premiums that may be required on account of the hazards or risks of its employees' occupations, plus the additional amounts, if any, required in the next following section: Provided, however, That if one's compulsory membership policy matures, the employer's premium for his life insurance shall cease until he acquires a new membership policy, which, however, shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of insurability: And provided, finally, That in case of transfer of an employee from one employer to another, the former employer shall be relieved of paying further premiums for him, and the new employer, whether or not it has joined the System, shall assume the same, appropriating therefor the necessary amount.'

"In bringing this matter to the attention of that Office and, through it, to that of municipal mayors in municipalities below first class, it is the purpose of this Management not only to apprise the local mayors of the obligation of their municipalities to assume the payment of premiums both for life and retirement insurance of such of their employees who might come or have already come to the employ of their municipalities (which are not members of the Government Service Insurance System) from a government entity or office that is a member of the System, but also to inform them that upon retirement of such employee while in the service of a non-member municipality, such municipality will be required to pay the premiums for service rendered before June 16, 1951, pursuant to section 7 of Commonwealth Act No. 186, as amended by Republic Act No. 660 and further amended by section 3 of Republic Act No. 728 which reads as follows:

'SEC. 7. Additional premiums.—(a) For the amount of annuity corresponding to the services rendered by an employee prior to June sixteen, nineteen hundred fifty-one, his employer as of the date of his retirement shall pay under such rules and regulations as the System may prescribe the necessary additional amounts or premiums: Provided, That this obligation may not be paid in installments without the prior approval of the System if the employer is a corporation owned or controlled by the Government.'

"Considering that the great majority of municipalities below first class may not financially be able to bear the additional expense for premiums corresponding to service before and after June 16, 1951, it would seem advisable that great care be taken by municipalities below first class in taking under its employ personnel coming from government entities or offices that are members of the Government Service Insurance System.

"A letter similar hereto has on even date been addressed to the Honorable, the Secretary of Finance."

Provincial Governors are requested to transmit the contents hereof to all Municipal Mayors under their jurisdiction for their information and guidance.

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

January 20, 1954

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES, DECLARA-
TION OF—

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

There is quoted hereunder the pertinent portion of Administrative Order No. 1 dated January 5, 1954, of the President of the Philippines, requiring all officials and employees of the government to file sworn statements of their financial conditions, assets and liabilities as of January 1, 1954:

"All Secretaries and Undersecretaries of Departments, chiefs of bureaus and offices and their assistants, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the directors, managers or executives of all government-owned and controlled corporations, and all other officers and employees of the Government and of the above-mentioned entities, shall each file a sworn statement of their financial conditions, assets and liabilities as of January 1, 1954, said statement to be substantially as follows:

"I,, appointed to the position of in the, declare under oath that, as of January 1, 1954, the following real properties, bank deposits, interests (direct and indirect) in business, and other assets, as well as the liabilities and other obligations hereunder stated, appear in my name and/or in that of my wife (or husband):

Name	Kind and description of assets and liabilities	Value
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"The statement above referred to shall be accomplished on or before January 31, 1954, as to those already in the government service on or before said date and upon entrance to duty as to those that may thereafter be appointed, and shall be filed with the office of the respective Department Secretaries, chiefs of bureaus and offices, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government and general managers or executives heads of all government-owned and controlled corporations. It shall be renewed annually during the incumbency of each officer or employee and every new declaration shall indicate such changes, if any there be, as may have taken place since the filing of the last statement.

"Upon the expiration of the term of office, resignation, removal, separation or cessation of any officer or employee of the Government, the sworn statement shall be accomplished and filed by the

outgoing officer or employee and his resignation shall not be accepted and no clearance shall be issued unless he complies with this requirement. In case of death, the sworn statement shall be filed by his executor or administrator, if any there be, or by the duly authorized representative of his heirs.

"The sworn statement herein above required of Secretaries and Undersecretaries of Departments, chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus and offices, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, and directors, managers, or executives heads of all government-owned and controlled corporations, shall be filed with the Office of the President."

Provincial Governors and City Mayors are requested to transmit the contents hereof to all concerned under their respective jurisdictions for their information and compliance.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

CIRCULAR-LETTER

January 21, 1954

The Provincial Governor, the City Mayors:

SIR:

The President desires strict enforcement by you of Republic Act No. 11, sections 1 and 2 of which read:

"SECTION 1. Any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding, slaughtering of male and female carabaos, horses, mares, and cows is hereby prohibited unless authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

"SEC. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished with a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos or by imprisonment of not less than two months nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court."

Please have cases of violation of said law prosecuted promptly and this Presidential policy known to the officials and people of your province or city.

Copies hereof are being furnished the Secretaries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Justice, and Finance, and the Chief of Constabulary for their information.

Respectfully,

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

January 25, 1954

COMPENSATION UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO.
784 OF POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN OF A
MUNICIPALITY.

To all Provincial Governors:

In connection with the Unnumbered Provincial Circular of this office, dated October 12, 1953, relative to the appropriation for the compensation under Republic Act No. 784 of any member of the police force or fire department of a municipality who is killed or disabled (totally or partially) in line of duty, there is quoted hereunder, for your information, the following 9th Indorsement of the General Auditing Office, dated January 16, 1954, on our request for an opinion as to whether a municipality is authorized to grant the payment of its share of said compensation:

"Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Executive Secretary, Manila.

"Pending appropriation by the Congress of funds to meet the National share to pay the compensation of any member of the police force or fire department of a municipality who is killed or disabled in line of duty, this Office believes that the share corresponding to one-half of the benefits bestowed by Republic Act No. 784 may be paid by the municipality concerned, provided funds have been appropriated for the purpose by the municipal council concerned."

It is requested that the contents hereof be transmitted to all municipal mayors under your jurisdiction for their information.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

January 27, 1954

PROHIBITING THE SLAUGHTERING OF CARABAOS FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

For the information and guidance of all concerned, there is hereunder quoted Executive Order No. 8, dated January 26, 1954, of the President of the Philippines, prohibiting the slaughtering of carabaos for a period of one year.

"In order to carry out effectively the provisions of Republic Act No. 11 and to conserve our work animals for agricultural purposes, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

1. The slaughtering of carabaos for a period of one year from January 31, 1954, is hereby prohibited.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and all public officials are hereby enjoined not to issue during said period any permit for the slaughtering of carabaos.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth."

For purposes of insuring the effective enforcement of the provisions of Republic Act No. 11, all mayors and chiefs of police are directed to confer with the local representatives of the Director of Animal Industry (the veterinarian, meat inspectors or municipal treasurers, as the case may be) to devise ways and means to counteract the devious subterfuges being resorted to by cattle owners and meat dealers in circumventing the provisions of the law, and to take such steps as may be necessary to prosecute the violators thereof.

In this connection, attention is also invited to the Unnumbered Provincial Circulars of the former Secretary of the Interior dated November 16, 1946 on the subject, "Enforcement of Republic Act No. 11"; October 29, 1947 on the subject, "Illegal Slaughtering of Large Cattle—More Intensive Campaign Against," and August 21, 1950 on the subject, "Illegal Slaughtering of Carabaos, Horses, Mares, and Cows, and Selling Carabao Meat as Beef."

Please transmit the contents of this circular to all municipal mayors and other officials in your respective provinces with instructions that all violators of the provisions of Republic Act No. 11 and Executive Order No. 8 dated the 26th instant, should immediately be reported to the prosecuting officers for appropriate action.

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

CIRCULAR

January 28, 1954

1954 NATIONAL EXPOSITION

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

In connection with the 1954 National Exposition, the subject of our Unnumbered Provincial Circular, dated October 7, 1953, the Philippines International Fair, Inc., has advised us that said Exposition will be held during the period February 27 to March 14, 1954, instead of from February 6 to 21, 1954, as previously announced in said circular, and that the undersigned has been appointed by its Board of Directors as Chairman of the Committee on Provincial and Chartered Cities' Participation.

The main objective of the Exposition being for the promotion and development of our agriculture, commerce, industry and culture, it is hoped that, funds and circumstances permitting, each and every province and city will exert every effort to actively participate in said Exposition.

As requested in the aforementioned circular, early decision as to your participation, if not yet done, be made and advice thereof sent directly to the Director-General, Philippines International Fair, Inc., furnishing this office a copy of such advice.

It is also requested that this circular be given the widest publicity possible.

SOFRONIO QUIMSON
Chairman
Provincial and Chartered Cities'
Participation
1954 National Exposition

CIRCULAR

January 30, 1954

1954 NATIONAL EXPOSITION

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

Anent our circular of the 28th instant, covering the above subject, permit me to suggest that if any province or city is not in a financial position to participate individually in the forthcoming National Exposition, an arrangement be made so that two or more provinces and/or cities joins together in one booth and thereby lessen the expenses of each political entity. Such other similar arrangements as may be convenient and feasible may be made provided that the management of the National Exposition and this Office shall be advised beforehand. In such case, steps should be immediately taken to carry out the arrangement taking into consideration that there is very little time left for the preparation of the booth and gathering of the exhibits.

SOFRONIO QUIMSON
Chairman
Provincial and Chartered Cities'
Participation
1954 National Exposition

Department of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE No. 1

January 4, 1954

DESIGNATING ASSISTANT CITY FISCAL
ANDRES REYES OF MANILA TO ASSIST
THE CITY ATTORNEY OF PASAY CITY.

In the interest of the public service and pursuant to the provisions of section 1686 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Andres Reyes, Assistant

City Fiscal of Manila, is hereby designated to assist the City Attorney of Pasay City, effective immediately and to continue until further orders.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No 2

January 2, 1954

AUTHORIZING JUDGE-AT-LARGE TEODORO
CAMACHO TO HOLD COURT IN DADIAN-
GAS, COTABATO.

In addition to the authority granted to Judge-at-Large Teodoro Camacho under Administrative Order No. 209 of this Department, dated November 11, 1953, he is also hereby authorized to hold court in Dadiangas, Cotabato, for the purpose of trying all kinds of cases and to enter judgments therein.

ROBERTO A. GIANZON
Under Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 3

January 2, 1954

AUTHORIZING CADASTRAL JUDGE SULPICIO
V. CEA TO HOLD COURT IN THE MUNICI-
PALITY OF SAN ANTONIO, PROVINCE
OF ZAMBALES.

In the interest of the administration of justice and pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of Republic Act No. 296, the Honorable Sulpicio V. Cea, Cadastral Judge, is hereby authorized to hold court in the municipality of San Antonio, Province of Zambales, as soon as possible, for the purpose of trying all kinds of cases and to enter judgments therein, giving preference to cadastral cases.

ROBERTO A. GIANZON
Under Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 4

January 2, 1954

AUTHORIZING JUDGE-AT-LARGE FIDEL VI-
LLANUEVA TO DECIDE IN MANILA CER-
TAIN CASES.

In the interest of the administration of justice and pursuant to the request of Judge-at-Large Fidel Villanueva, he is hereby authorized to decide in Manila the following cases which were previously tried by him while holding court in Albay:

Criminal Case No. 1014, Frustrated Homicide; and

Criminal Case No. 1232, Abduction with consent.

ROBERTO A. GIANZON
Under Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 6

January 12, 1954

DESIGNATING PROVINCIAL FISCAL AMADO S. SANTIAGO OF NUEVA ECIJA TO ASSIST THE PROVINCIAL FISCAL OF PANGASINAN.

In the interest of the public service and pursuant to the provisions of section 1686 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Amado S. Santiago, Provincial Fiscal of Nueva Ecija, is hereby designated to assist the Provincial Fiscal of Pangasinan in the investigation and prosecution of all violations of law committed in said province in connection with the last election, effective immediately and to continue until further orders.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 7

January 13, 1954

DESIGNATING ASSISTANT FISCAL LUIS B. REYES OF MANILA TO ASSIST THE CITY ATTORNEY OF PASAY CITY.

In the interest of the public service and pursuant to the provisions of section 1686 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Luis B. Reyes, Assistant Fiscal of Manila, is hereby designated to assist, in collaboration with Assistant Fiscal Andres Reyes who was similarly designated under Administrative Order No. 1, current series, of this Department, the City Attorney of Pasay City, in addition to his regular duties effective immediately and to continue until further orders.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 8

January 12, 1954

AUTHORIZING JUDGE-AT-LARGE GABINO S. ABAYA TO DECIDE A CERTAIN CASE IN MANILA.

In the interest of the administration of justice, the Honorable Gavino S. Abaya, Judge-at-Large, is hereby authorized to decide in Manila, criminal case No. Q-907 of the Court of First Instance of Quezon City entitled "People of the Philippines vs. Jesus Crisolago et al." which was previously tried by him while holding court in said city.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 9

January 18, 1954

AUTHORIZING MR. VIVENCIO L. DE PERALTA OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TO SIGN TREASURY WARRANTS, VOUCHERS, ETC., OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 615 and 616 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Vivencio L. de Peralta of the Public Service Commission is hereby authorized to sign treasury warrants, vouchers, requisitions, journal entries and other financial or accounting statements or papers of the Public Service Commission, signing as follows:

FELICIANO OCAMPO
Commissioner

By: VIVENCIO L. DE PERALTA
Financial Assistant

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 10

January 19, 1954

DESIGNATING TECHNICAL ASSISTANT ATTY. CONRADO M. VASQUEZ OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AS REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNESCO NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Attorney Conrado M. Vasquez, Technical Assistant, Department of Justice, is hereby designated representative of this Department to the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 11

January 22, 1954

AUTHORIZING CADASTRAL JUDGE CIRILO C. MACEREN TO HOLD COURT IN THE PROVINCE OF LANAO.

In the interest of the administration of justice and pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of Republic Act No. 296, the Honorable Cirilo C. Maceren, Cadastral Judge, is hereby authorized to hold court in the Province of Lanao, beginning February 1, 1954, for the purpose of trying all kinds of cases and to enter judgments therein.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 12

January 25, 1954

AUTHORIZING CADASTRAL JUDGE SEGUNDO APOSTOL TO HOLD COURT IN THE PROVINCE OF LANAO.

In the interest of the administration of justice and pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of Republic Act No. 296, the Honorable Segundo Apostol, Cadastral Judge, is hereby authorized to hold court in the Province of Lanao, beginning February 1, 1954, for the purpose of trying all kinds of cases and to enter judgments therein.

This Order cancels Administrative Order No. 11 of this Department, dated January 22, 1954.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 13

January 27, 1954

DESIGNATING PROVINCIAL FISCAL JUAN B. CASTILLO OF BATANES TO ASSIST THE PROVINCIAL FISCAL OF PANGASINAN.

In the interest of the public service and pursuant to the provisions of section 1686 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Juan B. Castillo, Provincial Fiscal of Batanes, is hereby designated to assist the Provincial Fiscal of Pangasinan in the investigation and prosecution of all violations of law committed in said province in connection with the last election, effective immediately and to continue until further orders.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 14

January 27, 1954

AUTHORIZING ACTING MANAGER PEDRO S. PAJE AND ASSISTANT MANAGER JOSE C. MANLAPAZ, IN THE ABSENCE OF THE FORMER, TO SIGN VOUCHERS, TRANSPORTATION ORDERS AND CHECK PORTIONS OF ALL TREASURY WARRANTS DRAWN AGAINST THE APPROPRIATION OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 615 and 616 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Pedro S. Paje, Acting Manager, Prisons Industries, Bureau of Prisons, is hereby authorized to sign vouchers, transportation orders and check portions of all treasury warrants drawn against the appro-

priation of the Bureau of Prisons, signing as follows:

ALFREDO M. BUNYE
Acting Director of Prisons

By: PEDRO S. PAJE
Acting Manager, Prisons Industries

In the absence of Mr. Pedro S. Paje, Mr. Jose C. Manlapaz, Assistant Manager, Prisons Industries, same bureau, is likewise authorized to sign vouchers; transportation orders and check portions of all treasury warrants drawn against the appropriation of said Bureau, signing as follows:

ALFREDO M. BUNYE
Acting Director of Prisons

By: JOSE C. MANLAPAZ
Asst. Manager, Prisons Industries

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 15

January 28, 1954

APPOINTING FIRST ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL FISCAL HONORATO BAUTISTA OF LANAO AS ACTING CITY ATTORNEY OF ILIGAN CITY.

In the interest of the public service and pursuant to the provisions of section 1679 of the Revised Administrative Code, Mr. Honorato Bautista, First Assistant Provincial Fiscal of Lanao, is hereby appointed Acting City Attorney of Iligan City, for the purpose of conducting the investigation and prosecution of criminal case entitled "People vs. Rodolfo Orbe", in addition to his regular duties, effective immediately and to continue until further orders.

PEDRO TUASON
Secretary of Justice

**Department of Agriculture and
Natural Resources**

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

QUARANTINE ORDER No. 2

January 21, 1954

DECLARING THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA INFECTED WITH A DANGEROUS COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASE, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND PROVIDING FOR THE QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS THERE

1. The Province of Pampanga, being infected with foot-and-mouth disease and there is danger of this disease spreading to the adjoining provinces unless Pampanga Province is placed under quarantine, I hereby declare, pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 1764 of the Revised Administrative Code that a dangerous communicable animal disease prevails in Pampanga Province and that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ship, drive, or otherwise take or transport cattle, buffaloes, carabaos, deer, hogs, sheep or goats from said place accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the Director of Animal Industry or his duly authorized representative.

2. Such certificate shall state the number and kind of animals it is authorized to ship, drive, take or transport, their destination, the manner in which they are to be shipped, driven taken or transported and their brands and distinguishing marks. It shall also state that the animals in question have been inspected by a duly authorized agent of the Director of Animal Industry and found free from foot-and-mouth disease; and shall give the date of such inspection.

3. Any person who, without lawful authority to do so, contravenes or violates the provisions of this Order shall be liable to prosecution for violation of section 1764 of the Revised Administrative Code, and upon conviction shall suffer the penalty imposed by paragraph 1, section 2747 of the said Code, which is a fine of not more than P1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

4. All Bureau of Animal Industry officials and employees concerned are hereby directed to see to it that the provisions of this Order are strictly enforced and complied with effective January 21, 1954, until revoked or otherwise modified.

SALVADOR ARANETA
*Secretary of Agriculture and
Natural Resources*

Recommended by:

MANUEL D. SUMULONG
Director of Animal Industry

BUREAU OF LANDS

LANDS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 7-4a-1

January 23, 1954

AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF LANDS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 7-4a DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1951

Paragraph 7 of Lands Administrative Order No. 7-4a, dated February 1, 1951, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Assignments and transfers of rights relating to friar lands, etc.—For each assignment or trans-

fer of rights in connection with the purchase of friar lands, OR ANY PORTION OF THE LANDED ESTATES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUREAU OF LANDS, a fee of P2 per hectare of the land involved, but in no case less than P5, nor more than P100, shall be collected.

This Administrative Order shall take effect immediately.

SALVADOR ARANETA
*Secretary of Agriculture and
Natural Resources*

Recommended by:

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

Department of Public Works and Communications

BUREAU OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1

January 1, 1954

SPECIAL TELEGRAPH RATE OF P0.10 ON COMPLAINTS FILED BY CITIZENS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT RAMON MAGSAYSAY, ATTENTION: PRESIDENTIAL COMPLAINT AND ACTION COMMISSION.

Any citizen who may wish to file complaint against any officials or employees of the Government may send a telegram containing such complaint, addressed to President Ramon Magsaysay, Attention: Presidential Complaint and Action Commission, Manila, subject to the following conditions:

1. Each such telegram shall be charged a special rate of P0.10;

2. In case any sender of such telegram cannot afford to pay this reduced rate, the telegram shall be accepted as collect message without requiring any deposit and without collecting the administrative fee of 10 centavos upon delivery;

3. Tolls on such collect messages shall be paid by the Presidential Complaint and Action Commission;

4. Telegrams sent by the Presidential Complaint and Action Commission relating to complaints by citizens shall also be charged at the special rate of P0.10 each message;

5. The telegram shall bear the name and address of the complainant and if witnesses are cited, their names and addresses shall also be given in order that they could be easily located by the investigator who may be assigned to the case;

6. The telegram shall be framed in the fewest words possible and shall clearly state facts complained of, so as to facilitate investigation; and

7. The telegram shall carry the indicator "COMPLAINT" as the first word in the address.

A special report shall be submitted to the Director of Telecommunications at the end of each month showing the number of this class of telegrams and the total tolls collected for statistical purposes.

All officials and employees of the Bureau of Telecommunications shall render such assistance as may be necessary to any person filing a complaint by telegram so that the purpose of this special arrangement may be achieved.

This Administrative Order shall take effect on January 1, 1954.

F. CUADERNO

Director of Telecommunications

Approved:

VICENTE OROSA

*Undersecretary of Public Works
and Communications*

Concurred in:

PEDRO M. GIMENEZ

Deputy Auditor General

Department of Commerce and Industry

PHILIPPINES PATENT OFFICE

The following *selected* provisions of the Revised Rules of Practice in Trademark Cases, 1953, are hereby published for the guidance of all concerned:

15. Fees and charges * * *:

(6) For * * * an extension of time to file the verification to an opposition, P25;

(8) For filing * * * amendment or disclaimer after registration, P20—and for publication, if the petition is granted, P10 * * *;

(11) For * * * recording a license affecting each mark P50; and for publication of each assignment or other instrument, including license, P10 for each mark * * *;

(14) For * * * giving notice of the cancellation in the *Official Gazette*, P25 * * *;

(16) For * * * filing a notice of appeal * * * from a final order or decision of the Executive Examiner, P25;

21. If the applicant or registrant and the person recognized to represent him reside abroad, the correspondence intended to any one of them will be served, for transmittal, on the resident agent or representative in the Philippines appointed by the applicant or registrant under Rule 42.

23. Attorneys-at-law in good standing, admitted to practice before the courts of the Philippines, and persons registered to practice in the Philippines Patent Office in patent cases, may practice in trademark * * * cases.

24. Attorneys-at-law, agents and *other recognized persons* appearing * * * in trademark cases must conform to the standards of ethical and professional conduct, generally applicable to attorneys-at-law before the courts.

38. An applicant seeking to register a foreign trade mark, * * * in the Philippines must prove his ownership thereof by submitting a certified and authenticated copy of the certificate of registration issued to him by his home country.

If a certificate of registration has not yet been issued, a certified and authenticated copy of the pending application for registration may take its place. In such a case, the Philippine application will be passed for publication, if allowable, but it will not be allowed for registration until after a certified copy of the home registration has been received * * *.

46. An application for the registration of a trade mark, * * * must be signed by the owner of the mark or trade name in person. It cannot be signed by the attorney or agent appointed to prosecute the application, nor by a person holding a personal power of attorney from the owner.

49. * * * If the papers and parts are incomplete, or so defective that they cannot be accepted as a complete application for examination, the applicant will be notified; the papers will be held three months for completion, and, if not by then completed, will be stored as an abandoned incomplete application and eventually destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

80. The labels must be capable of being arranged flat, and be of a size not larger than the size of the Drawing.

When from the mode of applying or affixing the trademark * * *, or from the manner of using the mark * * * or from the nature of the mark * * *, labels, in the form above specified cannot be furnished, five copies of a suitable photograph or other acceptable reproduction, not larger than the size specified for the Drawing, and clearly and legibly showing the mark * * * and all matter used in connection therewith, shall be furnished.

81. Whenever an application for the registration of a mark * * * which is either a part of or associated with a label for a product which, under the provisions of an act of Congress, cannot be lawfully sold in the commerce specified in the written application, without prior approval of the label by a designated Government agency, a copy of such label and its certification must be made of record in the application before the issuance of the certificate of registration.

82. The following is the Patent Office official—

(a) Classification of Goods

Class	Title
4	Abrasives and polishing materials
51	Detergents and soap

- 52 Goods not otherwise classified
 (b) *Classification of Business of Services*
 60 Miscellaneous
 Cclass Title
 61 Advertising and business
 62 Insurance and financial
 63 Construcion and repair
 64 Communication
 65 Transpoitation and storage
 66 Material treatment
 67 Education and entertainment

89. The several Principal Examiners shall have original jurisdiction over the examination of all applications for registration on the Principal Register and over their allowance for publication in the *Official Gazette* for purposes of opposition. Their decisions, when final, shall be subject to petition and appeal to the Director of Patents, in accordance with Rules 198 to 205. Applicants, their attorneys or agents shall take up the problems arising from their pending applications only with the respective Principal Examiners in charge and with no others in the Office.

94. Any request for extension must be filed on or before the day on which the response or other action is due, but in no case will the mere filing of the request effect an extension.

97. If an applicant fails to respond or to respond completely within three months after the date an action of the Principal Examiners was mailed, the application shall be deemed to have been abandoned.

103. An application for registration on the Principal Register may be changed to an application for registration on the Supplemental Register and vice versa, by amending the application to comply with the Rules relating to the requirements for registration on the appropriate Register, as the case may be. Unless the application as originally filed was sufficient for registration on the Register to which converted, the date of filing such amendment will be considered the *filing date* of the application so converted. Only one such conversion will be permitted after an action by the Principal Examiner.

109. The Executive Examiner shall be in charge of all matters relating to the publication of a mark or trade name for opposition. On such matters, applicants, their attorneys or agents will deal directly with him or with any other official or employee whom the Director may designate to assist him. Any final decision of the Executive Examiner on such matters is subject to petition or appeal in accordance with Rules 198 to 205.

135. The Executive Examiner shall have original jurisdiction over all matters relating to voluntary surrender or voluntary cancellation, voluntary amendment, and voluntary disclaimer of registration, and his decisions, when final, shall be sub-

ject to appeal to the Director in the same manner that final decisions of the Principal Examiners in respect of applications for registration on the three Registers may be appealed to the said Director. (See Rule 89). In all such matters, registrants or assignees, their attorneys or agents will deal with him exclusively, or with such other officials, and employees whom the Director may designate to assist him.

137. Application for the amendment of any registration or for the disclaimer of a registered mark or * * * in whole or in part, must be in duplicate, specify the amendment or disclaimer and shall be signed by the registrant, or by the assignee of record, and must be accompanied by the required fee. If the amendment involves a change in the mark * * * a new Drawing, new facsimiles of the Drawing, and new labels must be submitted. The copy of the certificate of registration issued to the registrant, or if said copy has been lost or destroyed, a certified copy thereof, must also be submitted in order that the Patent Office may make an appropriate entry thereon and in the records of the Office.

Changes in the description of goods other than in the nature of deletions will not be permitted except under the provisions of Rule 101.

143. An affidavit of use must refer to not more than one certificate of registration, must be signed by the registrant, or assignee of record, in person, and submitted in duplicate and must:

(a) Identify the certificate of registration to which it refers, by the certificate number and date of registration;

(b) Recite sufficient facts to show that the mark or trade name or name or other mark of ownership, described in the certificate of registration, is still in use in the Philippines, specifying the nature of such use, or recite sufficient facts to show that its non-use, is due to special circumstances which excuse such non-use, and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark * * *.

145. If the affidavit is insufficient or not satisfactory, the registrant will be notified of the reasons by the Executive Examiner. Reconsideration of such refusal may be requested within three months from the date of the mailing of the notice. The request for reconsideration must state the reasons therefor.

146. If no affidavit is filed, the registration will, upon recommendation of the Executive Examiner, be cancelled forthwith by the Director after the end of the sixth, eleventh, and sixteenth year, and a notice of the cancellation will be sent to the registrant. The fact of cancellation shall be published in the *Official Gazette*, when the order for cancellation has become final and executory.

If the affidavit is filed but is refused, cancellation of the registration will be withheld pending further proceedings.

147. The Executive Examiner shall have original jurisdiction over all matters relating to the recording of assignments of marks * * *, of other documents affecting the title to the same, including licenses, * * * and his decisions * * * when final, are subject to appeal to the Director, * * *.

151. The original document of assignment, other document or license and its translation, together with the signed duplicate thereof, shall be submitted; but if the original is not available, two authenticated copies thereof may be submitted instead. * * *.

152. The date of recording of an assignment, other document or license is the date of its receipt at the Patent Office in proper form and accompanied by the full recording fee.

158. The petition or application for renewal shall be signed by the registrant or assignee of record, in person, and submitted in duplicate. It shall be in the form of a sworn statement giving:

(1) the certificate number and date of issue of the registration sought to be renewed;

(2) the applicant's citizenship, domicile, and post-office address;

(3) the specific goods, business, services or containers in connection with which the mark or trade name or name or other mark of ownership is still in use;

(4) the period of non-use in reference to any of the goods, business or services or containers enumerated in the registration sought to be renewed;

(5) the names of third parties to whom rights to use the mark * * * have been granted;

(6) any additional goods, business or services or containers to which the mark * * * has been extended during the period of the original or renewed registration; and

(7) any material variation in the manner of display of the mark * * * from that shown in the original or renewed registration.

In the case that there has been material variation in the manner of display, new labels must be submitted with the application.

159. An application for renewal registration cannot be signed by a person holding a power of attorney from the applicant, unless the latter has been legally declared incapacitated.

162. A trade mark or a trade name registered under any of the laws in force prior to Republic Act No. 166, as amended, the registration of which has not expired, may be applied for renewal registration at the Patent Office within one year before the expiration of its registration under said Acts, provided said trade mark or trade name is still in use in the Philippines at the time the renewal application is filed and satisfactory proof of such use is offered in proper form. The petition for renewal shall be accompanied by the required fee.

163. With the application for the renewal of a registration made under a prior Act, the certificate of registration to be renewed must be surrendered * * *, if the official copy of such certificate of registration is not in the files of the Patent Office.

After he has surrendered the prior Act certificate of registration * * * the applicant for renewal may, if he so desires, obtain a certified copy thereof, upon payment of the usual fees.

164. The application for renewal registration shall conform to the provisions of Rule 158. With the application shall be submitted:

(a) A verified copy of the assignment and the required recordal fee (*see* Rule 15), if the trade mark or trade name was assigned to the applicant for renewal prior to the filing of the application for renewal;

(b) Ten small facsimiles of the Drawing of the mark or trade name prepared in accordance with Rule 79; and

(c) Five labels as specified by Rules 80 and 81.

169. In the conduct and hearing of an *inter partes* case, the Procedure in the Courts of First Instance in Civil Actions provided for by Rules of Court in the Philippines shall govern, in so far as they are appropriate and applicable.

170. Whenever a party in an *inter partes* proceeding in the Patent Office desires to submit, as his own evidence, a document filed in another case, separate from the case being heard, he should, for such purpose, secure a certified copy of such document, paying the required fee therefor.

171. It is strictly and absolutely forbidden for the Director or for any Examiner, officer or subordinate employee of the Office who may have anything to do directly or indirectly with the hearing, decision, or preparation of the decision, in any pending *inter partes* case, to discuss informally the case or any phase thereof with any of the contending parties or their attorneys, except in the presence of the adverse party or his attorney.

173. In all *inter partes* proceedings, the allegations of date of use in the application for registration of the applicant or of the registrant cannot be used as evidence in behalf of the party making the same. In case no testimony is taken as to the date of use, the party will be limited to the filing date of the application as the date of his first use.

174. If, during the pendency of a contested or *inter partes* case, facts appear which in the opinion of the Examiner concerned render the mark * * * of any applicant involved unregistrable, the attention of the Director shall be called thereto. The Director may suspend the proceeding and refer the case to the said Examiner for his determination of the question of registrability, and the proceeding shall be dissolved or continued in

accordance with such determination. The consideration of such facts by the Examiner shall be *inter partes*.

175. An application involved in a contested proceeding may not be amended, nor may a registration be amended or disclaimed in part, except upon the written consent of the other party or parties and the approval of the Director, or except upon motion duly brought and considered.

177. If an applicant involved in a contested proceeding files a written abandonment of the application, or abandonment to the mark * * * or if a registrant applies to disclaim the mark * * * in whole, and such disclaimer is permitted, or if a party to an interference files a written concession of priority, judgment may be entered against said party; the proceeding will not, however, be dismissed or dissolved at the request of said party unless with the consent of the other parties.

187. (c) An unverified notice of opposition may be filed by a duly authorized attorney, but such opposition will be null and void unless verified by the opposer in person within 60 days after such filing. This period for verification may be extended by the Director for an additional 30 days, if the opposer is out of the country, upon written request made by the attorney and upon payment of a surcharge fee of P25. * * *

195. A petition for cancellation shall be verified by the petitioner, filed in triplicate, and accompanied by four labels showing the mark * * * actually used in trade by the petitioner, and upon which he predicates his petition.

200. * * * Appeal may * * * be taken to the Director from any adverse action of the Executive Examiner in any matter over which these Rules of Practice gives him original jurisdiction. A second adverse decision by the * * * Executive Examiner on the same grounds may be considered as final by the applicant, petitioner, or registrant for purposes of appeal.

201. A final decision * * * of the Executive Examiner which is not appealed to the Director of Patents within the time permitted, or, if appealed the appeal is not prosecuted, shall be considered as final to all intents and purposes, and shall be deemed to have the effect of *res judicata* in respect of any subsequent action on the same subject matter.

205. The appellant may file a reply brief directed only to such new points as may be raised in the * * * Executive Examiner's answer, within thirty days from the date copy of such answer is received by him.

CELEDONIO AGRAVA
Director of Patents

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 25

Series of 1953

December 21, 1953

Pursuant to the provision of section 32, paragraph 9, Republic Act No. 776, the following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated for the observance of all persons concerned.

This Administrative Order shall be known as Civil Air Regulation, Part III, governing Meteorological Codes and any references to said title shall mean as referring to this Administrative Order.

CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS

METEOROLOGICAL CODES

NOTES

Chapter 1 specifies the various codes which are used for the transmission of meteorological information. For information regarding specific codes chosen for use in a particular region, reference should be made to the appropriate regional procedures.

Chapter 2 contains details of those code forms which are of special interest to air navigation.

Chapter 3 lists the relevant symbols and code tables.

A supplement entitled "Notes on the use of the Aeronautical Meteorological Codes" will be found at the end of this Civil Air Regulations.

For information on the form and details of the international codes mentioned in 1.1 and 1.3, reference should be made to the appropriate World Meteorological Organization publications.

The terms "height" and "altitude" have been used throughout this Civil Air Regulations in accordance with the definitions of those terms adopted by the ICAO; these definitions are as follows:

Height

(1) The vertical distance of a level, point or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum.

Note.—The datum may be specified either in the text or in an explanatory note in the publication concerned.

(2) The vertical dimension of an object.

Note.—The term "height" may also be used in a figurative sense for a dimension other than vertical, e.g., the height of a letter or a figure painted on a runway.

Altitude

The vertical distance of a level, point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level.

CHAPTER 1.—GENERAL

1.1.—*Synoptic Reports*

Synoptic data shall be transmitted in international codes adopted and placed in force for that purpose by the World Meteorological Organization.

1.2.—*Station Meteorological Reports*

Station meteorological reports, when exchanged between meteorological offices and intended only for aeronautical use, shall be transmitted in the AERO form of the international code contained in 2.1.

1.3.—*Analyses*

Analyses shall be transmitted in the international code adopted and placed in force for that purpose by the World Meteorological Organization.

1.4.—*Forecasts for an Area, Route, Flight, or Aerodrome Transmitted between Meteorological Offices*

Note.—Use of the ARMET/ARFOT Code as a standard requirement for the exchange of area forecasts between meteorological offices has been suspended. For information on details of the code, see section 3 of the Supplement to this Civil Air Regulations.

1.4.1. Route or flight forecasts, when exchanged between meteorological offices, shall be transmitted in ROMET/ROFOT Code as contained in 2.6.

1.4.2. Aerodrome forecasts, when exchanged between meteorological offices, shall be transmitted in TAMET/TAFOT Code as contained in 2.4.

1.5.—*Station Meteorological Reports for Aircraft*

1.5.1. Station meteorological reports, provided for transmission to aircraft in flight, shall be in:

(a) the AERO forms of the international code; or

(b) Q Code; or

(c) plain language.

Note.—The choice of procedure is normally as agreed for a region.

1.5.2. Station meteorological reports included in scheduled radiotelegraph broadcasts for aircraft shall be in the AERO form of the international code.

1.6.—*Aerodrome Forecasts Transmitted to Aircraft*

1.6.1. Aerodrome forecasts, when transmitted to aircraft, shall be in:

(a) TAMET/TAFOT Code; or

(b) Q Code; or

(c) plain language; or

(d) in combinations of (a), (b) and (c).

1.6.2. Amendments to aerodrome forecasts, when transmitted to aircraft, shall be in Q Code or in plain language.

Note.—The choice of procedure is normally as agreed for a region.

1.7.—*Flight Forecasts Transmitted to Aircraft*

Flight forecasts and amendments thereto, when transmitted to aircraft, shall be in:

(a) ROMET/ROFOT Code; or

(b) Q Code; or

(c) plain language.

Note 1.—Use of the ARMET/ARFOT Code as a standard requirement for the exchange of area forecasts between meteorological offices has been suspended. For information on details of the code, see section 3 of the Supplement to Civil Air Regulations.

Note 2.—The choice of procedure is normally as agreed for a region.

1.8.—*Reports of Aircraft Meteorological Observations*

Meteorological observations taken on board aircraft shall be either:

(a) transmitted in Q Code or plain language in the order of the elements of the POMAR Code preceded in each case by the geographical and vertical position of the aircraft; or

(b) combined with the position report and transmitted as a single message in POMAR Code, as contained in 2.3. Additional remarks concerning meteorological hazards to flight shall be transmitted, as necessary, in Q Code or in plain language.

Note.—The choice of procedure is normally as agreed for a region.

1.9.—*Post-Flight Reports*

Meteorological observations taken on board aircraft and reported after arrival, when transmitted to meteorological offices, shall be in POMAR Code (omitting section 2), Q Code or plain language as one message, the observations succeeding one another in chronological order.

Note.—In-flight and post-flight reports from meteorological reconnaissance aircraft are rendered in the code prescribed for that purpose by the World Meteorological Organization.

1.10.—*Meteorological Zone Numbers*

Numbers selected from the following table shall be used in meteorological forecasts for the identification of zones along a route:

Meteorological Zone Numbers

Zone No.	East-West zones		North-South zones	
	West longitude	East longitude	Zone No.	Latitude
01	0—5	180—175	51	90—85 N
02	5—10	175—170	52	85—80 N
03	10—15	170—165	53	80—75 N
04	15—20	165—160	54	75—70 N
05	20—25	160—155	55	70—65 N
06	25—30	155—150	56	65—60 N
07	30—35	150—145	57	60—55 N
08	35—40	145—140	58	55—50 N
09	40—45	140—135	59	50—45 N
10	45—50	135—130	60	45—40 N
11	50—55	130—125	61	40—35 N
12	55—60	125—120	62	35—30 N
13	60—65	120—115	63	30—25 N
14	65—70	115—110	64	25—20 N
15	70—75	110—105	65	20—15 N
16	75—80	105—100	66	15—10 N
17	80—85	100—95	67	10—5 N
18	85—95	95—90	68	5—0
19	90—95	90—85	69	0—5 S
20	95—100	85—80	70	5—10 S
21	100—105	80—75	71	10—15 S
22	105—110	75—70	72	15—20 S
23	110—115	70—65	73	20—25 S
24	115—120	65—60	74	25—30 S
25	120—125	60—55	75	30—35 S
26	125—130	55—50	76	35—40 S
27	130—135	50—45	77	40—45 S
28	135—140	45—40	78	45—50 S
29	140—145	40—35	79	50—55 S
30	145—150	35—30	80	55—60 S
31	150—155	30—25	81	60—65 S
32	155—160	25—20	82	65—70 S
33	160—165	20—15	83	70—75 S
34	165—170	15—10	84	75—80 S
35	170—175	10—5	85	80—85 S
36	175—180	5—0	86	85—90 S

CHAPTER 2.—DETAILS OF CODE FORMS

General notes:

(a) Code groups in brackets [] are self-identifying supplementary groups which are used only when the elements represented thereby are observed or forecast and may be repeated if necessary.

(b) Bracketed groups marked * are optional and are included only as agreed for a region.

2.1.—*Symbolic Form of Reports for Aircraft*

The AERO form of the international code shall have the following symbolic form:

AERO 999II (when necessary)
iii Nddff VVwwW
(8N_sCh_sh_s) (OTTT_aT_a)*

To the AERO message may be added Q signals, e.g. QNH, QMU, and plain language remarks on turbulence, icing, and other hazardous phenomena.

Note.—The choice of procedure is normally as agreed for a region.

2.2.—*Symbolic Form of Reports of Sudden Deterioration or Improvement in Weather*

Reports of sudden deterioration or improvement in weather shall have the following symbolic form:

MGGM } w₂GGgg iii Nddff VVwwW
or (8N_sCh_sh_s) (OTTT_aT_a)* (9S_pS_pS_p)
BBBBB }

2.3.—*Symbolic Form of Reports from Aircraft other than Meteorological Reconnaissance Aircraft*

The POMAR Code shall have the following symbolic form:

Indicator groups:

POMAR I₁I₁I₁I₁

Position Report (section 1):

QL_aL_aL_aL_a L_oL_oL_oL_oP_d YGGgg i₁HHHf₁

Operational Information (section 2):

tttSS SFFFF

Meteorological Report (section 3):

TTwm_wW dddfd_a (9H_sH_sH_sH_s) (8/
7H_aH_aH_aH_a)

Supplementary Meteorological Information (section 4):

(6C_eh_bh_bh_b) (5C_eh_ih_ih_i) (4I_xhhh) (3W_sg_w
W_cD_w)* (2DFS_D)₁*)

2.4.—*Symbolic Form of Code for Aerodrome Forecasts*

The TAMET/TAFOOT Code shall have the following symbolic form:

TAMET } G₁G₂G₂G₃ iii Nddff VVww/
8N_sCh_sh_s
TAFOOT } (8N_sCh_sh_s) (2H_sH_sh_ih_i) (N_a
Ch_sh_s)
(4I_ch_ih_it_e) (5Bh_bh_bt_b)
(9i_annn)

2.5.—*Symbolic Form of Code for Area Forecasts*

Note.—Use of the ARMET/ARFOT Code as a standard requirement for the exchange of area forecasts between meteorological offices has been suspended. For information on details of the code, see section 3 of the Supplement to this Civil Air Regulations.

2.6.—*Symbolic Form of Code for Route and Flight Forecasts*

The ROMET/ROFOT Code shall have the following symbolic form:

ROMET ROFOT	{	i ₁ i ₁ i ₁ G ₀ G ₀	i ₁ i ₁ i ₁ G ₀ G ₀	i ₁ tttt	Oi ₂ ZZZ	H ₀ H ₀ H ₀ H ₀	—Difference (in meters or feet) between radio altimeter and indication of pressure altimeter set to standard pressure.
		lddff	hhhTT		
		2N ₀ h ₀ h ₀ h ₀	Ch ₀ h ₀ h ₀ w ₀		H ₀ H ₀ H ₀ H ₀	—Indication (in meters or in tens of feet) of pressure altimeter set to standard pressure (1013.2 mbs/29.22 ins).
		(3VVww)					
		(8h ₀ h ₀ h ₀ w ₀)					
		(9i ₀ nnn)					

CHAPTER 3.—CODE SYMBOLS AND SPECIFICATIONS

3.1.—Code Symbols

AAA	—Index number of area.	h ₀ h ₀	—Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of base of cloud layer immediately above all significant cloud (Table 9).
B	—Turbulence (Table 1).	h ₀ h ₀	—Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of turbulence (Table 9).
C	—Form of cloud (Table 2).	h ₀ h ₀	—Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of freezing level (Table 9).
C ₀	—State of sky (Table 3).	h ₀ h ₀	—Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) at which icing occurs (Table 9).
D	—Direction of wind at surface (scale 1-8).	h ₀ h ₀	—Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of base of significant cloud layer (Table 9).
D ₀	—Direction of swell (scale 1-8).	hhh	—Altitude in decametres or in hundreds of feet.
D _w	—Direction of weather off course (scale 0-8; 9 = indefinite).	h ₀ h ₀ h ₀	—Altitude of base of cloud, in decametres or in hundreds of feet.
d ₀	—Accuracy of wind determination (1 = with confidence, 2 = uncertain, 3 = very doubtful).	h ₀ h ₀ h ₀	—Altitude of freezing level in decametres or in hundreds of feet.
dd	—Direction of wind in tens of degrees (scale 00-36).	h ₀ h ₀ h ₀	—Altitude of top of cloud, in decametres or in hundreds of feet.
F	—Force of wind in Beaufort Scale.	I ₀	—Nature of ice accretion (Table 10).
FFFF	—Remaining endurance in hours and minutes.	I ₀	—Time and intensity of icing (Table 11).
	Note.—Weight of unconsumed fuel remaining aboard and expressed in tens of units (kilogrammes or pounds) may be added under "remarks".	II	—Block index number.
F ₀	—Type of front (Table 4).	I ₀ I ₀ I ₀ I ₀	—Identification of aircraft as shown in flight plan.
f ₀	—Flight conditions (Table 5).	i ₀	—Track indicator (Table 12).
ff	—Wind speed in knots.	i ₀	—Zone type indicator (Table 13).
G ₀	—Time of synoptic chart on which forecast is based (Table 6).	i ₀	—Supplementary phenomena indicator (Table 14).
GG	—Time in hours (GMT)	i ₀	—Indicator for units system.
GGgg	—Time in hours and minutes (24-hour clock based on GMT).	iii	—Station index number.
G ₀ G ₀	—Time in hours of commencement of forecast period (GMT).	i ₀ i ₀ i ₀	—Station index number of aerodrome of arrival.
G ₀ G ₀	—Time in hours of ending of forecast period (GMT).	i ₀ i ₀ i ₀	—Station index number of aerodrome of departure.
G ₀ G ₀	—Time in hours of arrival (GMT).	L ₀ L ₀	—Latitude in whole degrees.
G ₀ G ₀	—Time in hours of departure (GMT).	L ₀ L ₀	—Longitude in whole degrees.
G _w	—Time of occurrence (Table 7).	L ₀ L ₀ L ₀ L ₀	—Latitude in degrees and minutes.
H _w	—Height of waves (Table 8).	L ₀ L ₀ L ₀ L ₀	—Longitude in degrees and minutes.
H ₀ H ₀	—Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of tops of significant cloud layer (Table 9).	m _w	—Remarks on present weather (Table 15).
HHH	—Indication (in decameters or in hundreds of feet) of the pressure altimeter set in accordance with regional procedures.	N	—Total amount of cloud in eighths (9-sky obscured).
		N ₀	—Amount of cloud layer in eighths immediately above all significant cloud.

N _b	—Amount of lowest cloud layer in eighths.
N _s	—Amount of significant cloud layer in eighths.
nnn	—Supplementary phenomena specification (Table 14).
P _a	—How position was determined (Table 16).
PPP	—Pressure in millibars and tenths.
P ₂ P ₂ P ₂	—Pressure in whole millibars at mean sea level.
P ₃ P ₃ P ₃	—Altimeter setting in whole millibars.
Q	—Octant of globe (Table 18).
S	—State of sea (Table 19).
S _p S _p	—Special phenomena (specifications fixed by regional agreement).
SSS	—Ground speed in knots.
S _p S _p	—Special phenomena (specifications fixed by regional agreement).
TT	—Air temperature in whole degrees centigrade or Fahrenheit.
T _d T _d	—Dew point temperature in whole degrees centigrade or Fahrenheit.
ttt	—Track in degrees.
tB	—Thickness of turbulence layer (Table 20).
tL	—Thickness of icing layer (Table 20).
tttt	—Track specification (Table 12).
VV	—Horizontal visibility (Table 21).
W	—Past weather (Table 22).
W _c	—Weather off course (Table 23).
W _s	—Significant weather (Table 24).
w	—Present weather (Table 22).
w ₂	—Indication of element forming principal object of report of deterioration or improvement of weather (Table 25).
w _s	—Significant weather (Table 17).
ww	—Present weather (Table 26).
Y	—Day of week (Table 27).
y ₁	—Specification of variation (Table 28).
y ₂	—Space variation (Table 29).
y ₃	—Time variation (Table 30).
ZZZ	—Meteorological zone number (see Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.10).

3.2.—Code Specifications

TABLE 1

Turbulence (B)

0	None	5	Severe occasional
1	Light	6	Severe frequent
2	Moderate occasional	7	Severe continuous
3	Moderate frequent	8	Violent
4	Moderate continuous	9	No specification

TABLE 2

Form of Cloud (C)

1	Cirrus	Ci	7	Nimbostratus	Ns
2	Cirrostratus	Cs	8	Cumulus or Frac-Cu or	
3	Cirrocumulus	Cc		tocumulus	Fc
4	Alto cumulus	Ac	9	Cumulonimbus	Cb
5	Altostratus	As	0	Stratus or Frac-St or	
6	Stratocumulus	Sc		tostratus	Fs

TABLE 3

State of Sky (C_e)

1	Mainly stratiform—scattered; large breaks
2	Mainly stratiform—close together, small breaks
3	Mainly stratiform—no apparent breaks
4	Mainly cumuliform—scattered, large breaks
5	Mainly cumuliform—close together, small breaks
6	Mainly cumuliform—no apparent breaks
7	(Towering Cu. or—scattered, large breaks
8	Cb., with extensive—close together, small breaks vertical development no apparent breaks

TABLE 4

Type of Front (F_i)

0	Quasi-stationary front	5	Cold occlusion
1	Warm front	6	Upper cold front
2	Warm occlusion	7	Instability line
3	Upper warm front	8	Intertropical front ¹
4	Cold front	9	Occlusion

¹ Preferable to use Tropical Section

TABLE 5

Flight Conditions (f_c)

0	No cloud at any level	3	Between layers
1	Below cloud	4	In and out of cloud
2	Above cloud	5	Continuously in cloud

TABLE 6

Time of Synoptic Chart on which Forecast is Based (G_s)

0	0000 GMT	6	0600 GMT
3	0300 GMT	9	0900 GMT
2	1200 GMT	8	1800 GMT
5	1500 GMT	1	2100 GMT

TABLE 7

Time of Occurrence of Significant Weather (g_w)

0	No report	} before reaching the position LLL, 111 or nn
1	10 minutes	
2	20 minutes	
3	30 minutes	
4	40 minutes	
5	50 minutes	
6	1 hour or more	

7	{ had	{ 0-30 mins.	} For g ₁ only—Ice still forming at time of observ- ation
8	{ con-	{ 30 mins.-1 hr.	
9	{ tinued	{ over 1 hr.	

Continue in same increments up to code figure 80.

78	2,340	7,800
79	2,370	7,900
80	2,400	8,000
81	2,700	9,000
82	Not used	
83	3,000	10,000
84	4,000	13,000
85	5,000	16,000
86	6,000	20,000
87	7,000	23,000
88	8,000	26,000
89	9,000 or higher	30,000 or higher
90	Less than 50 m	
91	50 to 100 m	
92	100 to 200 m	
93	200 to 300 m	
94	300 to 600 m	
95	600 to 1,000 m	
96	1,000 to 1,500 m	
97	1,500 to 2,000 m	
98	2,000 to 2,500 m	
99	No cloud below 2,500 m	

TABLE 8

Height of Waves (H_w)

0	Less than 0.25 m	5	2.5 m
1	0.5 m	6	3 m
2	1 m	7	3.5 m
3	1.5 m	8	4 m
4	2 m	9	4.5 m

If 50 is added to dd, the scale values are increased by 5 and the code figures have the following meaning:

0	5 m	3	6.5 m	7	8.5 m
1	5.5 m	4	7 m	8	8 m
2	6 m	5	7.5 m	9	9.5 m
		6	8 m		

The direction from which the waves come is given by dd on the scale 0-36.

TABLE 9

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of base of cloud (hh)

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of base of cloud layer immediately above all significant cloud ($h_a h_s$)

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of turbulence ($h_b h_s$)

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of freezing level ($h_f h_s$)

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) at which icing occurs ($h_i h_s$)

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of base of significant cloud layer ($h_s h_s$)

Height above official aerodrome elevation (or above ground) of tops of significant cloud layer ($H_s H_s$)

Code Figure	meters lower than 30	Feet (approximately) lower than 100
00		
01	30	100
02	60	200
03	90	300
04	120	400
05	150	500
06	180	600
07	210	700
08	240	800
09	270	900
10	300	1000

TABLE 10

Nature of Ice Accretion (I_c)

0	No icing	5	Moderate clear ice in cloud
1	Light rime in cloud, or frost	6	Heavy clear ice in cloud
2	Moderate rime in cloud	7	Light ice
3	Heavy rime in cloud	8	Moderate ice
4	Light clear ice in cloud	9	Heavy ice

} in pre-
cipita-
tion,
not in
cloud

TABLE 11

Time and Intensity of Icing (I_x)

Minutes before observations commenced or ended

1	20 minutes	} in cloud	light icing
2	40 minutes		light icing
3	20 minutes		moderate icing
4	40 minutes		moderate icing
5	20 minutes	} in precipitation,	heavy icing
6	40 minutes		heavy icing
7	20 minutes		moderate icing
8	40 minutes		moderate icing
9	20 minutes	} not in cloud	heavy icing
0	40 minutes		heavy icing

TABLE 12

Track Indicator and Related Values of Track Specification (i , $tttt$)

0	Not to be used	
1	Great Circle	0000
2	Rhumb line	0000
3	Composite Great Circle	$L_s L_a L_o L_c$ of turning point

4 Composite Rhumb Line	$L_n L_n L_o L_o$ of turning point
5 Composite G/C then R/L	$L_n L_n L_o L_o$ of turning point
6 Composite R/L then G/C	$L_n L_n L_o L_o$ of turning point
7 Airways	nnnn airway designation
8 Air route	nnnn air route designation

TABLE 13

Zone Type indicator (i_z)

0	5-degree zone numbers
1	Latitude of farthest boundary of zone: North latitude
2	Latitude of farthest boundary of zone: South latitude
3	Longitude of farthest boundary of zone: West longitude
4	Longitude of farthest boundary of zone: East longitude
5	Station Index Number
6	Station call letters
7	Distance from departure terminal in hundreds of miles or hundreds of kilometers

TABLE 14

Supplementary Phenomena Indicator (i_s) and Related Specification (nnn)

i_s	nnn
0	$P_1 P_1 C_2$ (Sea level pressure in whole millibars and confidence in tens per cent.)
1	OSC_2 [State of sea (Table 19) and confidence in tens per cent.]
2	$P_2 P_2 P_2$ [MSL pressure in millibars (hundreds, tens and units).]
3	$P_2 P_2 P_2$ [Altimeter setting, hundreds, tens and units (mbs.).]
4	F_{xx} [Frontal passage (Table 4) (xx =latitude, longitude or time).]
5	$y_2 y_2 y_2$ (Local or temporary variations.)
6	$H_w P_2 D_2$ [Height of waves, period of waves, direction whence coming (scale 0-8).]
7
8
9	$y_2 y_2 y_2$ (Gradual variations.)

TABLE 15

Remarks on Present Weather (m_w)

0	No remarks	5	Heavy intermittent
1	Light intermittent	6	Heavy continuous
2	Light continuous	7	With rain
3	Moderate intermittent	8	With snow
4	Moderate continuous	9	With hail

TABLE 16

How Position was Determined (P_d)

1	Dead reckoning	5	Celestial fix
2	Single position line	6	Visual or ground fix
3	Single radio bearing position line	7	Loran or Consol fix
4	Radio fix	8	Radar fix (GEE)
		9	Celestial and radio fix

TABLE 17

Significant Weather (w_s)

0	No specification	5	Severe turbulence
1	Light icing	6	Rain
2	Moderate icing	7	Snow
3	Severe icing	8	Hail
4	Moderate turbulence	9	Thunderstorm

TABLE 18

*Octant of Globe (Q)**Longitude of Greenwich*

0	0 — 90 W	}	Northern hemisphere
1	90 — 180 W		
2	180 — 90 E		
3	90 — 00 E	}	Southern hemisphere
5	0 — 90 W		
6	90 — 180 W		
7	180 — 90 E		
8	90 — 00 E		

TABLE 19

State of Sea (S)

0	Calm—glassy	5	Rough
1	Calm—rippled	6	Very rough
2	Smooth	7	High
3	Slight	8	Very high
4	Moderate	9	Phenomenal ²

² As might exist at the center of a hurricane.

TABLE 20

Thickness of Turbulence Layer (t_b) or Icing Layer (t_i)

1	1,000 feet	300 meters
2	2,000 feet	600 meters
3	3,000 feet	1,000 meters
4	4,000 feet	1,300 meters
5	5,000 feet	1,600 meters
6	6,000 feet	2,000 meters
7	7,000 feet	2,300 meters
8	8,000 feet	2,600 meters
9	9,000 feet	3,000 meters
0	up to top of clouds	

TABLE 21
Horizontal Visibility (VV)

Code figure	Meters	Kilometers
X0	Less than 20	
X1	20	
X2	40	
X3	60	
X4	80	
X5	100	
X6	120	
X7	140	
X8	160	
X9	180	
00	Less than 200	Less than 0.2
01	200	0.2
02	400	0.4
03	600	0.6
04	800	0.8
05	1,000	1.0
06	1,200	1.2
07	1,400	1.4
08	1,600	1.6
09	1,800	1.8
10	2,000	2.0
Continue in same increments up to code figure 80.		
78		15.6
79		15.8
80		16.0
81		20
82		40
83		60
84		80
85		100
86		150
87		200
88		300
89		500
		or more
90	Less than 50 m	
91	50 m	
92	200 m	
93	500 m	
94	1,000 m	
95	2,000 m	
96	4,000 m	
97	10 km	
98	20 km	
99	50 km	
	or more	

TABLE 22
Present or Past Weather (w), (W)

0 Fair (clear or slightly clouded)	3 Sand-storm or dust-storm or storm of drifting snow
1 Variable sky	4 Fog or thick dust haze
2 Mainly overcast	

5 Drizzle	8 Shower(s)
6 Rain	9 Thunderstorms (with or without precipitation)*
7 Snow or sleet	

* If with hail, the word "Hail" may be reported at the end of the message.

TABLE 23
Weather off Course (W_c)

0 No report	5 Water spout
1 Signs of hurricane	6 Cs. cloud shield or bank
2 Ugly, threatening sky	7 As. or Ac. cloud shield or bank
3 Dust-storm or sand-storm	8 Line of heavy Cumulus
4 Fog	9 Cb. heads or thunderstorm

TABLE 24
Significant Weather (W_s)

0 No change	5 Change in cloud forms
1 Marked wind shift	6 Fog bank begins or ends
2 Beginning or end of marked turbulence	7 Warm front
3 Marked temperature change (not with altitude)	8 Cold front
4 Precipitation begins or ends	9 Front, type not specified

TABLE 25
Indication of Element Forming Principal Object of Report of Deterioration or Improvement of Weather (w₂).

3 Visibility	8 Sand-storm or dust-storm or storm of drifting snow
4 Low cloud	
5 Precipitation	
6 Strong wind	
7 Squall, tornado or storm	9 State of sea or swell

TABLE 26
Code of Specification of Present Weather (ww)

ww-00-48	No precipitation at the station at the time of observation
ww-00-19	No precipitation, fog, dust-storms, sand-storm or drifting snow at the station* at the time of observation or during the preceding hour, except for 09.

No hydro-meters except clouds	ww	00	Cloud development not observed or not observable	Characteristic change of state of sky during the past hour
		01	Clouds generally dissolving or becoming less developed	
		02	State of sky on the whole unchanged	
		03	Clouds generally forming or developing	
Haze, dust or smoke		04	Visibility reduced by smoke e.g. veldt or forest fires, industrial smoke or volcanic ashes	
		05	Dry haze	
		06	Widespread dust in suspension in the air, not raised by wind at or near the station at the time of observation	
		07	Dust or sand raised by wind at or near the station at the time of observation, but no storm or sand-storm seen	
		08	Well developed dust veil(s) seen at or near the station within last hour, but no dust-storm or sand-storm	
		09	Dust-storm or sand-storm within sight of station or at station during the last hour	
		10	Mist	
		11	Patches of	shallow fog at the station whether on land or sea, not deeper than about two meters on land or 10 meters at sea
		12	More or less continuous	
Special phenomena within sight		13	Lighting visible, no thunder heard	
		14	Precipitation within sight, not reaching the ground at the station	
		15	Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground, but distant (i.e. estimated to be more than 5 km) from station	
		16	Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground, near to but not at the station	
		17	Thunder heard, but no precipitation at the station	
		18	Squalls	during the past hour
		19	Funnel Clouds (s)	

ww-20-29 Precipitation, fog, or thunderstorm at the station⁴ during the preceding hours but not at the time of observation

ww	20	Drizzle (not freezing)	Not falling as shower(s)
	21	Rain (not freezing)	
	22	Snow	
	23	Rain and Snow	
	24	Freezing drizzle or freezing rain	
	25	Shower(s) of rain	
	26	Shower(s) of snow, or of rain and snow	
	27	Shower(s) of hail or of hail and rain	
	28	Fog	
	29	Thunderstorm (with or without precipitation)	

⁴ The expression "at the station" refers to a land station, a ship or an aircraft.

ww-30-39 Dust-storm, sand-storm or drifting snow

ww	30	Slight or moderate dust-storm or sand-storm	has decreased during the preceding hour
	31		no appreciable change during the preceding hour
	32		has increased during the preceding hour
	33	Severe dust-storm or sand-storm	has decreased during the preceding hour
	34		no appreciable change during the preceding hour
	35		has increased during the preceding hour
	36	Slight or moderate drifting snow	generally low
	37	Heavy drifting snow	
	38	Slight or moderate drifting snow	generally high
	39	Heavy drifting snow	

ww-40-49 Fog at the time of observation

ww	40	Fog at a distance at the time of observation, but not at the station during the last hour, the fog extending to a level above that of the observer
	41	Fog in patches

42	Fog, sky discernible	} has become thinner during the preceding hour	64	Rain, not freezing, intermittent	} heavy at time of observation
43	Fog, sky not discernible		65	Rain, not freezing, continuous	
44	Fog, sky discernible	} no appreciable change during the preceding hour	66	Rain, freezing, slight	
45	Fog, sky not discernible		67	Rain, freezing, moderate to heavy	
46	Fog, sky discernible	} has begun or has become thicker during the preceding hour	68	Rain or drizzle and snow, slight	
47	Fog, sky not discernible		69	Rain or drizzle and snow, moderate or heavy	
48	Fog, depositing hard rime, sky discernible		ww-70-79	Solid precipitation not in showers	
49	Fog, depositing hard rime, sky not discernible		ww		
ww-50-99	Precipitation at the station at the time of observation		70	Intermittent fall of snow flakes	} slight at time of observation
			71	Continuous fall of snow flakes	
			72	Intermittent fall of snow flakes	} moderate at time of observation
			73	Continuous fall of snow flakes	
			74	Intermittent fall of snow flakes	} heavy at time of observation
			75	Continuous fall of snow flakes	
			76	Ice needles (with or without fog)	
			77	Granular snow (with or without fog)	
			78	Isolated starlike snow crystals (with or without fog)	
			79	Ice pellets	
ww-50-59	Drizzle		ww-80-99	Showery precipitation	
ww			ww		
50	Drizzle, not freezing, intermittent	} slight at time of observation	80	Rain shower(s), slight	
51	Drizzle, not freezing, continuous		81	Rain shower(s), moderate to heavy	
52	Drizzle, not freezing, intermittent	} moderate at time of observation	82	Rain shower(s), violent	
53	Drizzle, not freezing, continuous		83	Shower(s) of rain and snow mixed, slight	
54	Drizzle, not freezing, intermittent	} thick at time of observation	84	Shower(s) of rain and snow mixed, moderate or heavy	
55	Drizzle, not freezing, continuous		85	Snow shower(s), slight	
56	Drizzle, freezing, slight		86	Snow shower(s) moderate or heavy	
57	Drizzle, freezing, moderate or thick		87	Shower(s) or soft or small hail with or	} slight
58	Drizzle, and rain, slight		88	without rain or rain and snow mixed	
59	Drizzle and rain, moderate or heavy				
ww-60-69	Rain				
ww					
60	Rain, not freezing, intermittent	} slight at time of observation			
61	Rain, not freezing, continuous				
62	Rain, not freezing, intermittent	} moderate at time of observation			
63	Rain, not freezing, continuous				

89	Shower(s) of hail * *, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder	slight moderate or heavy	<i>Remarks</i> (1) In general, the highest applicable figure should be selected. (2) Whenever the description "Intermittent" is used, the fog or precipitation has not continued without break during the preceding hour.
90			
91	Slight rain at time of observation		
92	Moderate or heavy rain at time of observation		
93	Slight snow or rain and snow mixed or hail * at time of observation	thunder storm during the preceding hour but not at time of observation	
94	Moderate or heavy snow, or rain, and snow mixed or hail * at time of observation		
95	Thunderstorm, slight or moderate, without hail * but with rain and /or snow at time of observation	thunder storm during the preceding hour but not at time of observation	
96	Thunderstorm, slight or moderate with hail* at time of observation		
97	Thunderstorm, heavy, without hail * but with rain and /or snow at time of observation	thunderstorm at time of observation	
98	Thunderstorm, combined with dust-storm or sand-storm		
99	Thunderstorm, heavy, with hail * at time of observation		

TABLE 27

Days of Week (y_1)

1—Sunday	5—Thursday
2—Monday	6—Friday
3—Tuesday	7—Saturday
4—Wednesday	

TABLE 28

Specification of Variation (y_1)

0	y_2y_3 refers to time and equals GG (GMT)	
1	y_2y_3 refers to longitude West	(y_2 —tens of degrees, y_3 —units of degrees)
2	y_2y_3 refers to longitude East	
3	y_2y_3 refers to longitude at or west of 100, West	(y_2 —tens of degrees, y_3 —units of degrees)
4	y_2y_3 refers to longitude at or east of 100, East	(y_2 —tens of degrees, y_3 —units of degrees)
5	y_2y_3 refers to latitude North	
6	y_2y_3 refers to latitude South	(y_2 —tens of degrees, y_3 —units of degrees)
7	y_2 specifies space variation (Table 29), y_3 specifies time variation (Table 30)	(y_2 —tens of degrees, y_3 —units of degrees)

TABLE 29

Space Variation (y_2)

0	No specification	6	On the coast and at sea
1	Locally	7	On high ground
2	In most places	8	In the valleys
3	Inland	9	In the neighborhood of large towns
4	On the coast		
5	At sea		

TABLE 30

Time Variation (y_3)

0	During the period of validity of the forecast
1	During the first 3 hours of the period of validity
2	During the first 6 hours of the period of validity
3	During the first 9 hours of the period of validity

* Hail, small hail, soft hail.

** Grêle.

- 4 During the period between 3 and 6 hours after the commencement of the forecast period
- 5 During the period between 3 and 9 hours after the commencement of the forecast period
- 6 During the period between 6 and 9 hours after the commencement of the forecast period
- 7 Later
- 8 Temporarily
- 9 Occasionally

SUPPLEMENT—NOTES ON THE USE OF THE AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGICAL CODES

SECTION 1.—Code for Station Meteorological Reports for Aeronautical Purposes

1.1 The AERO form is intended primarily for the issue of information in half-hourly or hourly broadcasts for aviation, usually broadcasts of short duration.

1.2 *Time Indication.*—The following rules set out the means for the indication of time in broadcasts of AERO reports:

1.2.1 The time at which the broadcast is made is not indicated in the body of the message.

1.2.2 A group GG_{ss} will always be placed immediately after the word AERO, to indicate the time of observation of the report placed first in the broadcast.

1.2.3 If the observation of any following AERO report in the broadcast was taken not more than 30 minutes before the time given by GG_{ss} in the first AERO report, it will not be necessary to use GG_{ss} in any such report.

1.2.4 If the observation of any following AERO report in the broadcast was taken more than 30 minutes before the time given by GG_{ss} in the first AERO report, it will always be necessary to use GG_{ss} in any such report. GG_{ss} then precedes the station index number.

1.3 *Use of 999II group.*—In case all reports in a broadcast for aeronautical purposes are from stations with the same block number (II) the group 999II will only be included immediately before the group iii of the first report in the message. In case any following report or group of reports originate from station(s) with block numbers not identical with the preceding block number, the group 999II will be given immediately before such a report or group of reports.

1.4 *Use of the 8-groups*

1.4.1 The 8-groups are used to report significant cloud:

The significant cloud layers: (i) the lowest layer of the cloud below 6,000 meters (20,000 feet) covering more than half the sky; and (ii) the lowest layer of cloud, if any, below the layer (i). If no layer of cloud below 6,000 meters (20,000 feet) covers more than half of the sky, the significant cloud layer shall be the lowest layer of cloud below 6,000 meters (20,000 feet).

1.4.2 No 8-groups will be included when there are no clouds below 6,000 meters.

1.4.3 Not more than two 8-groups will ever be included in a report.

1.4.4 Only one 8-groups will be reported when the following conditions exist:

(a) when the lowest individual layer or mass of clouds below 6,000 meters covers more than half of the sky;

(b) when no individual layer or mass of cloud below 6,000 meters covers more than half the sky and there is one individual layer or mass of cloud below 6,000 meters which covers half the sky or less.

(c) when no individual layer or mass of cloud below 6,000 meters covers more than half the sky and there are two or more layers or masses of cloud below 6,000 meters each of which covers half the sky or less.

(Note.—In this case the lowest of such layers, regardless of amount will be reported.)

1.4.5 Two 8-groups will be reported when the following conditions exist:

(a) when there are two or more individual layers of cloud each of which is below 6,000 meters and when there is only one individual layer of cloud covering half the sky or less which is below a layer of cloud covering more than half the sky;

(Note.—In this case the lowest of such layers, of cloud, covering more than half the sky is reported in the first 8-group and the individual layer covering half the sky or less is reported in the second 8-group.)

(b) When there are three or more individual layers of cloud each of which is below 6,000 meters and when there are two or more individual layers, each of which covers half the sky or less, which are below a layer of cloud covering more than half the sky.

(Note.—In this case, the lowest individual layer covering more than half the sky is reported in the first 8-group and the lowest of the individual layers covering half the sky or less is reported in the second 8-group.)

1.4.6 When it is considered that adequate information about the cloud layers or masses is not contained in the 8-groups, Q Code or plain language may be used for reporting additional cloud information, e.g., "Additional cloud 4 oktas at 200 meters." Local authorities will issue instructions on reporting of such additional information which only will be included in landing reports.

1.5 *Addition of Q Signals and plain language*

1.5.1 Samples of supplementary information which may be reported include but are not limited to: freezing rain, ice pellets, hail, small hail, soft hail, gustiness, rain and snow mixed, sand in air, heavy dust in air, drifting snow, etc.

1.5.2 When such supplementary information applies to conditions not occurring at the time of observation, plain language words may be preceded by the word PAST and such other additions as may be desirable to describe exact time of occurrence, extent and direction of movement. Other information may be added when the AERO report is used for landing, such as height of tops of cloud, height of freezing level, etc.

1.5.3 The group PPPTT is not included in the messages sent in AERO form. Provision is made for the appropriate Q signals to be added when data on pressure and/or temperature are required. If the group PPPTT is required in messages, the SYNOP form is used.

1.6 Use of symbols and their specifications

1.6.1 N. It may be noted that N refers to the total coverage of clouds in the sky and not only to the clouds below 6,000 meters (20,000 feet).

1.6.2 dd = 00 is used for calm; dd = 36 is used for North; dd = 99 for variable.

1.6.3 VV. It should be noted again that the decade 90-99 will not be used in the AERO form.

If the distance of visibility is between two of the distances given in the Table 21, the code figure for the lower distance will be reported; e.g., if the distance is 350 m, code figures 01 will be reported.

1.6.4 W. The code figure for W will cover a period of one hour. The specification for W = 0 should be interpreted as meaning an average cloudiness of 0-4 oktas. The specification of W = 2 should be interpreted as meaning an average of 5-8 oktas. The word "sleet" in the specification for W = 7 should be interpreted as "snow and rain mixed." If ice pellets have been observed they will also be reported by W = 7. In case of a sand-storm, with a temperature below 0°C, the word "sandstorm" should be added at the end of the message. In case of a shower or a thunderstorm accompanied by hail, the words "Past Hail" should be added at the end of the message. Also, in the case of snow or sleet-showers with temperatures above freezing point, the word "snow" or the words "snow and rain mixed" should be added at the end of the message.

1.6.5 N_s. N_s is the amount of that individual layer whose type is given by C and whose base is given by h_sh_s. In case N = 9 the 8-group reads 89/h_sh_s, where h_sh_s is the vertical visibility.

1.6.6 C. In case clouds are not distinguishable, or when the sky is not visible owing to darkness, or when clouds are not visible owing to fog, sand or other phenomena, C will be reported as /.

1.6.7 h_sh_s. If, notwithstanding the existence of fog, sand-storm, dust-storm, blowing snow or other obscuring phenomena, the sky is discernible, the partially obscuring phenomena will be disregarded.

If, under the above conditions the sky is not discernible, and the 8-group is inserted in the message for h_sh_s, the vertical visibility will be reported (i.e., the group is to be coded 89/h_sh_s with the appropriate

vertical visibility value being coded for h_sh_s).

The vertical visibility is defined as the vertical visual range into an obscuring medium. When stars or blue sky are visible through the obscuring medium, the vertical visibility is considered to be unlimited (h_sh_s = 89). Vertical visibility is recorded to the same limits of accuracy as specified for cloud heights. It is again stressed that the 90-99 decade is not used for h_sh_s.

If the height of cloud base is between two of the heights given in Table 9, the code figures for the lower height will be reported; e.g., if the height is 3,900 m, code figure 83 will be reported. In the decade 90-99, a height exactly equal to the one of the heights in the Table will be reported by one of the higher code figures; e.g., a height of 600 m will be reported by code figure 95.

1.6.8 TT and T_aT_a. For negative temperatures in degrees Celsius 50 is added to the absolute value of the temperature. For example, a temperature of -TT°C is given by (50 + TT), the hundreds figure, if any, being omitted. A temperature of -50°C will be given as 00, the distinction between -50°C and 0° being made from the general weather situation and from comparison with previous reports of the same station.

For negative temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, 100 is added algebraically to them, thus a temperature of -TT°F will be given by (100 - TT).

1.7 Reports of sudden deterioration or improvement in weather

1.7.1 Additional to the notes under AERO the following remarks can be made:

1.7.1.1 M M M M M is the symbolic prefix of a message of sudden changes, for deterioration of weather conditions.

1.7.1.2 B B B B B is the symbolic prefix of a message of sudden changes, for improvement of weather conditions.

1.7.1.3 When a deterioration of weather and an improvement present themselves simultaneously (for example, low clouds and an improvement in visibility) the report is issued in the form of a deterioration of the weather.

1.7.2 The group 999II, when necessary to avoid possible confusion in identification of the station by all recipients, should be included between the groups w₂GG_{gg} and iii.

1.7.3 The group 9SpSp_{sp} is not to be used when transmitted to aircraft in flight.

1.7.4 To the M M M M M and B B B B B reports may be added Q signals and/or plain language remarks to give supplementary information in the same manner as described for AERO.

SECTION 2.—Codes For Aerodrome Forecasts

2.1 The code words TAMET and ROMET indicate that the units in the message correspond to the "ICAO Table of Units" of Part V. Similarly, the code words TAEOT and ROMOT indicate that the units in the message correspond to the "ICAO Table of Units" of Part V. Similarly, the code words TAEOT and ROMOT indicate that the units in the message correspond to the "ICAO Table of Units" of Part V.

units used in the message correspond to the "Blue Table" of Part V.

2.2 When the same forecast applies to several aerodromes, more than one iii group may be inserted in the message.

2.3 The group 999II should always be inserted immediately preceding the group iii when there is any possibility of confusion in the identification of the station.

2.4 At least one 8-group should always be included. In case the forecast calls for "no clouds" the 8-group has the form 80×89 . When N is forecast as 9, the first 8-group will have the form $89/h_h$, in which case h_h is the vertical visibility.

2.5 The 8-group will be repeated as often as necessary to forecast the general cloud distribution below 6,000 meters; the order of the 8-groups will be such that the lowest base is reported first, the next base second, etc.

2.6 The 2-group may be repeated if necessary. When the "freezing level" is forecast but no forecast is made for "tops of clouds" the 2-groups will have the form $2xxh_h$. If two 8-groups are reported but only one "freezing level" is forecast, the order of the groups should be 8-2-8-2 and the second 2-group will be given as $2H_hH_{xx}$.

If one significant cloud layer and two "freezing levels" are forecast, the groups would be given as 8-2-2, with the second 2-group given as $2xxh_h$.

(Note.—"freezing level" is the level of the zero Celsius isotherm).

2.7 The tops of the cloud reported in the 3-group cannot be given in coded form but may be given in Q Code and/or plain language immediately following the 3-group; e.g., TOP 700 N; TOP 21000 FT.

2.8 The 9-groups $90P_1P_1C_2$ (P_1P_1 is the pressure at the water level), $910SC_2$ and $96H_wP_1P_1$ can be given only in TAMET/TAFOT for water aerodromes. C_2 gives the confidence in the elements given in that 9-group where C_2 is included, and it does not indicate the confidence of the whole forecast.

2.9 No 9-groups shall be used in the TAMET/TAFOT Code for land aerodromes.

2.10 To indicate variations in forecasts for both water and land aerodromes the following abbreviated terms shall be used:

GRADU $G_bG_bG_bG_b^*$ = Gradual variation during the period from G_bG_b to G_bG_b .

RAPID $G_bG_bG_bG_b^*$ = Rapid variation during the period from G_bG_b to G_bG_b .

INTER $G_bG_bG_bG_b^*$ = Intermittently during the period from G_bG_b to G_bG_b .

TEMPO $G_bG_bG_bG_b^*$ = Temporary during the period from G_bG_b to G_bG_b .

*The group $G_bG_bG_bG_b$ may be omitted when the terms GRADU INTER or TEMPO refer to the entire period covered by $G_bG_bG_bG_b$ in the first group of the TAMET/TAFOT.

The above terms may be inserted at any place in the message to indicate that the group or groups following give changed values of the elements given in the group or groups immediately preceding.

2.11 When it is forecast that a front will pass the aerodrome during the period indicated in the TAMET/TAFOT it may be indicated in plain language at the end of the message.

2.12 Use of Code symbols and specifications.

2.12.1 N. It should be noted that N refers to the total coverage of clouds in the sky and not to the clouds below 6,000 meters (20,000 feet).

2.12.2 dd = 00 is used for calm; dd = 36 is used for North; dd = 99 for variable.

2.12.3 VV. It should be noted again that the decade 90-99 will not be used. Normally only the following code figures in the VV table will be used; 00 to 10 inclusive; 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20; 25, 30, 35, etc. to 75, 80 to 89.

2.12.4 ff. If the surface wind speed is forecast to be 100 knots, or more, 50 will be added to dd, and ff will indicate the excess in speed over 100 knots. Normally only the values 00, 02, 05, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70 etc. will be used.

2.12.5 ww. Code figure 00 will have the meaning "no clouds forecast". The present specifications and notes after 00, 01, 02 and 03 are not used. In 18 and 19 the bracketed information is not used. The decade 20-29 is not used.

In the decade 30-39 the present notes after the brackets for 30-35 are not used.

The number 40 and the notes after the brackets in 42-47 are not used.

The numbers 91-94 are not used.

2.12.6 N_s . The term "significant cloud layer" in TAMET/TAFOT is any cloud layer below 6,000 meters (20,000 feet), the forecaster considers significant. N_s gives the amount of clouds of the type specified by C and whose base is given by h_h .

2.12.7 h_h refers to "significant clouds" as defined under N_s .

2.12.8 In h_h , H_h , h_h , h_h , h_h , h_h and h_h , only the following code figures will normally be used; 00 to 10 inclusive, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, etc., to 75, 80-89; the 90 decade is not to be used.

2.12.9 H. Since the code symbol dd is not used in relation to the direction of the waves, the second part of Table 8 in these regulations will not be used. If waves of heights greater than 4.5 meters are forecast, they should be indicated by the word "wave" followed by the expected height in meters (TAMET) or in feet (TAFOT); Code figure 9 in Table 8 is assumed to mean 4.5 meters or more.

The range of heights covered by a number is 0.5 meters; e.g., number 3 applies to waves whose heights are between 1.25 and 1.75 meters.

2.12.10 The word RISK is not to be used in coded forecast. In case remarks in plain language are added to a coded forecast, for the purpose of clarifying and/or amplifying the coded text, this is to

be done by using only words with a well-defined meaning e.g., "small probability", "moderate probability".

2.13 When necessary to provide additional information to the forecast, Q Code and/or plain language may be included in the message.

2.14 An abbreviated version of the TAMET/TAFOT Code form may be used when required. This version shall be as follows:

TAM/TAF	G.G.G.G.G.G. (999II)	iii	Nddff
VVww/	8N.Ch.h _s	(8N.Ch.h _s)	

2.14.1 It will be noted that the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9-groups of TAMET/TAFOT are not used.

2.14.2 The instructions given under TAMET/TAFOT for the use of groups, symbols and specifications also apply to TAM/TAF.

2.14.3 When necessary to amplify the coded information in TAM/TAF Q Code and/or plain language may be included in the message.

2.14.4 The terms for variation used in the TAMET/TAFOT Code also apply for TAM/TAF.

SECTION 3.—Codes for Area Forecasts

Notes on use of the ARMET/ARFOT Code

3.1 The Third Session of the MET Division recommended the suspension of the ARMET/ARFOT Code which has, therefore, been omitted from the body of these Regulations.

3.2 Since some use may still be made of the code it is retained in these notes for reference purposes:

ARMET ARFOT	{	The Code for Aerodrome Forecasts (TAMET/TAFOT) may be used for Area Forecasts, iii being replaced by AAA which indicates the number of the area.
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3.3 The numbers for the area (AAA) are normally as agreed for a region. The symbol AAA may be replaced by plain language in those regions where a system of numerical indicators has not been adopted.

3.4 Where appropriate the ARMET/ARFOT Code may be used in place of the ROMET/ROFOT Code for the transmission of flight forecasts and amendment thereto to aircraft (see also Paragraph 1.7 of these regulations.)

3.5 When used as ARMET/ARFOT Code, the symbols h.h., H.H., h.h_r, h.h_s, h.h_i, and h.h_w of the TAMET/TAFOT Code refer to altitudes and not to height.

SECTION 4.—Codes of Route and Flight Forecasts

4.1 The following notes relate to the general code form, the use of different groups, and the "General Notes" on the use of the ROMET/ROFOT Code form.

4.1.1 Groups O_iZZZ, 1ddff, hhhTT, 2N_hh_hh_w, Ch_hh_hw, and 8h_hh_hw, although not in brackets [], may be repeated as often as necessary.

4.1.2 The ROMET/ROFOT Code form does not provide for optional groups as agreed for a region.

4.1.3 When the ROMET Code form is used for a "flight forecast", the word FIMET may be used in place of the type of message indicator ROMET; when the ROFOT Code form is used for a "flight forecast", the word FIFOT may be used in place of the type of message indicator ROFOT.

4.1.3.1 For coding purposes a route forecast is considered as a forecast for a certain period between the two specified terminals. A route forecast should be divided into several small segments of the route, in order to permit satisfactory forecasting, coding and decoding.

4.1.3.2 For coding purposes a flight forecast is considered as a "composite forecast" for a particular flight between two specified terminals.

4.1.4 When the type of message indicators ROMET or PIMET are used, the heights given are in metric units; when ROFOT or FIFOT are used, the heights given are in English units (feet).

4.1.5 Group i₁ttt, although not in brackets, may be deleted from the message in route or flight forecasts for short distances.

4.1.6 The group 999II should always be inserted immediately preceding the group i₁i₁G_aG_a and/or the group i₁i₁G_aG_a when there is any possibility of confusion in the identification of the station(s) by any recipients of the forecast.

4.1.7 The group 999II, where necessary, should also be inserted immediately before group O_iZZZ, when symbol i₂ in the group is coded as 5 (in which case ZZZ is the station index number).

4.1.8 At least one O_iZZZ group should be included in the message. This group may be repeated as often as necessary when the following groups (up to the next O_iZZZ group) apply to more than one zone or to more than one segment of the route.

4.1.9 The groups iddff and hhhTT are always sent together. At least one group Iddff and one group hhhTT must be included in the message.

4.1.10 The two groups 2N_hh_hh_w and Ch_hh_hw are always sent together. At least one group 2N_hh_hh_w and one group Ch_hh_hw, must be included in the message.

4.1.11 When the forecast calls for no clouds, the two groups are coded 20/// and x///w.

4.1.12 When the base of clouds is forecast, but not the top, the symbol h.h_h is coded as three slants (///);

When the top of clouds is forecast but not the base, the symbol h_hh_h is coded as three slants (///).

4.1.13 The group 3VVww gives the visibility and the weather conditions at the surface.

4.1.14 At least one group 8h_hh_hw, is always included in the message, whenever the forecast freezing level is above the surface and lower than the maximum flying level used on the route.

4.1.15 When "variation terms" are used to show changed forecast values for any of the following: dd; ff; TT, both of the groups Iddff and hhhTT must follow the variation terms used.

4.1.16 When "variation terms" are used to show changed forecast values for any of the following: N_b; h_bh_bh_b; C; h_bh_bh_b; w_s, both of the groups 2N_bh_bh_bh_b and Ch_bh_bh_bw_s must follow the variation terms used.

4.1.17 In ROMET/ROFOT the group i_ai_ai_aG_aG_a indicates the station at the beginning of the route and the time at which the route forecasts begins; in FIMET/FIFOT the group i_ai_ai_aG_aG_a indicates the departure terminal and the estimated time of aircraft departure from that terminal.

4.1.18 In ROMET/ROFOT the group i_ai_ai_aG_aG_a indicates the station at the end of the route and the time at which the route forecast ends; in FIMET/FIFOT group i_ai_ai_aG_aG_a indicates the arrival terminal and the estimated time of aircraft at that terminal.

4.1.19 When the figure groups in ROMET/ROFOT do not provide a satisfactory description of the expected conditions, supplementary information (REMARKS) may be added to the message in Q Code and/or plain language.

4.2 The symbols in ROMET/ROFOT, with their present definitions, which do not have numbered tables in these regulations, are listed below with recommended additional notes for each.

4.2.1 Symbol i_ai_ai_a—Station index number of aerodrome of departure.

4.2.1.1 When the ROMET/ROFOT Code is used for a route forecast i_ai_ai_a is the "index number of the station at beginning of route".

4.2.2 Symbol G_aG_a—Time in hours of departure (GMT).

4.2.2.1 G_aG_a is the time to the nearest hour.

4.2.2.2 When the ROMET/ROFOT Code is used for a route forecast, G_aG_a is the "time of beginning of the route forecast".

4.2.3 Symbol i_ai_ai_a—Station index number of aerodrome of arrival.

4.2.3.1 When the ROMET/ROFOT Code is used for a route forecast i_ai_ai_a is the "index number of the station at the end of route".

4.2.4 Symbol G_aG_a—Time in hours of arrival (GMT).

4.2.4.1 G_aG_a is the time to nearest hour.

4.2.4.2 When the ROMET/ROFOT Code is used for a route forecast, G_aG_a is the "time of the ending of the route forecast".

4.2.5 Symbol dd—Direction of wind in tens of degrees (scale 00–36).

4.2.5.1 00 is calm; 36 is 355° to 4° (North); 01 in 5°–14° etc.

4.2.5.2 99 is used for "variable direction".

4.2.5.3 When the forecast wind is 100 knots or more, 50 is added to dd.

4.2.6 Symbol ff—Wind speed in knots.

4.2.6.1 00 is calm; when the forecast is for winds of 100 to 199 knots, 50 will be added to dd and the figure 1 for "hundreds" will be omitted; when the forecast is for winds of 200 to 299 knots, the figure 2 for "hundreds" will be omitted, and the forecast speed value will be given in plain language immediately following the Iddff group. (Example: WIND SPEED 220 KTS.)

4.2.6.2 Normally only the following values will be used in ROMET/ROFOT for symbol ff: 00, 02, 05, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, etc.

4.2.7 Symbol hhh—Altitude in decameters or in hundreds of feet.

4.2.7.1 When altitude is not forecast, three slants (///) will be used instead of xxx.

4.2.8 Symbol TT—Air temperature in whole degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.

4.2.8.1 Fahrenheit temperatures is not used in the ROMET/ROFOT Code form.

4.2.8.2 For temperatures below 0 Celsius 50 is added to the numerical value of the temperature.

4.2.8.3 Examples: 2°C is coded 02; -36°C is coded 86; -54° is coded 04.

4.2.9 Symbol N_b—Amount of lowest cloud layer in eighths.

4.2.9.1 N_b is assumed to be the amount of clouds whose base is given by h_bh_bh_b and whose type is given by C in the following group. It may, or may not be, the lowest cloud layer.

4.2.9.2 0 is used for no clouds; 8 is used when there are no breaks in the overcast; 9 will not be used.

4.2.10 Symbol h_bh_bh_b—Altitude of base of cloud, in decameters or in hundreds of feet.

4.2.10.1 h_bh_bh_b is the altitude of the base of cloud whose amount is given by N_b.

4.2.10.2 When the altitude of the base is not forecast, three slants (///) will be used instead of xxx.

4.2.10.3 Normally the selection of altitudes used in coding h_bh_bh_b are selected from the same altitudes as given by 00 to 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20; 25, 30, 35, etc to 75; and 80 to 89 in the hh code table.

4.2.11 Symbol h_th_th_t—Altitude of top of cloud, in decameters or in hundreds of feet.

4.2.11.1 h_th_th_t is the altitude of the top of the cloud whose type is given by C and whose base is given by h_bh_bh_b in the preceding group.

4.2.11.2 When the altitude of the top is not forecast three slants (///) will be used instead of xxx.

4.2.11.3 Normally the selection of altitudes used in coding h_th_th_t are selected from the same altitudes as given by 00 to 10; 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20; 25, 30, 35, etc. up to 75; and 80–89 in the hh code table.

4.2.12 Symbol h_fh_fh_f—Altitude of freezing level in decameters or in hundreds of feet.

4.2.12.1 The altitude given is the altitude of the zero Celsius isotherm, regardless of whether or not there is ice or cloud forecast at that altitude.

4.3 The symbols in the ROMET/ROFOT Code, with their present definitions, which do have numbered tables, in these regulations are listed below with recommended additional notes for each.

4.3.1 Symbol i_z —Zone type indicator (Table 13), (See notes under Paragraph 4.3.2).

4.3.2 Symbol ZZZ—Meteorological zone number.

4.3.2.1 It may be assumed that symbol i_z means "zone-type or segment-type indicator".

4.3.2.2 It may be assumed that symbol ZZZ means "zone or segment of route".

4.3.2.3 Code figure 7 for symbol i_z may be assumed to mean "Distance from departure terminal in hundreds of nautical miles". It will not be used for hundreds of statute miles nor for hundreds of kilometers.

4.3.2.4 Code figure 7 for symbol i_z should only be used for the first segment of the route.

4.3.2.5 In coding symbol ZZZ, the figure 0 will always precede the two-figure meteorological zone number; the two figures for latitude; the two figures for longitude when less than 100 degrees; and the two figures for "distance in hundreds of nautical miles".

4.3.2.6 When symbol i_z is coded as 6 (Station call letters), group $O_i ZZZ$ is coded as 06000 and will be followed immediately by the station call letters in a separate group.

4.3.2.7 When symbol i_z is coded as 5 (Station index number) and there is any possibility of confusion in station identification, the group 999II will immediately precede the group $O_i ZZZ$.

4.3.2.8 Code Table 13 should be interpreted as follows:

- 0 In the 5-degree zone (OZZ)
- 1 Up to latitude $OL_L L_a$ (North)
- 2 Up to latitude $OL_L L_a$ (South)
- 3 Up to longitude $OL_L L_o$ or $L_o L_o L_o$ (West)
- 4 Up to longitude $OL_L L_o$ or $L_o L_o L_o$ (East)
- 5 Up to station with index number iii
- 6 Up to station with call letters
- 7 Up to a point at the distance from departure terminal given by ZZZ

4.3.2.9 Latitudes and longitudes are given to the nearest degree.

4.3.3 Symbol w_s —Significant weather (Table 17).

4.3.3.1 Symbol w_s in group $Ch_i h_i h_i w_s$ should be considered as the forecast weather between the altitudes given by $h_i h_i h_i$ and $h_i h_i h_i$ in the groups $2N_i h_i h_i h_i$ and $Ch_i h_i h_i w_s$.

4.3.3.2 Symbol w_s in group $8h_i h_i h_i w_s$ should be considered as the forecast weather above the altitude given by $h_i h_i h_i$ in the same group.

4.3.3.3 Light turbulence normally is not included in the forecast message, but if required, may be added in Q Code and/or plain language.

4.3.3.4 The type of icing normally is not included in the forecast message, but if required, may be added in Q Code and/or plain language.

4.3.3.5 Intensities of precipitation normally are not included in the forecast message, but if required, may be added in Q Code and/or plain language.

4.3.4 Symbol VV—Horizontal visibility (Table 12).

4.3.4.1 In ROMET/ROFOT VV is the visibility at the surface and not aloft.

4.3.4.2 Normally only the following code figures of the VV table will be used; 00 to 10 inclusive, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, etc., to 75, 80 to 89 inclusive. The 90-99 decade will not be used.

SECTION 5.—Pomar Code Form

5.1 The following notes relate to the general form of POMAR, its various sections, and general instructions as to their use.

5.1.1 Sections 2, 3 or 4 of the Code may be omitted according to circumstances, but the full report, including section 2, the indicator groups and remarks (supplementary information) in Q Code and/or plain language, may be used for the exchange between meteorological offices when desired.

5.1.2 When section 2 is included in the report both of the groups $tttSS SFFFF$ always should be sent. (When $tttSS$ is included and the group $SFFFF$ is omitted, there results a possible confusion in the identification of the following groups.)

5.1.3 It is not intended as a normal practice that the bracketed groups with indicators 9, 8, 7, 4, 3 and 2 be repeated. The instructions for the use of repetition of the bracketed groups with indicators 6 and 5 are given below.

5.1.4 The groups $9H_s H_s H_s H_s$ and $8/7H_a H_a H_a H_a$ will not be reported when the aircraft is not equipped with an operating radio altimeter.

5.1.5 Groups $9H_s H_s H_s H_s$ may be omitted when HHH in the $iHHHf_c$ group is the indication of the pressure altimeter set to standard pressure (10132 mb).

5.1.6 The group $SH_a H_a H_a H_a$ indicates that the altitude determined from the radio altimeter is greater than the indication of the pressure altimeter set to standard pressure by the value given in $H_a H_a H_a H_a$.

5.1.7 The group $7H_a H_a H_a H_a$ indicates that the altitude determined from the radio altimeter is less than the indication of the pressure altimeter set to standard pressure, by the value given in $H_a H_a H_a H_a$.

5.1.8 The groups $6C_h h_h h_h h_h$ and $5C_h h_h h_h h_h$ are not reported when there are no clouds within a distance of 10 nautical miles (18 km) from the aircraft at the moment of observation.

5.1.9 The 6- and 5-groups are used, and may be repeated as often as necessary, to describe the cloud distribution within the distance of ten nautical miles from the aircraft.

5.1.10 The following further instruction apply to the use of 6- and 5-groups:

5.1.10.1 The order of the 6- and 5-groups shall be according to the altitudes reported by h_hh_hh_h and/or h_hh_hh_h. For example, an aircraft flying between two extensive layers of clouds would report 5C_hh_hh_h, 6C_hh_hh_h; an aircraft observing only the bases of two cloud layers would report the lowest base in the first of the two groups 6C_hh_hh_h.

5.1.10.2 When h_hh_hh_h and h_hh_hh_h refer to the same cloud layer or mass the 6-group will always be immediately before the 5-group. For example, an aircraft observing the altitudes of the bases and tops of two cloud masses would report 6C_hh_hh_h, 5C_hh_hh_h, 6C_hh_hh_h, 5C_hh_hh_h. This order shall apply in this case even though the base of the higher cloud is lower than the top of the lower cloud.

From the above it will be noted that when the group order in 6-5, the groups always refer to the same cloud; when the order is 5-6 the groups never refer to the same cloud; when the order is 5-5 or 6-6 the groups also never refer to the same cloud.

5.1.10.3 When an aircraft observer can determine the altitude of only the base of a cloud mass, the group for the top for that same cloud mass should be omitted; similarly, when an aircraft observer can determine the altitude of only the top of a cloud mass, the group for the base for that same cloud mass should be omitted.

5.1.10.4 When a cloud layer or cloud mass is observed, and the altitude of both the top and base cannot be determined, the existence of this layer nevertheless should be reported. In this case the form 6C_{xxx} will be used when the aircraft is below the base of the layer or mass and 5C_{xxx} if the aircraft is above the top of the layer or mass.

5.1.11 The group 41_hh_h will always be used when light, moderate or heavy icing is observed at the time of observation and/or during the past hour. When icing is occurring at the time of observation the time given in the I_x table refers to the "time icing began"; if icing is not occurring at the time of observation the time given in the I_x table refers to the "time icing ended".

5.1.12 In the specific regions which have agreed to use the group 3W_gW_gW_gD_w and/or the group 2DFSD_k the group(s) will be included in, or omitted from, the message in accordance with the agreements of the specific region as to the use of these groups.

5.1.13 In those specific regions where it has been agreed not to use the group 3W_gW_gW_gD_w and/or the group 2DFSD_k the group(s) will not be included in the message; however, when the information that could be reported in these groups is observed and considered significant by the pilot, or when such information is requested of the pilot by the departure or arrival aerodrome, it will be included at the end of the message in Q Code and/or plain language.

5.1.14 Remarks or further supplementary information on hazardous weather conditions, e.g., icing,

turbulence, etc., is included in appropriate Q Code signals or plain language as necessary.

5.1.15 It will be noted that several tables each have two or more elements that may occur simultaneously and a choice must be made by the pilot in choosing which element to report. The general rule in such cases is that the element of the table with the higher code figure is to be used.

5.1.16 In addition, it will be noted that when significant or hazardous conditions are observed the code form and table do not always provide a complete or satisfactory description of such conditions; e.g. as to intensity, time of occurrence, direction and/or distance from aircraft, location, height, duration, amount, thickness, type, direction or movement, orientation, etc.

5.1.17 The elements listed below which are not otherwise reported satisfactorily in the figure groups, insofar as practicable, shall be covered in "Remarks" ("Supplementary information") whenever considered significant by the pilot and/or when requested of the pilot on a particular flight:

Thunderstorms

Lightning

Precipitation (rain, snow, snow and rain mixed)

Freezing rain

Hail, small hail, soft hail, ice pellets

Icing

Sandstorm, duststorm, storm of drifting snow

Hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, waterspouts

Squalls, marked wind shift

Marked temperature change

Cloud in distance

5.1.18 Some examples of the type of information that may be included as "Remarks" ("Supplementary Information") in plain language are given below:

LIGHTNING TO NORTH 0210 to 0230Z

HEAVY RAIN AT 1620Z

EXTENSIVE CS SHIELD TO SOUTH LAST HALF HOUR

PASSED THRU COLD FRONT 1230Z

HEAVY SANDSTORM AT 1715Z

MODERATE ICING 0245Z at 2100 METERS

LINE OF CB SEEN AHEAD

SOLID UNDERCAST ENDED AT COAST.

5.2 The symbols in the POMAR Code, with their present definition, and which do not have numbered tables in these regulations, are listed below with recommended "Additional Notes" for each.

5.2.1 Symbol I₁I₂I₃I₄—Identification of aircraft as shown in flight plan.

5.2.1.1 For "aircrafts" read "aircraft" (singular).

5.2.1.2 The aircraft identification group may be either one group of not more than five letters or one group of not more than five figures, or a combination of not more than five letters and figures.

5.2.2 Symbol $L_oL_oL_oL_o$ —Longitude in degrees and minutes.

5.2.2.1 Since the octant of the globe is reported by symbol Q, the first figure in longitudes between 100 and 180 degrees is not used in coding $L_oL_oL_oL_o$.

5.2.3 Symbol GG_{ss} —Time in hours and minutes (24 hour clock based on GMT).

5.2.3.1 00 for GG is considered as the beginning of the day, and 24 for GG is considered as the ending of the day. When GG is coded as 24, gg must always be coded as 00.

5.2.4 Symbol i_c —Indicator for units system.

5.2.4.1 Since temperatures in reports from transport aircraft are always reported in degrees Celsius (and never in Fahrenheit) the table for i_c may be assumed to read as follows:

0—Altitude in English units; section 2 follows section 1

1—Altitude in English units; section 3 follows section 1

5—Altitude in Metric units; section 2 follows section 1

6—Altitude in Metric units; section 3 follows section 1

If a report is edited by deletion of section 2 before exchange between meteorological offices, the first figure of the fourth group of the Position Report is changed from 0 to 1, or from 5 to 6.

5.2.5 Symbol ttt —Track in degrees.

5.2.5.1 The term track here means the track being flown at the time of observation.

5.2.6 Symbol SSS —Ground speed in knots.

5.2.6.1 The term ground speed means the estimated mean ground speed flown during the past hour.

5.2.7 Symbol $FFFF$ —Remaining endurance in hours and minutes.

5.2.7.1 When no report is made for symbol $FFFF$, the figures to be used are 9999 (instead of xxxx).

5.2.8 Symbol TT —Air temperature in whole degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.

5.2.8.1 Air temperatures from transport aircraft are always reported in degrees Celsius.

Air temperatures lower than zero Celsius are coded by adding 50 to the absolute numerical value of the actual temperature. Examples: 3°C is coded 03; -6°C is coded 56; -52°C is coded 02.

5.2.9 Symbol dd —Direction of wind in tens of degrees (Scale 00–36).

5.2.9.1 Direction of mean wind is true direction from which mean wind was blowing since last observation or during the last hour.

5.2.9.2 Code figure 00 is to be used for calm and code figure 36 for North (355° – 4°)

5.2.9.3 Code figure 99 is used when wind direction is variable.

5.2.9.4 When the wind speed is 100 knots or more, 50 is added to the value of dd .

5.2.10. Symbol ff —wind speed in knots.

5.2.10.1 The speed of the mean wind since the last observation or during the last hour at flying level is reported.

5.2.10.2 For wind speeds of 100 knots or more 50 should be added to the value of dd . For wind speeds of 100–199 knots, the figure of the hundreds will be dropped. For wind speeds of 200–299 knots the figure 2 of the hundreds will be dropped, and the wind speed will be given in plain language at the end of the message.

5.2.10.3 Examples: QAO 260 KTS or WIND SPEED 260.

5.2.11 Symbol d_a —Accuracy of wind determination. (1 with confidence; 2 uncertain; 3 very doubtful.)

5.2.11.1 Code figure 1 (with confidence) is used when the pilot considers that the values given for dd and ff have “high accuracy”, and are determined from first class fixes, or multiple drift observations, or on timed ground speed combined with drift observations.

5.2.11.2 Code figure 2 (uncertain) is used when the pilot considers the values given for dd and ff have “moderate accuracy”, and are determined from one or more second class fixes or single line of position, etc.

5.2.11.3 Code figure 3 (very doubtful) is used when the pilot considers the values given for dd and ff have a “low accuracy” and the values of dd and ff are determined from questionable fixes, etc.

5.2.12 Symbol hhh —Altitude in decameters or in hundreds of feet.

5.2.12.1 The thickness, or top, or bottom, of the icing layer may be reported at the end of the message in Q Code and/or plain language.

5.2.13 Symbol D_w —Direction of weather off course (Scale 0–8; 9 Indefinite).

5.2.13.1 D_w in group $3W.g.w.W.D_w$ refers to the direction of present and/or past weather “off course” as reported by symbol W_c .

5.2.13.2 Symbol D_w is the direction as seen from the aircraft at the time and at the position shown in the time and position groups in section 1 of the POMAR Code Form.

5.2.13.3 It should be noted that this “coded direction” often is not the direction from the aircraft at the time the element was actually observed.

5.2.13.4 For example, a pilot, flying from west to east and observing a “line of heavy cumulus” directly to the north at 45 minutes before the time he sends his complete POMAR message would send a “coded direction” of west (or possibly northwest) in order to indicate the direction of such phenomena relative to the aircraft at the time and at the position coded in section 1.

5.2.13.5 The table to be used for symbol D_w is the same as that used for symbol D (see Paragraph 5.2.14.2 below).

5.2.14 Symbol D—Direction of wind at surface (Scale 1-8).

5.2.14.1 The direction reported is the direction from which the surface wind is blowing.

5.2.14.2 The table of specifications for the D-table is as follows:

0 Calm	6 West
1 Northeast	7 Northwest
2 East	8 North
3 Southeast	9 All directions, or no
4 South	definite direction,
5 Southwest	or unknown.

5.2.15 Symbol F—Force of wind in Beaufort Scale.

5.2.15.1 The force reported is the force of the surface wind.

5.2.15.2 The table of specifications for the F table is as follows:

Number	Knots	Descriptive Terms
0	1	Calm
1	1—3	Light air
2	4—6	Light breeze
3	7—10	Gentle breeze
4	11—16	Moderate breeze
5	17—21	Fresh breeze
6	22—27	Strong breeze
7	28—33	Moderate gale
8	34—40	Fresh gale
9	41—47	Strong gale

5.2.15.3 When the surface wind force is observed to be greater than Beaufort 9, code figure 9 will be used for symbol F and supplementary information will always be added in plain language at the end of the message.

5.2.15.4 Examples are: "SURFACE WIND WHOLE GALE" (for winds of 48-55 knots); "SURFACE WIND STORM" (for winds of 56-63 knots); "SURFACE WIND HURRICANE" (for winds of greater than 63 knots)

5.2.16 Symbol D_k—Direction of swell (Scale 1-8)

5.2.16.1 The direction reported is the direction from which the swell comes.

5.2.16.2 The table to be used for symbol D_k is the same as that used for symbol D (see Paragraph 5.2.14.2 above).

5.2.16.3 When there are waves from several different directions the wave with the largest period (swell) normally will be reported.

5.3 The symbols in the POMAR Code, with their present definitions, which do have numbered tables in these regulations, are listed below with recommended additional notes, where appropriate.

5.3.1 Symbol Y—Day of Week (Table 27).

5.3.3.1 The day of the week is the day at Greenwich at the time given by GG_{ss}.

5.3.2 Symbol w—Present Weather (Table 22).

Symbol W—Past Weather (Table 22).

5.3.2.1 Code figure 7 now reads "snow or sleet". It should be assumed that this figure should read "snow, or snow and rain mixed".

5.3.2.2 When freezing rain, ice pellets hail, or small hail are observed, it will be indicated in Q Code and/or plain language at the end of the message.

5.3.3 Symbol I_x—Time and Intensity of Icing (Table 11).

5.3.3.1 The sub-heading may be assumed to read "Minutes before time of observation (GG_{ss}) when icing commenced or ended."

5.3.3.2 When icing is occurring at the time of observation (GG_{ss}) the time reported is when icing commenced; when icing is not occurring at the time of observation (GG_{ss}) the time reported is when icing ended.

5.3.3.3 When icing is occurring at the time of observation, the word "ICING" will always be added at the end of the message.

5.3.3.4 The term "moderate icing" in code figures 7 and 8 may be assumed to read "light or moderate icing".

5.3.4 Symbol W_s—Significant Weather (Table 24).

5.3.4.1 The heading may be assumed to mean "Significant change in weather during past hour".

5.3.4.2 Code figure 2 now reads "beginning or end of marked turbulence". The time at which marked turbulence began is reported if marked turbulence still is experienced at time of observation (GG_{ss}); the time at which marked turbulence ended is reported if marked turbulence is not experienced at the time of observation given by GG_{ss}.

5.3.4.3 It will be noted that the presence or absence of marked turbulence at the time of observation (GG_{ss}) cannot be confirmed in the POMAR report, and accordingly it is necessary to report "marked turbulence at time of observation" by the use of plain language and/or Q Code at the end of the POMAR message.

5.3.4.4 Code figure 4 now reads "Precipitation begins or ends".

5.3.4.5 It will be noted that the presence or absence of precipitation at the time of observation may be confirmed by the recipients of the report through the element reported in code symbol w (present weather) in the group TTwm_W.

5.3.4.6 Code figure 6 now reads "fog bank begins or ends".

The "time fog bank began" is reported if there is still a fog bank below the aircraft at the time of observation. The "time fog bank ended" is reported if there is not a fog bank below the aircraft at the time of the observation (GG_{ss}).

5.3.4.7 Since the presence or absence of a fog bank at the time of observation (GG_{ss}) can only be determined if code figure 4 (fog or thick dust haze) is used in coding symbol w in group TTwm_W.

W, it will be necessary, in all other cases, to report "FOG BANK AT TME OF OBSERVATION" in plain language.

5.3.5 Symbol g—Time of occurrence (Table 7).

5.3.5.1 The heading may be assumed to mean "Time of occurrence of significant weather changes".

5.3.5.2 After code figures 1 through 6 the present wording should be assumed to mean "before reaching the position and time given in the POMAR report, i.e., $L_aL_aL_aL_a$ and $L_oL_oL_oL_o$ and GG_{gg} ".

5.3.5.3 Code figures 7, 8 and 9 are not used in POMAR reports.

5.3.6 Symbol Wc.—Weather off course (Table 23).

5.3.6.1 The heading may be assumed to mean "present and/or past weather off course".

5.3.6.2 Code figure 9 may be assumed to mean "G_b heads or thunderstorms or lightning".

CHAPTER 4.—Effectivity of Regulations

4.1 *Effective date of Regulations.*—These regulations shall take effect upon its approval.

4.2 *Inconsistent Regulations.*—All rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

CASIMIRO DEL ROSARIO

Director, Weather Bureau

VICTOR H. DIZON

Lt. Col., PAF

Acting Administrator

Approved by:

OSCAR LEDESMA

Secretary of Commerce and
Industry

January 5, 1954.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 27

Series of 1954

January 12, 1954

Pursuant to the provisions of section 32, paragraph 15 of Republic Act No. 776, the following rules and regulations governing the charges and fees for use of the Civil Aeronautics Air Navigation Facilities are hereby promulgated for the observance of all persons concerned.

CHAPTER 1.—CHARGES FOR HANDLING OF MESSAGES

1.1 *Domestic.*—A charge of P0.50 will be made for handling of messages for each 10 groups or portion thereof in the text and signature. The group counts in the external address shall be included in the message word count but shall not be charged for:

(1) For delivery to each location within the CAA system (Manila, Laoag, Legaspi, Cebu, Zamboanga).

(2) For relay through each location with the CAA system (Manila, Laoag, Legaspi, Cebu, Zam-

boanga) to a location provided with communications facilities will be handled for retransmission free of charge.

1.2 *Overseas (Foreign).*—A charge of P0.55 will be made handling messages for each 10 groups or portion thereof in the text and signature. The group counts in the external address shall be included in the message word count, but shall not be charged for:

(1) For delivery to the communication system of another country (United States, United Kingdom, Siam, Japan, India, etc.); and/or

(2) For delivery to the communication system of Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Tokyo, for further handling (to Tokyo, Okinawa).

Examples:

	No. of Words	From	To	Fee
(a)	7	Laoag	Manila and Cebu	P1.00
(b)	10	Legaspi	Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga	1.50
(c)	11	Manila	Laoag, Cebu, Legaspi, Zamboanga, Davao	4.00
(d)	10	Legaspi	Manila, U. S., Siam.....	1.60
(e)	11	Manila	Cebu, Zamboanga, India, Hongkong	4.20
(f)	20	Manila	Guam, Honolulu, Siam..	2.20
(g)	21	Manila	San Francisco, Honolulu, Tokyo, Hongkong	4.95

1.3 Breakdown:

(a)	Charge for 7 words (same as for 10 words), P0.50; with 2 addresses. (2 × P0.50)	P1.00
(b)	Charge for 10 words, P0.50; with 3 addresses. (3 × P0.50)	1.50
(c)	Charges for 11 words (same as for 20 words), P0.50; with addresses (Davao excluded, as Zamboanga relays to Davao free of charge). (4 × P1.00)	4.00
(d)	Charge for 10 words (Manila), P0.50; charge for 10 words (foreign addresses), P0.55; with 2 foreign addresses (2 × P0.55), P1.10; total charges (Manila—P0.50 plus U. S. and Siam—P1.10)	1.60
(e)	Charge for 11 words (same as for 20 words), domestic, P1.00; with 2 addresses (2 × P1.00), P2.00; charge for 11 words (same as for 20 words), foreign, P0.55; with 2 addresses (2 × P1.10), P2.20. Total charges (domestic—P2.00 plus foreign—P2.20)	4.20
(f)	Charge for 20 words, foreign, P1.10, with 2 addresses (Honolulu excluded, as Guam relays to Honolulu), (2 × P1.10)	2.20

- (g) Charge for 21 words (same as for 30 words), foreign, P1.65; with 2 addresses (Tokyo, Hongkong, and Guam, relays to San Francisco and Honolulu). (3 × P1.65 4.95

CHAPTER 2.—CHARGES FOR TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGE

2.1 CAA Chargeable Traffic.

The CAA will accept the assess charges for the transmission of messages originated by an aircraft operating agency where such messages relate to international or overseas operations and concern the following:

(The parenthetical designator preceding each category is the applicable ICAO service prefix for the type of message shown.)

- GG (1) Details of the number of passengers and crew, weight of cargo and other data required for weight and balance computation, and remarks essential to the rapid clearance of the load from the aircraft, *when such messages are addressed to more than three addressee locations* (i. e., point of next intended landing two locations in the general area of the route segment of the flight to which the message refers.)
- JJ (2) Changes in aircraft operating schedules to become effective more than 72 hours after the message is filed.
- JJ (3) The servicing of aircraft when the aircraft is scheduled to depart more than 48 hours after the message is filed.
- JJ (4) Parts and materials urgently required for the operation of aircraft scheduled
- JJ (5) The pre-flight arrangement of air navigation services and operational servicing for non-scheduled or irregular operations of aircraft when proposed departure is more than 48 hours after the message is filed.
- LL (6) Parts, equipment or supplies required for aircraft, air navigation, communication and other essential ground facilities.
- JJ (7) Reservations to secure space required in transport aircraft scheduled to depart within 72 hours after the message is filed.
- LL (8) Reservations to secure space required in transport aircraft scheduled to depart more than 72 hours after the message is filed.
- LL (9) Train reservations or hotel accommodations for passengers or agency personnel.
- LL (10) Lost baggage or personal effects.
- LL (11) Tickets or cargo shipments or payment therefor.
- LL (12) Inquiries relative to passenger whereabouts or cargo receipt or delivery.
- LL (13) New or revised passenger or cargo rates.
- LL (14) Crew assignments and similar operations personnel matters to become effective within seven days after the time the message is filed.
- LL (15) Post flight reports for routine record purposes.
- LL (16) Publicity and special handling of dignitaries.
- LL (17) Administrative messages not otherwise categorical above.

2.2 Third party messages or messages addressed to parties other than aircraft operating agencies or their representatives shall not be acceptable. These messages, however, may be accepted in places where there are no commercial facilities and only in cases of extreme emergencies.

CHAPTER 3.—CAA FREE OF CHARGE TRAFFIC

The CAA will accept messages for transmission free of charge in the international or overseas operations where such messages are composed of, or refer to:

- (1) Distress messages and distress traffic.
- (2) Messages for the safety of human life.
- (3) Flight safety messages comprising:
 - (a) Air traffic control message.—
 - (1) Air Traffic control messages concerning aircraft in flight or about to depart
 - (2) Departure messages
 - (3) Flight plan/departure messages
 - (4) Arrival messages
 - (5) Flight plan messages
 - (6) Flight notification messages
 - (7) Messages concerning cancellation of flight
 - (8) Messages concerning delayed departure
 - (b) Position reports from aircraft.
 - (c) Messages originated by an aircraft operating agency of immediate concern to an aircraft in flight or an aircraft about to depart.
 - (d) Meteorological advice of immediate concern to aircraft in flight or about to depart.
- (4) Meteorological messages comprising:
 - (a) Messages containing meteorological forecasts.

- (b) Messages containing exclusively meteorological observations.
- (c) Other meteorological messages exchanged between meteorological offices.
- (5) Aeronautical administrative messages comprising:
 - (a) Messages regarding the operating or maintenance of facilities essential for the safety or regularity of aircraft operation.
 - (b) Messages essential to the efficient functioning of aeronautical telecommunication services.
 - (c) Messages exchanged between Government Civil Aviation authorities relating to aircraft operations.
- (6) Notices to Airmen.
- (7) Flight regularity messages comprising:
 - (a) Messages containing details of the number of passengers and crew, weight of cargo and other data required for weight and balance computation. Other remarks essential to the rapid clearance of the load from the aircraft may be included.

Note: The messages mentioned above are transmitted free of charge only when addressed to the point of next intended landing and to not more than two other addressee locations in the general area of the route segment of the flight to which the message refers.

- (b) Messages concerning changes in aircraft operating schedules to become effective within 72 hours after the message is filed.
- (c) Messages concerning the servicing of aircraft, when the aircraft is en route or scheduled to depart within 48 hours.
- (d) Messages concerning changes in collective requirements for passengers, crew and cargo, caused by unavoidable deviations from normal operating schedules and necessary for flight regularity in the case of aircraft enroute or about to depart. Individual requirements of passengers or crew are not admissible in this type of message.
- (e) Messages concerning non-routine landings to be made by an aircraft en route or about to depart.
- (f) Messages concerning parts and materials urgently required for the

operation of aircraft en route or scheduled to depart within 48 hours.

- (g) Messages concerning the pre-flight arrangement of air navigation services, and operational servicing for non-scheduled or irregular operations of aircraft, filed within 48 hours of proposed time of departure.

CHAPTER 4.—EFFECTIVITY

4.1 This shall take effect six months after approval of this Administrative Order except with respect to messages addressed to overseas or foreign.

4.2 Messages to overseas or foreign addresses shall take effect upon the conclusion of agreements with foreign authorities concerned therewith.

VICTOR H. DIZON
(Lt. Col., PAF)
Acting Administrator

Approved:

OSCAR LEDESMA
*Secretary of Commerce and
Industry*

Central Bank of the Philippines

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

REGULATION No. 8

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED IN THE BILATERAL AGREEMENT OF FEBRUARY 19, 1952 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

SECTION 1. *Nature of the program.*—The salient points of the Informational Media Guaranty Program are as follows:

(1) Informational media such as books, periodicals, newspapers, motion pictures and translation rights which convey scientific, cultural, technical, educational and other information about the United States are to be made available by American publishers and publishing companies to Philippine importers.

(2) The accumulation of peso funds arising from payments in pesos for imports made under the program which will ultimately belong to the United States Government after the latter has made the equivalent payment in dollars to American pub-

lishers and publishing companies, requires the guaranty of the Philippine Government against expropriation, confiscation and currency inconvertibility.

(3) Under administrative Order No. 204, dated November 25, 1952 of His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, the Informational Media Guaranty Program Committee was created to screen, approve or disapprove applications of American publishers and publishing companies for contracts to supply the Philippines with media materials under the program, as well as to fix the volume and value of media materials that should be included in the program for any given period.

SEC. 2. *Who may import under the program.*—Only the following may import under this program:

(1) Any bureau, office or instrumentality of the Government;

(2) Any educational institution as defined under Regulation No. 1, Rules and Regulations Implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, which has a quota allocation certified by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank or who may qualify and be given quota as New Producer;

(3) Any natural or juridical person, association or individual merchant licensed to engage in the sale or distribution of informational media materials and who has a quota allocation certified by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank or who may qualify and be given quota as New Importer.

SEC. 3. *Media materials that may be imported.*—Only such media materials that have been approved by the Informational Media Guaranty Program Committee for inclusion under this program may be imported.

SEC. 4. *Manner of filing applications.*—Subject to the applicable provisions of the rules and regulations implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44 and the rules specified hereunder, applications for foreign exchange for importations under this program shall be filed with the authorized agent bank with which the importer concerned has a quota allocation or, in the proper case, to which quota allocations for government entities have been certified.

SEC. 5. *Opening of letters of credit.*—Upon approval of the application by the authorized agent bank concerned, the corresponding letter of credit to be opened shall contain the following stipulation: "Reimbursement to be effected in pesos in the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Informational Media Guaranty Program." Only a duplicate non-negotiable copy of the letter of credit shall be sent to the supplier abroad for his information in preparing documents. The original negotiable copy of the letter of credit shall be dispatched to the local depository bank as may be designated by the foreign supplier.

SEC. 6. *Deduction from quota allocation.*—The authorized agent bank shall deduct the actual value of the importations from the quota allocation of the importer concerned, or in case a government entity imports, from the quota allocation certified for government entities. Such deductions shall thereby become unutilized quotas and be reported by the authorized agent bank for reversion to the Central Bank. In cases where importers have no sufficient quota allocations available for the second semester of 1953, the excess amount may be allowed provided that said amount will, in the same manner, be deducted from their quotas for the first semester of 1954 calculated on, and corresponding in amount to, their present semester's quota.

SEC. 7. *Peso payments by importer and accounting thereof.*—All payments for media materials imported under the Informational Media Guaranty Program shall be made in pesos which shall be received by the authorized agent bank concerned and, with the exception of the premium on the selling rate, be kept in a separate account of the publisher concerned to be known as the "Informational Media Guaranty Program Account", which account may be transferred from one authorized agent bank to another. Drawing against this account shall be made payable only to the Treasurer of the United States.

The peso payments to be made by the importer shall be calculated at the selling rates authorized by the Central Bank.

SEC. 8. *Payment of the 17% exchange tax.*—No peso payment for media materials imported under the Informational Media Guaranty Program shall be accepted by the authorized agent bank concerned except upon payment by the importer of the corresponding excise tax of 17 per cent on the sale of foreign exchange that shall, in the proper case, be assessed on the peso value of the foreign exchange covered by the drafts drawn against the letter of credit. In those cases where a given item of importation may be entitled to exemption from the excise tax on sales of foreign exchange, the usual application for exemption shall be filed with the Office of Exchange Tax Administration, Central Bank of the Philippines.

SEC. 9. *Effectivity of this Regulation.*—This Regulation shall take effect immediately.

For the Monetary Board:

MIGUEL CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

Approved by the Monetary Board on November 27, 1953.

F. STA. ANA
Secretary

REGULATION No. 9

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND OPERATING
IMPORT PROCEDURE (For "DOLLAR
PRODUCERS").

I.—Introduction

Under the provisions of this part there is established an alternative procedure for the importation of *maintenance, repair, and operating* requirements of "producers" of products for export.

It has been designed to facilitate and expedite the orderly supply of the requirements essential to the continued or expanded production of commodities earning dollars from abroad. In general, producers who qualify under this procedure will be extended a blanket authority for one year to import all their essential requirements within the framework of their own estimated budget for 1954. The only real restrictions will be the eligibility of border-line and non-consumption commodities which may be imported and a graduated remittance schedule which will space dollar payments proportionately over the year.

In effect, this procedure represents a relaxation of controls in the form of a modified decontrol, subject to screening by the Central Bank and review by the Monetary Board to determine the reasonableness of the request.

II.—General Procedure

1. Who may apply?

Producers of Agricultural and Industrial products for export:

Any person, or organization who by physical or chemical process alters any raw material or manufactured or partially manufactured products, or combines the same to produce finished products for the purpose of their sale or distribution abroad.

2. What special conditions must be met?

The producers defined in (1) above:

(a) Should be of a nature and category essential and necessary to the economy of the country and of such importance as to merit the encouragement and assistance of the government.

(b) Must produce on a commercial scale; i.e., the production for sale in the market in the normal course of business, in quantities and at prices which justify the operation of an industrial or agricultural unit as a going concern with a reasonable degree of permanency.

(c) Must complete Form MRO-1 below.

Form MRO-1

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

Application for MRO Imports (Dollar Producers) 2. Date of Filing Request:

1. Name:

3. Agent Bank:

4. Bank Reference No.

Address:

5. 1954 Dollar Requirements:

- A. Raw Materials
- B. Spare parts
- C. Machinery and Equipment
- D. Total

6. Credit facilities available to finance these requirements:

Name of bank	Date granted	Type of credit	Value
A.			
B.			
C.			
D.			

7. Please state purpose and justification of these imports:

8. Certification:

We hereby certify that if authority to purchase dollars for imports is granted in response to this application, no commodities will be imported under this authority unless specifically required for current production, and after importation the commodities will not be disposed of or used for any other purpose.

(Date)

(Authorized signature)

9. List below the commodities and their code Nos. included in 1954 requirements:

Code and Category	Commodity description
	Raw Materials:
	Spare Parts
	Machinery & Equipment

NOTE: Producers who do not have on file with the Central Bank, CBP Form No. 2—Information sheet must submit one with this application.

No. _____

CHANGE FOR PAYMENT OF IMPORTS
IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICEAUTHORITY TO PURCHASE FOREIGN EX-
CHANGE FOR PAYMENT OF IMPORTS

In accordance with Resolution No. _____ of the Monetary Board dated _____ the _____ (Name of)

(Firm)

utilize dollars for imports during the year 1954, subject to the following conditions:

A. Dollar limits are hereby established for the broad categories specified below:

1. Raw materials	\$
2. Spare Parts
3. Machinery and Equip- ment
Total	\$

B. No more than 30 per cent of the total dollar requirements (specified in A-4) may be remitted abroad during any calendar quarter.

C. Subject firm may utilize these dollars within the broad categories above for the following commodities only:

1. Raw materials;	
Code	Description
2. Spare Parts;	
Code	Description
3. Machinery and Equipment;	
Code	Description

.....
Director
Import-Export Office

3. What commodities may a producer, as defined in (1) above, make application for direct importation?

(a) Such producers may apply for authority to import raw materials (including manufactured or partially manufactured products) to the extent that they are economic goods, destined for consumption in the process of production, as distinguished from consumer goods.

(b) Such producers may apply for authority to import spare parts as well as machinery and equipment to the extent that they are

essential to and actually used in the direct production of goods

4. Under what conditions are producers, as defined in (1) above, prohibited from importing certain commodities?

Such producers may not import any commodity:

(a) That is produced locally in adequate quantities at reasonably competitive prices;

(b) For resale or distribution in the same form; and,

(c) For their exclusive and non-productive use.

5. Method of application:

(a) Producers, as defined in (1) above, may submit an application on Form MRO-1 with any authorized agent bank, for endorsement to the Monetary Board by the Bankers' Committee.

(b) In the event an applicant producer does not have a CBP Form No. 2—"Information sheet" on file with the Import-Export Office, such form should be completed and filed with this application.

(c) Under section 7 of Form MRO-1, all applicants should make an estimate of potential 1954 production and export proceeds which may be made possible if full import requirements are authorized. In the event that the import requirements include a planned expansion of facilities and production, such plans should be described under this section.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

Approved by the Monetary Board on December 29, 1953.

F. STA. ANA
Secretary

APPOINTMENTS AND DESIGNATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

December 30 and 31, 1953

Ad Interim Appointments:

Vice President Carlos P. Garcia as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, December 30.

Jaime Hernandez as Secretary of Finance, December 30.

Justice Pedro Tuason as Secretary of Justice, December 30.

Salvador Araneta as Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, December 30.

Dr. Paulino G. Garcia as Secretary of Health, December 30.

Oscar Ledesma as Secretary of Commerce and Industry, December 30.

Fred Ruiz Castro as Executive Secretary, December 30.

Pacita Madrigal Warns as Social Welfare Administrator, December 30.

Jose Gil as Commissioner of Civil Service, December 30.

Brig. Gen. Jesus Vargas as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines with the rank of Major General, December 30.

Mariano A. Yencko, Jr., as Assistant Executive Secretary, December 31.

January 1954

Leon Ma. Guerrero as Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, January 1.

Leroy S. Brown as Mayor of Basilan City, January 1.

Ramon Blanco as Mayor and Vivencio Alajar as Vice Mayor of Roxas City, January 1.

Tomas Dizon as Mayor of San Pablo City, January 2.

Antonio P. Sibulo as Mayor of Naga City, January 2.

Jose A. Roño as Mayor of Calbayog City, January 2.

Valentin de los Reyes as Register of Deeds of Laguna, January 2.

Teofilo Guadiz as Mayor of Dagupan City, January 4.

Jose Pro Teves as Vice Mayor and Eduvigio Ruperto as Councilor of Dumaguete City, January 4.

Mariano F. Perdices as Mayor of Dumaguete City, January 5.

Benito C. Labao as Mayor of Iligan City, January 5.

Mrs. Dolores Paredes-Leviste as Member of the Board of Review for Motion Pictures, January 6.

Enrique C. Quema as Assistant Executive Secretary, January 7.

Oscar Ledesma as Chairman of the Board of Directors of PRISCO, January 7.

Andres O. Hizon as Chairman of the Board of Directors of MRR Co., January 7.

Antonio F. Garcia as Member of the Philippine Veterans Board, January 7.

Francisco Ladrero, Cesareo Ortiz, Primitivo Gonzaga, Filemon Mancol, Mariano Sagadal, Miss Crispina de Guia, Fructo Lentejas, and Augusto Perez as Members of the Municipal Board of Calbayog City, January 7.

Celso A. Fernandez as Chief of Police of Basilan City, January 7.

Oscar Ledesma as Member of the Board of Supervisors of the Philippine Tourists and Travel Association, Inc., January 9.

Justice Pastor M. Endencia as Secretary of Education, January 13.

Pantaleon Pelayo as Undersecretary of Labor, January 13.

Rafael Tumbokon as Undersecretary of Health, January 13.

Vicente Araneta as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration, January 14.

Felipe R. Amos as Director of Forestry, January 15.

Judge Ramon O. Nolasco as Provincial Governor of Lanao, January 16.

Dr. Juan Salcedo as Chairman and Manuel Felizardo, Dr. Enrique T. Virata, Manuel V. Arguelles, Sergio Bayan, and Gerardo Flores as Members of the Advisory Board of the Institute of Science and Technology, January 16.

Filemon C. Rodriguez as Chairman of the National Economic Council, January 18.

Arcadio G. Matela as Member of the Board of Governors of the ACCFA, January 18.

Luis P. Torres, Horacio de la Costa, Pilar Hidalgo-Lim, and Leofoldo Pardo as Members of the Board of Pardons and Parole, January 18.

Jesus G. Barrera as Undersecretary of Justice, January 20.

Eduardo Z. Romualdez as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, January 20.

Angel Leviste as Part-time Member of the Board of Governors of the RFC, January 21.

Hilario B. de Pedro as Member of the Board of Governors of the ACCFA, January 22.

* Teodoro Valencia as Chairman, and Mrs. Trinidad F. Legarda, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo-Lim, Mrs. Lourdes M. Garcia, Mrs. Carmen Vasquez, Mrs. Enriqueta Benavides, Mrs. Fermina Santos, Felipe Monserrat, Jose Guevara, and Feliciano Reyes as Members of the Board of Review for Motion Pictures, January 22.

Pacificador Lluch as Provincial Fiscal of Misamis Oriental, January 25.

Bartolome Arboleda as Second Assistant Provincial Fiscal of Pangasinan, January 26.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY AT THE
BEER PARTY GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE MEN OF THE U.S.S.
SALISBURY SOUND, MALACAÑANG PARK SOCIAL HALL, JAN-
UARY 23, 1954

MR. AMBASSADOR, ADMIRAL CRUZEN, ADMIRAL HEADING,
SECRETARY OF HEALTH GARCIA, GENERAL BALAO, AND
MY FRIENDS—OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U. S. NAVY:

I WISH to thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you did to help our blood bank. Mr. Higgins has been working on this project for the past three years and we have always found that we are deficient in blood for use especially for surgical operations.

I am very happy that, as I said yesterday, the Filipino people and the American people are friends, both in war and in peace. During the war, you shed your blood for this country. I mentioned yesterday that about 50,000 American young boys sacrificed their lives for our liberation. Those American boys are all buried in the U. S. Army cemetery in Fort McKinley, their graves marked by 50,000 white crosses—50,000 American lives sacrificed to liberate us from the Japanese.

And, my friends, that means there are 50,000 American mothers crying over their sons who are now sleeping in the bosom of this country.

But in peace, we are also friends. You have just given us your blood as willingly as you shed your blood for this country during the war. What you have done in the past two days donating blood to our blood bank, constitutes another link in the long chain of friendship which has bound our two peoples for many, many years since the American occupation.

My friends, you remember that during the Korean War we sent the 10th combat battalion of our armed forces. I was then secretary of national defense and my problem was how to refuse young Filipino boys who wanted to enlist in the Philippine Army, as their response was astounding. They came by the thousands and some of them even used political pressure, or political influence, to get enlisted into the Philippine Army, in order to be in Korea to fight side by side with the American Army. They fought with American soldiers in trenches and foxholes in the Korean battlefields, fighting the enemy in defense of our democracy, of the very principle which bound us together during the war. We fought together for justice, equality, and liberty.

And today, my friends, our friendship is confirmed again by, among other things, your donation of almost 90 gallons of your blood. Its material value, according to Secretary of Health Paulino Garcia, is almost P300,000. But to me, and to the Filipino people, it is not the material sign that counts—it is not the 90 gallons of blood that counts very much. What is more important is the spirit which prompts you, my friends, to donate your blood to the Filipinos. It is the spirit in which you willingly gave of your blood that counts. I hope that that spirit will grow and last as the years go by.

ADDRESS ON THE STATE OF THE NATION BY RAMON MAGSAYSAY,
PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, TO THE THIRD CONGRESS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, FIRST SESSION, JOINT
SESSION OF CONGRESS, JANUARY 25, 1954

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

THE CONSTITUTION makes us equal partners in the patriotic task of serving our people. I am here today to start the job with you.

What do our people want?

When our people cast their ballots in the recent election, they voted primarily for a great, sweeping change. They voted to throw out dishonesty, inefficiency, and waste. And they voted for a government that would act boldly and effectively, to banish insecurity and fear, poverty and want.

We promised all these things. The people voted for them. Now we must keep faith.

Our first step must be to take an inventory of the nation, to define our problems, and to set our goals.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Let us turn first to the security of the nation, which must be our prime concern.

I must warn against complacency. Communist imperialism still threatens us from without and from within.

Externally, the creeping advance of Communism continues in Southeast Asia despite the truce in Korea.

We must, therefore, move to strengthen our defenses. It is clearly in the national interest that we meet with the representatives of the United States Government to settle pending legal questions so that the bases we have granted to that country can be immediately developed and fully activated.

Internally, the absence of major armed conflicts in dissident areas does not necessarily mean that the Huks have ceased to be a threat. They are still trying to undermine

the Government, not with as much open defiance as before, but slyly and secretly.

Against this conspiracy we will continue our policy of "all-out friendship and all-out force." I say again what I have said many times before: we will give every dissident who surrenders new opportunities for decent livelihood, but we will smash those who would overthrow our independent democracy in order to hand it over to an alien dictatorship.

THE LAND PROBLEM

At the same time we will employ the manpower and resources of our Armed Forces to combat not only dissidence but also the causes which breed dissidence. Troops and trainees of the Armed Forces will be mobilized for the construction of public works and economic development projects, as far as this may be compatible with their primary mission and with economy of operation. This will achieve a double purpose: to give these citizens training in useful and technical pursuits, and to help in the material progress of the nation.

The existing civilian agency charged with resettlement work, the Land Settlement Development Company (LA-SEDECO), is in such a state of disorganization and disorder that it may be more convenient to liquidate and replace it than to reorganize it. I am afraid, however, that it will take some time before we can set up a new and effective agency, and I would suggest that the Engineer Development Corps (EDCOR) be expanded and utilized to help not only surrendered Huks but also those landless Filipinos who have remained loyal.

As much as the finances of the Government will permit, we should also buy large estates for resale to small farmers on liberal terms.

In order to encourage agricultural production and eliminate absentee-landlordism, I propose that Congress study the advisability of imposing special taxes on lands left uncultivated for an unreasonably long period and without justifiable cause.

Our laws on land registration and the disposition of public lands should be revised. We should make it easier for our people to get land of their own, free from any nagging technical doubts.

The Government should extend greater protection to tenants who, because of ignorance or illiteracy, are often badly in need of advice with respect to their rights, especially in the liquidation of their harvests with the landlords. I urge Congress to strengthen the legal staff entrusted with the specific task of rendering this kind of assistance.

Existing legislation on tenancy relations is confusing. There are too many laws in too many books. We need a single, concise, and easily understood farm tenancy code.

Our small farmers and producers should find it easier to borrow money when they need it to increase production. This means more rural banks and more ample working capital for the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA). Producers' cooperatives should also be properly organized and financed.

Our ultimate goal is to reshape the land tenure system in our country in such a way as to build a strong nation of small, independent, and contented farm owners, free from want, protected from injustice, and eager to contribute their share to the welfare and progress of the nation.

HELP TO FARMERS

But our people must realize that individually, as well as nationally, we must help ourselves. The fundamental difficulty is that our farmers and workers do not earn enough money, largely because they have not been trained to work efficiently. We must extend the present facilities to educate our farmers in modern agricultural methods, such as the use of fertilizers, mechanical equipment, seed selection, soil conservation, crop rotation, and other means to improve agricultural yields.

We should do everything possible to increase the yield per unit area and improve the quality of our export products in order to place us in a better position to compete with other suppliers of the world markets.

The attainment of sufficiency in rice production and distribution is one of our major goals. We shall hasten the construction of more irrigation systems and encourage efforts to increase rice production yields, and at the same time take measures to bring the price of rice down to the reach of the common man.

The development of cottage industries must be an integral part of our industrial program, not only to produce goods but also to help supplement the low income of our people in the barrios.

In many areas our farmers are harassed by destructive plant pests and diseases. We should help them fight the *cadang-cadang* disease in the coconut regions, control mosaic disease in abaca, and eradicate rat infestation. I trust Congress will provide sufficient funds to finance research and control work on these diseases and pests now threatening our major crops.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BARRIO LIFE

As I have often pointed out, our barrio people do not even have safe water to drink. I must ask your fullest

support for the administration's program of building waterworks and artesian wells all over the country.

Civic-spirited members of our community, particularly the Lions Club and the Liberty Wells Association, have spontaneously taken up the challenge to provide our people with artesian wells. I know you will not do less.

I would also ask Congress to study the feasibility of granting subsidies as a means of encouraging doctors and nurses to establish themselves in those remote areas which now lack essential medical and health services. We must have a healthy manpower as the most essential factor for economic advancement. No nation can go forward when it is crippled by disease.

The Social Welfare Administration has mapped out a definite program of self-help projects designed to put needy individuals back on their feet. It will also cooperate actively in the settlement program and send social workers to the barrios to carry out rural improvement projects.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LABOR UNIONS

In the industrial centers of population this administration is committed to help labor attain maturity so that it may assume its place of responsibility side by side with management. Under my administration, I will not countenance any attempt on the part of the Government or any of its officials to dominate or influence the labor unions.

We will encourage free unionism under responsible, enlightened leadership truly dedicated to the welfare of the laboring masses. But I warn those unscrupulous individuals who would use the labor movement to exploit the workers that their activities will not go unpunished. We will be equally hard with interference by management in labor union activities.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

What we need above all is a coordinated plan, theoretically sound and practically feasible, to increase the national production and provide opportunities for more jobs and higher incomes for our people, particularly in the rural areas. In the past, such programs have not made adequate progress because of ineffective implementation and insufficient support.

I recommend that the National Economic Council be revitalized as a really effective agency to plan and put into effect a truly integrated program for economic development.

Government corporations have been created purportedly for this purpose, but they failed to achieve their objective because they were manned by incompetent or dishonest officials, because they were diverted from their original func-

tions, or because they were unwisely expanded. I have ordered an inquiry into the operations and activities of these corporations, and in due time, I will submit to Congress appropriate recommendations.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Government will henceforth confine itself to those phases of development where its participation is absolutely essential to the public welfare.

Private capital, from sources both at home and abroad, will be preferred to direct government financing, whenever possible.

I hope that our own people will go into new ventures and take full advantage of the incentives now and to be provided by our Government. These economic pioneers deserve our support.

We also welcome foreign capital, assuring it fair treatment. In the past it was perhaps discouraged by the uncertainty of our attitude, and I propose that we mark out clearly a stable basis on which foreign investors can put their capital to work in this country.

My administration is pledged to the eventual elimination of controls. I propose to achieve this gradually as the development of domestic industry and trade renders controls unnecessary. In the meantime, we shall have to maintain them to conserve our financial resources and to channel them to fundamental development activities. Controls will be administered honestly, fairly, and efficiently. We will not permit any government official or employee to utilize them for private gain.

FOREIGN POLICY

The joint Philippine-American program of self-help, designed to assist our country's economic development, merits our vigorous support. Together with the representatives of the Foreign Operations Administration, we are now considering ways and means to speed up the assistance program, in our mutual desire to bring its benefits to our people at the earliest possible time. I trust that Congress will provide adequate counterpart funds. We shall also explore other programs of economic cooperation with nations in Asia and with the United Nations.

Most vital to our internal growth and development, however, is our trade relationship with the United States. Our Government has asked for a re-examination of the Bell Trade Act in the earnest belief that the situation in which it was originally considered and drafted has changed, and that a new situation has arisen which calls for a new arrangement. We are confident that the Government and people of the United States will not look upon our proposals with indifference.

Pending the outcome of those negotiations, we must be prepared to adjust ourselves to new conditions.

It is my desire, as well as that of the Vice-President, that our foreign policy serve the economic needs of our people. Consequently, new emphasis will be placed on the promotion of foreign trade as one of our primary objectives. Our foreign service will everywhere have the new mission of contributing directly to the economic stability and expanding trade of our people.

As a good neighbor to the countries of Southeast Asia, we shall participate in all regional activities that will promote closer economic and cultural relations among us. We have ties with European countries, and, through our Spanish heritage, with the Spanish-American republics. We shall strive to establish mutually beneficial commercial relations with them.

The restoration of normal relations with Japan through an early settlement of the reparations issue should open another avenue of prosperous intercourse.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Our principal difficulty, however, is money. Our General Fund deficit, as of June 30, 1953, was P124,900,000. Incomplete data on operations for the six-month period ending December 31, 1953, indicate a further deficit. There are obligations unrecorded in the books amounting to P99,700,000. The General Fund owes the various special funds P17,000,000.

Our public debt, as of September 30, 1953, was P1,070,740,782.79. This figure includes the extraordinary advance of P200,000,000 from the Central Bank for economic rehabilitation and development, all of which has been released; P550,000,000 in backpay obligations; and P178,400,000 in various budgetary loans. All these obligations have to be liquidated out of general fund receipts. If we consider that the average annual income of the Government was less than P600,000,000 in the past, we will readily see that we have a problem of the first magnitude.

We must, therefore, maintain our existing sources of revenue, and discover ways and means of increasing government income without creating new tax burdens. I am constrained to request Congress to extend the tax laws which have expired, or are to expire, this year. Our failure to do so would mean a loss of about P150,000,000 in revenues, which will impair essential public services.

The honest, realistic, and really economical way to run this Government is to collect the present taxes efficiently, intensively. We must go after tax evaders without favoritism and drive home the lesson that they deserve no mercy. To this end, I recommend that Congress make the penalties for tax evasion more severe. These increased penalties

should take effect after a fixed date, up to which tax evaders or delinquents should be given a chance to settle their obligations. After the deadline, no compromises should be entertained and the law should be enforced to the letter.

On the other hand, we must tighten our purse strings. We must abandon the practice of authorizing appropriations far in excess of funds actually in the treasury and those reasonably anticipated.

I recommend that Congress make a distinction between expenses needed to run the government and render essential public services, and those expenses which are really capital investments.

The ordinary operational expenses should never exceed the total revenues in any fiscal year. We must live within our means. We should not try to balance our budget with loans, as we have tried to do in the past. We must support ourselves.

This does not mean, however, that we are opposed to the financing of capital expenditures to increase production and provide public works, through public borrowing. Capital expenditures of this type should be regarded as investments in the future economic stability and security of our country.

PUBLIC WORKS

In great part these investments take the form of public works projects. Politics often dictated when, where, and for how much such projects would be undertaken. Much money and effort went to waste that way.

Public necessity should now be our criterion. Our needs are great but our resources are small. This calls for careful planning, intelligent selection, and consistent and economical implementation of projects.

I am for the adoption of a public works program that will bring the benefits of democracy to the nipa huts of the poor. All too often our small farmers have to carry their products to market on their backs because we have neglected barrio roads. These, in turn, would not be fully effective unless they feed a system of national highways. Our aim would be to make them consist principally of concrete pavements financed through public borrowing, to be serviced from the Highway Fund. The large first cost of this undertaking will be more than compensated in the form of reduced road maintenance and vehicular operational costs.

In the past, our attempts to provide our children with adequate school buildings have been half-hearted, piecemeal. We should now consider a school building program on a national scale. I propose the manufacture of prefabricated buildings in plants located in strategic places, from which buildings can be transported to the remotest barrios, where they will be installed with the help of the

people themselves. A more rapid pace of school building construction is needed, if we are to accommodate the large number of children coming of school age every year.

MORALITY IN GOVERNMENT

And now let us consider the moral state of the nation.

There is little in the immediate past of which we may be proud. Since the change of administration, we have unearthed one case after another of outrageous corruption, abuse of power, and manipulation of the laws for self-enrichment. The sordid record is just beginning to unfold. I fear that further inquiry will yield even uglier facts.

What, we have been asked, are we going to do about all this?

We must, first of all, remove unworthy government officials and employees. Where the evidence so warrants, we will prosecute those who justly deserve prosecution. Not only considerations of morale and discipline but also the very progress of our work make this demand upon us. We shall not be able to move ahead for as long as those entrusted with the promotion of the public welfare are busy exploring and exploiting opportunities for selfish ends. We simply cannot tolerate such men in the government. They must go.

I wish to make clear that the spirit of justice, not of persecution, will guide us in this undertaking. The innocent, the honest and the efficient need fear nothing from us. This Government will protect and defend their rights by enforcing impartially and without political bias our civil service rules and regulations. In the Executive Department, I will not permit anyone to exact political vengeance on honest and efficient employees by dismissing them without cause or harassing them in any other way. The victory we have won is not a license for political persecution.

To guide us in the conduct of public business, we must return to the timeless moral and political principles which we have either forgotten or taken for granted. There is the principle that honesty is the best policy in public as well as in private life. There is the principle that, while politics is indispensable for the workings of democracy, it cannot be superior to the interest of the nation.

In the effort to secure for ourselves and our children a government of integrity and efficiency, I will welcome whatever legislation may be enacted by Congress that will serve to prevent, deter, and discourage corruption, increase the penalty for malfeasance in office, and lay down definite rules of ethical conduct in government.

In the last few years there has been a decline of morality. Character building alone, without a solid moral foundation, has been found inadequate in developing a sound citizenry. We should improve and strengthen the implemen-

tation of the Constitutional provision on optional religious instruction through practical and just measures.

I shall address to the Congress on another occasion a special message on the problems of students who have proved their right to participate in public affairs, as well as on the need to stimulate and foster the growth of our native culture among our youth.

ACTION AND UNITY

These, then, are the problems that we are committed to solve. To be sure, many more will arise in the course of this administration. But I sincerely believe that solutions to them will be found, just as I am confident that we shall be able to dispose of the difficult business at hand.

I must remind you of an all-important fact: that what we have set out to do can be realized only through concerted action and unity. More than ever, we must think, plan, and work as one, with only one supreme goal in mind—the promotion of the welfare and happiness of our people.

Perhaps you will say that the people are asking for a miracle. But they too performed no less than a miracle when in one great irresistible movement they dared every peril to preserve the right to have a government of their choice. Thus, they proved to the whole world, to our friends and enemies, that democracy has come of age in our land, that it has become truly and actively a part of the Filipino way of life.

We have pledged to enrich that life. We can do it. We must do it. With the aid of Divine Providence, we shall begin and continue the work until we shall have fulfilled the great promise that gave our people strength to prove themselves worthy of their heritage of freedom.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

[No. L-6942. Diciembre 29, 1953]

JUAN REINANTE, recurrente, *contra* HONORABLE SEGUNDO APOSTOL, ETC. y FIDEL ESCOBAR, recurridos

1. ELECCIONES; PROTESTAS ELECTORALES; JURISDICCIÓN.—El Juzgado de Primera Instancia es un juzgado de jurisdicción general; pero, al actuar sobre protestas electorales, es de jurisdicción especial y limitada (*Tengco contra Jocson*, 43 Jur. Fil., 748; *Viola contra Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Camarines Sur y Adolfo*, 47 Jur. Fil., 895; y *Saldaña contra Consunji*, 52 Jur. Fil., 446); tiene jurisdicción para conocer de la protesta sobre un cargo provincial o municipal si se presenta la moción dentro de dos semanas siguientes a la proclamación del resultado de la elección (art. 174, Cód. Elec. Rev.).
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; REAPERTURA DE LA VISTA EN PROTESTAS ELECTORALES.—Reabrir la vista de un expediente ya decidido y recibir pruebas en apoyo de las alegaciones de la moción de nueva vista—que se presentó después de vencido el plazo para la presentación de la contestación o contrademanda—no puede conducir más que a la eternización del expediente en daño y perjuicio de la parte que ganó la protesta y en contravención de la voluntad popular.

JUICIO original en el Tribunal Supremo. Interdicto prohibitorio.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en la decisión del Tribunal.

Eloy B. Bello en representación de la recurrente.

Maximino V. Bello en representación del recurrido Fidel Escobar.

PABLO, M.:

Juan Reinante presentó una protesta contra Fidel Escobar en 23 de noviembre de 1951, pidiendo que, por irregularidades cometidas, se revisasen las balotas depositadas en las urnas del precinto No. 3 del municipio de Burgos, Ilocos Sur, y que se le declarase alcalde electo de dicho municipio.

El protestado Fidel Escobar presentó su contestación en 14 de diciembre, alegando que la votación en el precinto No. 3 de Burgos había sido limpia, ordenada y legal y que no había habido ninguna anomalía en el recuento de votos. En 19 de febrero el protestado presentó una moción ex-parte pidiendo la apertura de las urnas de los otros precintos de dicho municipio de Burgos, moción que fué denegada por el Hon. Juez Apóstol en su orden de 27 de febrero, fundándose en que las urnas en los otros precintos de Burgos no habían sido objeto de protesta ni contraprotesta (*Salvanicontra Garduño*, 52, Jur. Fil., 697.)

En 8 de abril el protestado presentó una moción urgente pidiendo la apertura de todas las urnas en todos los precintos de Burgos, Ilocos Sur, a la que se opuso el protestante, y en 9 de abril el Hon. Juez recurrido dictó una orden denegándola por falta de mérito.

En 15 de abril el protestado presentó moción de reconsideración, a la que se opuso el recurrente, y el Juez recurrido la denegó, citando el caso de Balón *contra* Moreno, 57 Jur. Fil., 62; y De la Merced *contra* Revilla y Camacho, 40 Jur. Fil., 200.

Después de la vista correspondiente, el juez recurrido, en 23 de mayo, dictó su decisión declarando al protestante Juan Reinante alcalde electo del municipio de Burgos, Ilocos Sur, con una mayoría de 108 votos sobre el protestado Fidel Escobar. Después de dictada la decisión, el recurrido Fidel Escobar, con su abogado Maximino Bello, el vicealcalde José Lugayan, dos concejales de dicho municipio, Laureano Duque y Felipe Cabus, la tesorera municipal que es hermana del protestado, representantes del tesorero provincial de Ilocos Sur y del comandante provincial de Ilocos Sur, bajo pretexto de cumplir el artículo 157 de la Ley Electoral Revisada, en 29 y 30 de mayo de 1952 en la oficina del fiscal provincial, sin autorización del juzgado y sin intervención del protestante, abrieron las urnas de los precintos de Burgos, Ilocos Sur, que no eran objeto de protesta ni contraprotesta.

En 2 de junio el protestado presentó una moción de nueva vista en la que, entre otras cosas, dice:

"2. That on May 29, and 30, 1952, in the Office of the Provincial Fiscal of Ilocos Sur, the Municipal Mayor of Burgos, Ilocos Sur, the Municipal Treasurer of the same municipality, two councilors of Burgos, Ilocos Sur, in the presence of Fiscal Manuel Montilla and Assistant Fiscal Alfredo Laya, Sgt. Melchor Rojas, P. C. as representative of the Provincial Commander, P. C., and Antonio Soller, as representative of the Provincial Treasurer of Ilocos Sur, opened ballot boxes for Precint No. 4 and 5 of the said municipality, in accordance with section 157 of the Revised Election Code and in the ballot box No. 5, evidences of tampering of the box and its contents were found, * * *."

A renglón seguido enumeró las irregularidades que suponía habían sido cometidas y pidió la revocación de la decisión y que se le concediese nueva vista para la admisión de las pruebas nuevamente descubiertas. A dicha petición se opuso el protestante; y el Hon. Juez recurrido, olvidándose de las razones que tuvo al no permitir la apertura de las urnas que no eran objeto de protesta, cuando la causa estaba pendiente, aprobó la moción de nueva vista en 18 de junio, revocando la decisión del 23 de mayo.

Después de varios aplazamientos, se llamó a vista la causa el 7 de julio de 1953, y el protestado presentó al sargento Melchor Rojas con la intención de presentar como prueba el contenido de las urnas de los precintos Nos.

4 y 5 del municipio de Burgos. Después de una larga discusión entre las partes, el Hon. Juez recurrido permitió la suspensión de la vista y la presentación por el protestante ante este Tribunal Supremo de un recurso de interdicto prohibitorio, y en efecto, se presentó la solicitud correspondiente en 17 de agosto.

En su contestación, el recurrido Fidel Escobar admite los hechos ya relatados; pero, por los fraudes que él cree fueron cometidos en los diferentes precintos, contiene que las balotas encontradas en las urnas abiertas en la oficina del fiscal provincial deben ser conservadas en vez de quemadas para ser presentadas como prueba; que al Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Ilocos Sur se le conceda poder libre e ilimitado para recibir dichas pruebas, y pide que se deniegue la petición de interdicto prohibitorio.

En una larga serie de decisiones, este Tribunal declaró que el plazo concedido a un protestado para contestar y presentar su contrademanda es perentorio y que, expirado dicho plazo, el protestado ya no puede enmendar su contestación o presentar contrademanda o enmendarla alegando nuevos hechos que no habían sido alegados en la contestación o contrademanda originales. (*Orencia contra Araneta Díaz*, 47 Jur. Fil., 875; *Valenzuela contra Revilla y Carlos*, 41 Jur. Fil., 4; *Cailles contra Gómez y Barbaza*, 42 Jur. Fil., 522; *Tengco contra Jocson*, 43 Jur. Fil., 748; *Gallares contra Caseñas*, 48 Jur. Fil., 385.) El objeto de la ley es poner fin a las luchas electorales, y que no se eternicen los procedimientos de protesta en los tribunales. El Juez recurrido había denegado con acierto la apertura de las urnas de los otros precintos del municipio de Burgos en sus órdenes de 27 de febrero y 9 de abril de 1952; pero al conceder la moción de nueva vista, fundada en el descubrimiento de nuevas pruebas consistentes en el contenido de las balotas halladas en las urnas de los precintos que no fueron objeto de la protesta ni de la contestación, se extralimitó en el ejercicio de su jurisdicción. Las pruebas se presentan para justificar ciertas alegaciones, y en el expediente no existe ninguna alegación debidamente planteada dentro del plazo legal sobre los otros precintos del municipio de Burgos fuera del precinto No. 3.

Si las alegaciones de la moción de nueva vista se consideran como enmiendas a la contestación original, tampoco deben recibirse, porque este Tribunal, en *Demetrio contra López*, 50 Jur. Fil., 48, dijo: “* * * las enmiendas propuestas en las mociones a que se refieren no son meras ampliaciones a los fundamentos alegados en la protesta original,—la doctrina es aplicable a protestas como a contestaciones—sino que introducen otros nuevos fundamentos no alegados anteriormente, que cambian esencialmente los motivos de la protesta, y el Tribunal *a quo* no ha incurrido en error al rechazar dichas mociones por haber sido pre-

sentadas demasiado tarde, o sea mucho tiempo después del plazo marcado por la ley para la presentación de las protestas, no obstante no haberse podido descubrir las supuesta irregularidades sino después de la apertura de las urnas, * * *." (Valenzuela *contra* Carlos y López de Jesús, 42 Jur. Fil, 450.)

Reabrir la vista de un expediente ya decidido y recibir pruebas en apoyo de las alegaciones de la moción de nueva vista—que se presentó después de vencido el plazo para la presentación de la contestación o contrademanda—no puede conducir más que a la eternización del expediente en daño y perjuicio del protestante que ganó la protesta y en contravención de la voluntad popular.

El Juzgado de Primera Instancia es un juzgado de jurisdicción general; pero, al actuar sobre protestas electorales, es de jurisdicción especial y limitada (Tengco *contra* Jocson, 43 Jur. Fil., 748; Viola *contra* Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Camarines Sur y Adolfo, 47 Jur. Fil., 895; y Saldaña *contra* Consunji, 52 Jur. Fil., 446); tiene jurisdicción para conocer de la protesta sobre un cargo provincial o municipal si se presenta la moción dentro de dos semanas siguientes a la proclamación del resultado de la elección. (Art. 174, Cód. Elec. Rev.)

En el caso presente, el resultado de la elección de alcalde ha sido proclamado en 14 de noviembre de 1951. No consta en autos cuando el recurrido había sido emplazado; pero como su contestación fué presentada en 12 de diciembre de 1951, se puede deducir que lo fué antes de dicha fecha o en la misma fecha a lo más tardar y su moción de nueva vista fué presentada en 2 de junio de 1952, o cinco meses y veinte días después de evpirado el plazo para presentar la contestación o contraprotesta. La moción de nueva vista, por tanto, ya considerada, como enmienda a la contestación o ya como contrademanda, fué presentada fuera del plazo señalado por la ley, que es solamente de cinco días (Art. 176, párs. (b) y (c), Cód. Elec. Rev.); por lo tanto, el Hon. Juez recurrido, al revocar su decisión y conceder nueva vista, obró sin jurisdicción. La apelación contra decisiones sobre protesta para el cargo de alcalde debe presentarse dentro de cinco días después de notificada de la decisión (Art. 178) y el juez recurrido, extralimitándose en sus poderes, revocó en 18 de junio su decisión, de la cual fué notificado el recurrido en 31 de mayo de 1952. La decisión ya estaba firme; la orden de 18 de junio de 1952, nula y de ningún valor.

Se concede el remedio pedido, con costas contra el recurrido Fidel Escobar.

Parás, Pres., Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Se concede el remedio pedido.

[No. L-6359. December 29, 1953]

CARMEN CASTRO ET AL., plaintiffs and appellants, *vs.* FRANCISCA SAGALES, defendant and appellee

1. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION; PROPER FORUM.—All claims for compensation of a laborer or employee or his dependents, *formulated on or after* June 20, 1952, shall be decided exclusively by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, although the accident out of which the right to compensation arose occurred before that date.
2. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION; RETROSPECTIVE LAWS.—“A retrospective law, in a legal sense, is one which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation and imposes a new duty, or attaches a new disability, in respect of transactions or consideration already past. Hence, remedial statutes, or statutes relating to remedies or modes of procedure, which do not create new or take away vested rights, but only operate in furtherance of the remedy or confirmation of rights already existing, do not come within the legal conception of a retrospective law, or the general rule against the retrospective operation of statutes.”

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Bulacan. Perez, *J.*:

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Roberto P. Ancok and *Antonio S. Atienza* for plaintiffs and appellants.

Lorenzo G. Valentin for defendant and appellee.

BENGZON, *J.*:

Appeal from an order of Hon. Jesus Y. Perez of the Court of First Instance of Bulacan dismissing plaintiffs' complaint for workmen's compensation on the ground that the matter properly falls within the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Republic Act No. 772 effective June 20, 1952 conferred upon the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner “exclusive jurisdiction” to hear and decide claims for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, subject to appeal to this Supreme Court. Before the passage of said Act demands for compensation had to be submitted to the regular courts.

The fatal accident which befell Dioscoro Cruz, husband of plaintiff Carmen Cruz, having occurred in January, 1952 and action having been commenced in the Court of First Instance of Bulacan in August, 1952, the resultant issue is the proper forum: either the courts or the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

For the appellants it is contended that the *date of the accident*, and not the date of filing the complaint, should be considered, because the right to compensation of the laborer or employee or his dependents, like the obligation of the employer to pay the same, begins from the very moment of the accident.

It is true that the right arises from the moment of the accident, but such right must be declared or confirmed by the government agency empowered by law to make the declaration. If at the time the petition for such declaration is addressed to the court, the latter has no longer authority to do so, obviously it has no power to entertain the petition. Republic Act No. 772 is very clear that on and after June 20, 1952 all claims for compensation shall be decided exclusively by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. This claim having been formulated for the first time in August, 1952, in the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, the latter had no jurisdiction, at that time, to act upon it. No constitutional objection may be interposed to the application of the law conferring jurisdiction upon the Commission, because the statute does not thereby operate retroactively; it is made to operate upon claims *formulated after* the law's approval. As attorney for appellee suggests, had the claim been filed before the effectivity of Republic Act No. 772 in a court of First Instance, the question might be debatable whether such court should now continue hearing the matter or not. "A retrospective law, in a legal sense, is one which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation and imposes a new duty, or attaches a new disability, in respect of transactions or considerations already past. Hence, remedial statutes, or statutes relating to remedies or modes of procedure, which do not create new or take away vested rights, but only operate in furtherance of the remedy or confirmation of rights already existing, do not come within the legal conception of a retrospective law; or the general rule against the retrospective operation of statutes" (50 Am. Jur., p. 505).

A parallel situation is not far to seek. The right of the heirs to the decedent's estate begins from the moment of death. And yet it undoubtedly could be within the power of the Legislature to establish by law probate courts to take charge even of estates of persons who had died before its approval. The creation of the People's Court to try treason cases arising from acts committed during the Japanese occupation is another example of recent times.

It is argued that Republic Act No. 772 should not be enforced as to accidents happening before its approval, because it has introduced changes affecting vested rights of the parties. Without going into details, it might be admitted that changes as to substantive rights will not govern such "previous" accidents. Yet here we are dealing with remedies and jurisdiction which the Legislature has power to determine and apportion. And then it is hard to imagine how one litigant could acquire a vested right to

be heard by one particular court, even before he has submitted himself to that particular court's jurisdiction.

In the United States actions pending in one court may be validly taken away by statute and transferred to another (Sec. 21 C. J. S., p. 148).

Wherefore, the appealed order is affirmed, without costs.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Order affirmed.

[No. L-6304. December 29, 1953]

SERGIO V. SISON, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* HELEN MCQUAID, defendant and appellee

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT; PRESCRIPTION OF ACTION, NOT SHOWN.—Where it is not clear from the allegations of the complaint just when plaintiff's cause of action accrued, and consequently, it cannot be determined with certainty whether that action has already prescribed or not, the defense of prescription can not be sustained on a mere motion to dismiss based on what appears on the face of the complaint.

2. ID.; ID.; NO CAUSE OF ACTION.—Plaintiff seeks to recover from defendant one-half of the purchase price of lumber sold by the partnership to the United States Army. But his complaint does not show why he should be entitled to the sum he claims. It does not allege that there has been a liquidation of their partnership business and the said sum has been found to be due him as his share of the profits. *Held:* The complaint states no cause of action. The proceeds from the sale of a certain amount of lumber cannot be considered profits until costs and expenses have been deducted. Moreover, the profits of a business cannot be determined by taking into account the result of one particular transaction instead of all the transactions had. Hence, the need for a general liquidation before a member of a partnership may claim a specific sum as his share of the profits.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Manila. *Montesa, J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Manansala & Manansala for defendant and appellant.
J. C. Orendain for defendant and appellee.

REYES, J.:

On March 28, 1951, plaintiff brought an action in the Court of First Instance of Manila against defendant, alleging that during the year 1938 the latter borrowed from him various sums of money, aggregating ₱2,210, to enable her to pay her obligation to the Bureau of Forestry and to add to her capital in her lumber business, receipt of the amounts advanced being acknowledged in a document, Exhibit A, executed by her on November 10, 1938 and attached to the complaint; that as defendant was

not able to pay the loan in 1938, as she had promised, she proposed to take in plaintiff as a partner in her lumber business, plaintiff to contribute to the partnership the said sum of ₦2,210 due him from defendant in addition to his personal services; that plaintiff agreed to defendant's proposal and, as a result, there was formed between them, under the provisions of the Civil Code, a partnership in which they were to share alike in the income or profits of the business, each to get one-half thereof; that in accordance with said contract, plaintiff, together with defendant, rendered services to the partnership without compensation from June 15, 1938 to December, 1941; that before the last World War, the partnership sold to the United States Army 230,000 board feet of lumber for ₦13,800, for the collection of which sum defendant, as manager of the partnership, filed the corresponding claim with the said army after the war; that the claim was "finally" approved and the full amount paid—the complaint does not say when—but defendant has persistently refused to deliver one-half of it, or ₦6,900, to plaintiff notwithstanding repeated demands, investing the whole sum of ₦13,800 for her own benefit. Plaintiff, therefore, pray for judgment declaring the existence of the alleged partnership and requiring defendant to pay him the said sum of ₦6,900, in addition to damages and costs.

Notified of the action, defendant filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that plaintiff's action had already prescribed, that plaintiff's claim was not provable under the Statute of Frauds, and that the complaint stated no cause of action. Sustaining the first ground, the court dismissed the case, whereupon, plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals; but that court has certified the case here on the ground that the appeal involved only questions of law.

It is not clear from the allegations of the complaint just when plaintiff's cause of action accrued. Consequently, it cannot be determined with certainty whether that action has already prescribed or not. Such being the case, the defense of prescription can not be sustained on a mere motion to dismiss based on what appears on the face of the complaint.

But though the reason given for the order of dismissal be untenable, we find that the said order should be upheld on the ground that the complaint states no cause of action, which is also one of the grounds on which defendant's motion to dismiss was based. Plaintiff seeks to recover from defendant one-half of the purchase price of lumber sold by the partnership to the United States Army. But his complaint does not show why he should be entitled

to the sum he claims. It does not allege that there has been a liquidation of the partnership business and the said sum has been found to be due him as his share of the profits. The proceeds from the sale of a certain amount of lumber cannot be considered profits until costs and expenses have been deducted. Moreover, the profits of a business cannot be determined by taking into account the result of one particular transaction instead of all the transactions had. Hence, the need for a general liquidation before a member of a partnership may claim a specific sum as his share of the profits.

In view of the foregoing, the order of dismissal is affirmed, but on the ground that the complaint states no cause of action and without prejudice to the filing of an action for accounting or liquidation should that be what plaintiff really wants. Without costs in this instance.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Order of dismissal affirmed.

[No. L-6286. December 29, 1953]

LIM TEK GOAN, petitioner, *vs.* HONORABLE NICASIO YATCO, Presiding Judge, Court of First Instance of Laguna, respondent.

1. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; INTERVENTION OF OFFENDED PARTY.—From sections 4 and 15 of Rule 106, it can clearly be inferred that while criminal actions as a rule are prosecuted under the direction and control of the fiscal, however, an offended party may intervene in the proceeding, personally or by attorney, specially in cases of offenses which cannot be prosecuted except at the instance of the offended party. (*People vs. Dizon*, 44 Phil., 267; *Herrero vs. Diaz*, 75 Phil., 489.) The only exception to this rule is when the offended party waives his right to civil action or expressly reserves his right to institute it after the termination of the case, in which case he loses his right to intervene upon the theory that he is deemed to have lost his interest in its prosecution. (*People vs. Velez*, 44 Off. Gaz., [6], 1811; *People vs. Capistrano*, L-4448, February 27, 1952.) And, in any event, whenever an offended party intervenes in the prosecution of a criminal action, his intervention must always be subject to the direction and control of the prosecuting official (*Idem.*).
2. *Id.*; *Id.*—Even in cases which do not involve any civil liability, an offended party may appear not only as a matter of tolerance on the part of the court. In this respect, the law makes no distinction between cases that are public in nature and those that can only be prosecuted at the instance of the offended party. In either case the law gives to the offended party the right to intervene, personally or by counsel, and he is deprived of such right only when he waives the civil action or reserves his right to institute one. Where the private prosecution has asserted its right to intervene in the proceedings, it is error to consider the appearance of counsel merely as a matter of tolerance.

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Supreme Court. Certiorari and mandamus.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Quijano, Alidio & Azores for petitioner.

Deogracias T. Reyes and *Virgilio Anz. Cruz* for respondent.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

In a case for grave threats instituted against Co Peng alias Tony Tan, et al., in the Court of First Instance of Laguna, presided over by respondent judge (criminal case No. 15664), petitioner herein put in his appearance as one of the offended parties.

The accused was arraigned on August 7, 1952 and the case set for hearing on September 19, 1952. On the latter date, after the first witness for the prosecution has testified, counsel for private prosecution moved for the postponement of the trial on the ground that their next witness was sick and unable to come to court. This motion was granted and the trial was postponed to October 17, 1952, this time to be held at Calamba, Laguna. When this date came, the private prosecution, through counsel, presented an urgent motion for continuance of the trial, which was granted with the conformity of the defense, the court setting it on November 13, 1952.

On said date, November 13, counsel for private prosecution, instead of going to trial, again filed a motion for postponement, this time seeking to transfer the case to the San Pablo branch alleging as reasons that his witnesses were all residents of San Pablo City and it would be to their convenience, as well as of the defendants, who were likewise residing in the same place, that the trial be continued there. This motion was objected to not only by the defense but also by Fiscal David Carreon who argued that he saw no reason for the transfer in view of the fact that the case had already been partially tried at the Calamba branch. In the course of the argument that ensued, counsel for the accused intervened and joined Fiscal David Carreon in his opposition to the transfer making the observation in passing that since the private prosecutor was acting under the direction and control of the fiscal and the latter had registered his objection, he found no reason for him to insist on his petition more so when his appearance in this case was not as a matter of right but merely by tolerance on the part of the court.

This observation came as a surprise to the counsel for private prosecution who then and there asked the court for a ruling as to whether his appearance in the case was a matter of right or a matter of tolerance as insinuated, intimating that if this should be resolved against him he

would bring the matter to the Supreme Court for a definite ruling. Forthwith, the court ruled that in cases of this nature which do not involve any civil liability the appearance of a private prosecutor cannot be considered as a matter of right and if allowed it would only be upon tolerance of the court and of the parties. This conclusion notwithstanding, the court noted that counsel for the private prosecution cannot claim any prejudice on his part for he could continue appearing as such by tolerance of the court until after the final termination of the case. Not satisfied with this ruling, counsel interposed the present petition for certiorari.

The issue before us is whether in the prosecution of a criminal case commenced either by complaint or by information an offended party may intervene, personally or by attorney, as a matter of right as claimed by petitioner, or upon mere tolerance, as ruled by respondent judge. The law on this point is clear. Section 4, Rule 106, provides that "all criminal actions either commenced by complaint or by information shall be prosecuted under the direction and control of the fiscal," and, as a corollary, it is also provided that "unless the offended party has waived the civil action or expressly reserved the right to institute it after the termination of the criminal case, * * * he may intervene, personally or by attorney, in the prosecution of the offense." (Section 15, Rule 106.) From these provisions we can clearly infer that while criminal actions as a rule are prosecuted under the direction and control of the fiscal, however, an offended party may intervene in the proceeding, personally or by attorney, specially in cases of offenses which cannot be prosecuted except at the instance of the offended party. (*People vs. Dizon*, 44 Phil., 267; *Herrero vs. Diaz*, 75 Phil., 489.) The only exception to this rule is when the offended party waives his right to civil action or expressly reserves his right to institute it after the termination of the case, in which case he loses his right to intervene upon the theory that he is deemed to have lost his interest in its prosecution. (*People vs. Velez*, 44 Off. Gaz., [6], 1811; *People vs. Capistrano*, G. R. No. L-4448, February 27, 1952.) And, in any event, whenever an offended party intervenes in the prosecution of a criminal action, his intervention must always be subject to the direction and control of the prosecuting official (*Idem.*).

Considering the foregoing observations, it is apparent that the ruling of respondent judge that in cases like the one under consideration which do not involve any civil liability an offended party can only appear upon tolerance on the part of the court is not well taken it being contrary to the law and precedents obtaining in

this jurisdiction. In this respect, the law makes no distinction between cases that are public in nature and those that can only be prosecuted at the instance of the offended party. In either case the law gives to the offended party the right to intervene, personally or by counsel, and he is deprived of such right only when he waives the civil action or reserves his right to institute one. Such is not the situation in the present case. The case at bar involves a public crime and the private prosecution has asserted its right to intervene in the proceedings. The respondent judge, therefore, erred in considering the appearance of counsel merely as a matter of tolerance.

We believe, however, that the incident at bar is not of such a character as to give rise to a petition for certiorari for it does not involve grave abuse of discretion. While the ruling of the judge is erroneous, he has however caused no prejudice to counsel since he has expressly manifested in his order that he could continue representing the interest of his client. The action of the judge may at most be considered an error of judgment which can be remedied by appeal. We find therefore no reason for granting the relief now urged by counsel in his petition for certiorari.

Wherefore, the petition is denied, without pronouncement as to costs.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Petition denied.

[No. L-6208. December 29, 1953]

DOLORS BUENAVENTURA, Administratrix of the Intestate Estate of the deceased Escolastico Buenaventura, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* CELESTINO BUENAVENTURA and ANGELES BUENAVENTURA, defendants and appellees.

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; AMENDMENTS TO COMPLAINT; NECESSITY OF COURT'S PERMISSION TO MAKE THE AMENDMENT.—It appearing that the amended complaint was filed after defendants had already filed their answer, the admission thereof had to be with the leave of court under section 2 of Rule 17. As the amended complaint was filed without such leave and even without notice to the adverse party, the court acted within its authority in ordering it stricken from the record. With the amended complaint stricken out, it becomes unnecessary to decide whether the said amended complaint constituted a collateral attack on an original certificate of title.
2. *Id.*; DISMISSAL OF CASE "MOTU PROPRIO" BY THE COURT.—A case should not be dismissed *motu proprio* for the reason only that the parties had failed to file their promised agreed statement of facts and memoranda within the period fixed for the purpose; otherwise, it would be within the power of one party to have

a case dismissed by simply not signing any stipulation of facts which his adversary might propose. Under the circumstances, the ends of justice would be better served by setting the case for hearing and permitting the parties to present evidence on those matters where no agreement could be reached.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga. De Leon, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Emilio M. Javier for plaintiff and appellant.

Teofilo Buslon for defendants and appellees.

REYES, J.:

This is an action brought by the administratrix of the deceased Escolastico Buenaventura to recover a piece of land allegedly belonging to the latter, the complaint alleging that the said piece of land was among those entrusted by the deceased to his brother Celestino for his administration; that after the death of Escolastico in 1948, Celestino, together with his daughter Angeles, claimed ownership of the land and refused to give the estate of the deceased its share of the products thereof.

Defendants admit that the land in question was among those entrusted to Celestino for administration but that on November 7, 1946, it was sold by Escolastico to defendant Angeles Buenaventura and by virtue of the deed covering the sale, an original certificate of title was issued in favor of the vendee in cadastral case No. 7, G. L. R. O. No. 759.

Replying to this allegation, plaintiff specifically denied under oath the genuineness and due execution of the alleged deed of sale.

Upon the case being called for trial, the court ordered the clerk to produce the record of the cadastral case above-mentioned, and having verified from said record that title had really been issued to Angeles, the court *motu proprio* dismissed the complaint in open court for lack of cause of action. The court, however, on the same occasion upon motion of plaintiff revoked its order of dismissal and ordered the parties to file an agreed statement of facts with memoranda within ten days from June 22, 1950. Acting on this order, counsel for plaintiff, then in Manila, sent counsel for defendants, then in Dipolog, Zamboanga, a proposed agreed statement of facts dated June 26, 1950. But counsel for defendants would not sign the proposed agreement, and plaintiff filed an amended complaint, dated June 28, 1950, alleging that the land in question had already been adjudicated in favor of the deceased Escolastico Buenaventura on June 4, 1940 and an order promulgated on August 20, for the issuance of the corresponding decree and certificate of title,

but that defendants, through a fraudulent document of sale purportedly signed by the deceased Escolastico, had illegally secured the issuance of the original certificate of title in favor of the defendant Angeles Buenaventura. This amended complaint was received by the clerk of court on July 6, but it was not accompanied by any motion for leave of court.

This was the state of affairs when on July 14, 1950, the court handed down an order dismissing the case on the ground that the parties were not able to file an agreed statement of facts and memoranda despite the warning that the case would be dismissed upon their failure to do so. The amended complaint was also ordered stricken from the record as having been filed without leave of court and notice to the opposing party.

Reconsideration of this order having been denied, plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals, but that court has certified the case here on the ground that the appeal only involves questions of law.

Appellant contends that the trial court erred (1) in dismissing the original complaint for failure of the parties to enter into an agreed statement of facts and submit their memoranda; (2) in disallowing plaintiff's amended complaint; and (3) in holding that the amended complaint constituted a collateral attack on a Torrens certificate of title.

It appearing that the amended complaint was filed after defendants had already filed their answer, the admission thereof had to be with the leave of court under section 2, Rule 17, Rules of Court. As the amended complaint was filed without such leave and even without notice to the adverse party, the court acted within its authority in ordering it stricken from the record. With the amended complaint stricken out, it becomes unnecessary to decide whether the said amended complaint constituted a collateral attack on an original certificate of title.

We believe, however, that the trial court acted rather hastily in ordering the dismissal of the case. There was no motion for that purpose. The reason given by the court was that the parties had failed to file their promised agreed statement of facts and memoranda within a period of ten days. As counsel for appellant rightly observes in his brief, the court's reasoning would put it within the power of one party to have a case dismissed by simply not signing any stipulation of facts which his adversary might propose. We think that the ends of justice would have been better served had the trial court, upon being apprised that the parties could not agree on the facts, set the case for hearing and permitted them to present evidence on those matters where no agreement could be reached.

In view of the foregoing, the order of dismissal is hereby revoked and the case ordered remanded to the court below for further proceedings in which plaintiff should be given an opportunity to ask for leave for the filing of her amended complaint as provided in the Rules. Without costs.

Parás, C. J. Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Order revoked and case ordered remanded to court below for further proceedings.

[No. L-6162. December 29, 1953]

In the matter of the petition of YU SINGCO, to be admitted as citizen of the Philippines. YU SINGCO, petitioner and appellee, *vs.* REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, respondent and appellee.

1. ALIENS; NATURALIZATION; "PROPER AND IRREPROACHABLE" CONDUCT.—If the applicant for naturalization had previously lived with another woman with whom he has had five children and subsequently abandoned them, marrying another, his conduct can under no circumstances be considered "proper and irreproachable" within the meaning of section 2 of the Revised Naturalization Law, even if he actually gives support to his children.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cotabato. Sarenas, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Assistant Solicitor General Lucas Lacson and Solicitor Isidro C. Borromeo for respondent and appellant.

Bausa, Ampil and Jose E. Suarez for petitioner and appellee.

LADRADOR, *J.*:

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, presiding, approving the petition for naturalization of petitioner Yu Singco, a Chinese citizen. Opposition to the petition was presented by the Government on the ground that "he had lived an immoral life by maintaining two Chinese wives and had formerly illicit relationship with one Pura Ortuoste, with whom he had begotten three children." There is no evidence of the supposed illicit relations between Pura Ortuoste and the petitioner. However, there is evidence to the effect that a certain Concepcion Cua had relations with the petitioner, as a result of which five children were born to her. Petitioner did not deny the relationship or that the children were his. He even admitted that he had lived in the same home with her and had been giving her money, although the excuse he gives is that he had received help from Cua's father, when still living with

the latter. The petitioner now has ten children with Chua Hoc Ty whom she married in Amoy, China in 1924. As to all other qualifications, there was sufficient evidence that petitioner was fully qualified for naturalization.

The trial court held:

“* * * There must be some grain of truth in this piece of evidence that cannot be entirely ignored, especially in the case of Concepcion Cua with whom, it is alleged, the petitioner has begotten some children. But the court, however, believes that such love affair if at all true, did exist once upon a time when the petitioner was still a young married man. This case is not unusual in life and is true in any part of the world. The allegation with respect to the regular support and maintenance that the petitioner is extending to his alleged children with Concepcion Cua, were it a fact, militates more in his favor than not, because it only goes to prove the grandeur of heart and consciousness of a grave responsibility on the part of the petitioner. Not many people, the court has observed, are gifted with such a noble human sentiment and gentlemanliness.”

On this appeal, the Solicitor General contends that the petitioner has not conducted himself “in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines * * *”, as required by section 2 of the Revised Naturalization Law. We are constrained to uphold this contention. What constitutes “proper and irreproachable conduct” within the meaning of the law must be determined, not by the law of the country of which the petitioner is a citizen (polygamy is allowed in China), but by the standards of morality prevalent in this country, and these in turn by the religious beliefs and social concepts existing therein. This country is predominantly Catholic and universally Christian in religious belief. Both seduction and bigamy are punished as crimes, and while seduction is a private crime and illegitimates declared legal heirs, a man and a woman living together as husband and wife, if known to be unmarried, are in general despised and avoided in society, even if not considered social outcasts. Society may pardon the sins of their members, but such pardon should not be confused with approval. In the case at bar, we disagree with the conclusions of the trial court and hold that as petitioner had previously lived with another woman with whom he has had five children and subsequently abandoned them, marrying another, his conduct can under no circumstances be considered “proper and irreproachable” within the meaning of the law, even if he actually gives support to his children.

The judgment appealed from is, therefore, hereby reversed and the petition for naturalization denied.

So ordered.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, and Bautista Angelo, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed and petition for naturalization denied.

[No. L-6080. December 29, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellant,
vs. ARGIPINA MAGAT DE SORIANO and RODRIGO MIRANDA,
defendants and appellees.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; DOUBLE JEOPARDY.—Although the offense described in the new information for estafa is the same crime proved at the trial for theft against the same accused, there is no double jeopardy if the first information described the offense of theft only. The test as to jeopardy is the crime alleged in the information—not the crime proved thereafter.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Rizal. Tan, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

First Assistant Solicitor General Ruperto Kapunan, Jr.
and *Solicitor Florencio Villamor* for plaintiff and appellant.

Pedro P. Colina and *José C. de Vega* for defendants and appellees.

BENGZON, J.:

Double jeopardy is the issue in this appeal coming from the Court of First Instance of Rizal.

Tried for theft and acquitted for insufficiency of evidence, the defendants were subsequently booked for estafa under an information alleging that they,

“* * X unlawfully and feloniously and with intent to defraud, thru false pretense, represented and made it appear that Agripina Magat de Soriano is the person of Paulina Belches Vda. de Orbina, the payee of U. S. Treasury Check No. 43,388,834, in the amount of \$1,327.50, to the Municipal Treasurer of Makati, Rizal, and the latter because of such false pretense and representations and believing that it was true, cashed said check and paid the amount of P2,655 to the above-named accused, to the damage and prejudice of the real payee, Paulina Belches Vda. de Orbina in the said amount of P2,655.”

Before the arraignment defendants moved to quash the prosecution, pointing to their former acquittal and arguing they had already been in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense, the previous information for theft having asserted that they,

“* * * willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, with intent of gain and without the consent and knowledge of the owner thereof, take, steal and carry away one (1) U. S. Treasury Check No. 43,388,834 payable to the order of Paulina Belches Vda. de Orbina in the amount of \$1,327.50, to the damage and prejudice of said Paulina Belches, the owner thereof, in the sum of \$1,327.50 or P2,655, Philippine currency, the said accused having succeeded to cash the said check and collected and received the aforesaid amount.”

The court denied the motion; but, upon petition to reconsider, it dismissed the proceedings, holding that since “both informations have identical facts and they involved the same persons and the same amount of money, there is (double) jeopardy in this case.”

The fiscal appealed.

For the purpose of determining whether the second prosecution would place the defendants in a second jeopardy, the point to consider is whether under the information for theft *they could have been convicted* of the estafa described in the second information. Well-known, of course, is the rule that the offense charged is not the name given to it by the fiscal, but that described by the facts alleged in the information.

The crucial allegations of the estafa charge, besides the collection of the money, were these:

“* * * thru false pretense, represented and made it appear that Agripina Magat de Soriano is * * * Paulina Belches Vda. de Orbina * * * to the Municipal Treasurer * * * and the latter because of such false pretense * * * cashed said check * * *”.

Such allegations of false pretense, and representations *were totally lacking* in the first information. It is true such first information said “the accused having succeeded to cash the said check and collected the amount,” and it might be contended that this *impliedly* alleged the same false representations included in the second information. However, such theory would tolerate *implied allegations* in a criminal information, to the utter disadvantage of the accused whose constitutional right to be informed of the nature of the accusation might thereby be undermined. Besides, such allegation (of false representations) is not necessarily deducible from the fact that, being payable to another person, the check was paid to these accused, the reason being that the treasurer might have acted *with full knowledge* of facts, without having been misled, even thru connivance with the said accused.

The appellee maintains that the offense described in the information for estafa is the same crime *proved* at the trial for theft. But the test as to jeopardy is the crime alleged in the information—not the crime proved thereafter. The accused could not be convicted of such *proved* crime if it was not sufficiently described in the information. They were not therefore in danger of being punished for such *proved* crime.

From the foregoing it follows the trial judge erred in dismissing the second information.

Judgment reversed. The record will have to be returned for further proceedings. So ordered.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed and record returned for further proceedings.

[No. L-5868. December 29, 1953]

SANCHO MONTOKA, in his own behalf and as guardian *ad litem* of the minors ISMAEL, FELICITAS, DIVINA and NAPOLEON, all surnamed MONTOKA, petitioners, *vs.* MARCELINO IGNACIO, respondent.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE LAW; APPROVAL OF TRANSFERS OR LEASE OF FRANCHISES, NECESSARY.—The law requires the approval of the Public Service Commission in order that a franchise, or any privileges pertaining thereto, may be sold or leased without infringing the certificate issued to the grantee. The reason is obvious. Since a franchise is personal in nature any transfer or lease thereof should be notified to the Public Service Commission so that the latter may take proper safeguards to protect the interest of the public. In fact, the law requires that, before the approval is granted, there should be a public hearing, with notice to all interested parties, in order that the Commission may determine if there are good and reasonable grounds justifying the transfer or lease of the property covered by the franchise, or if the sale or lease is detrimental to public interest. If the property covered by the franchise is transferred or leased to another without obtaining the requisite approval, the transfer is not binding against the Public Service Commission and to contemplation of law the grantee continues to be responsible under the franchise in relation to the Commission and to the public.
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; EFFECT OF LEASE WITHOUT SUCH APPROVAL.—Where the jeepney in question was leased without such approval, the grantee still continues to be its operator in contemplation of law, and as such is responsible for the consequences incident to its operation.
3. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*;—Section 16, paragraph *h*, of the Public Service Law means that even if the approval has not been obtained the transfer or lease is valid and binding between parties, but not effective against the public and the Public Service Commission. That approval is necessary to protect public interest.

PETITION to review on certiorari a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Tereso Ma. Montoya for petitioners.

Luis M. Buenaventura for respondent.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, *J.*:

In the afternoon of January 5, 1949, Tomasita Arca boarded the jeepney driven by Leonardo de Guzman at Tanza, Cavite in order to go to Cavite City. She paid the usual fare for the trip. While the jeepney was on its way to its destination, and at a point between Tanza and Cavite City, somewhere in barrio Ligton, municipality of Rosario, it collided with a bus of the Luzon Bus Line causing as a result the death of Tomasita. Tomasita was then a school teacher of Tanza Elementary School with an annual compensation of ₱1,320. Her death left a widower and four minor children. Because of the jeepney's failure to transport Tomasita safely to her destination and her

resultant death, her widower and children instituted the present action praying that the defendants, owners of the jeepney, be ordered to pay them an indemnity in the amount of P31,000.

Defendants set up as a special defense that the collision between the jeepney and the bus was investigated by the Office of the Provincial Fiscal of Cavite and the result of the investigation was that the one at fault was the driver of the bus and, as consequence, said driver was charged with tripple homicide thru reckless imprudence in the Court of First Instance of Cavite (Criminal Case No. 10771). Defendants claim that inasmuch as the present case involves the same issues as those in the case filed against the driver of the bus, the same should be held in abeyance until after the final termination of the criminal case. Defendant Cayetano Tahimik further claims that he is not and has never been the owner of jeepney and cannot therefore be held responsible for the damages caused by it.

After the parties had presented their evidence, the lower court rendered decision dismissing the case holding that defendants are not liable because it was not proven that the collision which resulted in the death of Tomasita Arca was due to negligence of the driver of the jeepney whose ownership is attributed to defendants. From this decision plaintiffs have appealed.

The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision appealed from, but in so doing it predicated its affirmance not on plaintiffs' failure to prove that the collision was due to the negligence of the driver but on the fact that Marcelino Ignacio was not the one operating the jeepney but one Leoncio Tahimik who had leased the jeepney by virtue of a document duly executed by the parties. And not agreeable to this finding, plaintiffs filed the present petition for review.

In their first assignment of errors, petitioners claim that the lower court erred in ruling that to maintain an action for damages caused by the breach of a carrier's obligation to carry a passenger safely to his destination it is necessary to prove that the damages were caused by the negligence of the driver of said carrier in order that liability may attach which, they claim, 'is contrary to the ruling of this court in the case of *Castro vs. Arcro Taxicab Co.*, 46 Off. Gaz., pp. 2028-2029. But we notice that while such is the ruling entertained by the lower court it was not concurred in by the Court of Appeals so much so that it made an express manifestation that it fully agreed with the theory of petitioners. The ruling of the court below having been overruled, we see no reason why the same issue should now be reiterated in this instance.

The second error refers to the person who was actually operating the jeepney at the time of collision. It is claimed that while Marcelino Ignacio, owner of the jeepney, has leased the same to one Leoncio Tahimik on June 8, 1948, and that at the time of collision it was the latter who actually operating it, the contract of lease was null and void because it was not approved by the public Service Commission as required by section 16, Paragraph *h*. of the Public Service Law.

There is merit in this contention. The law really requires the approval of the Public Service Commission in order that a franchise, or any privileges pertaining thereto, may be sold or leased without infringing the certificate issued to the grantee. The reason is obvious. Since a franchise is personal in nature any transfer or lease thereof should be notified to the Public Service Commission so that the latter may take proper safeguards to protect the interest of the public. In fact, the law requires that, before the approval is granted, there should be a public hearing, with notice to all interested parties, in order that the Commission may determine if there are good and reasonable grounds justifying the transfer or lease of the property covered by the franchise, or if the sale or lease is detrimental to public interest. Such being the reason and philosophy behind this requirement, it follows that if the property covered by the franchise is transferred, or leased to another without obtaining the requisite approval, the transfer is not binding against the Public Service Commission and in contemplation of law the grantee continues to be responsible under the franchise in relation to the Commission and to the public. Since the lease of the jeepney in question was made without such approval, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that Marcelino Ignacio still continues to be its operator in contemplation of law, and as such is responsible for the consequences incident to its operation one of them being the collision under consideration.

It may be argued that section 16, paragraph *h*, provides in its last part that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the sale, alienation, or lease by any public utility of any of its property in the ordinary course of business," which gives the impression that the approval of the Public Service Commission is but a mere formality which does not affect the effectivity of the transfer or lease of the property belonging to a public utility. But such provision only means that even if the approval has not been obtained the transfer or lease is valid and binding between parties although not effective against the public and the Public Service Commission. That approval is only necessary to protect public interest.

Wherefore, the decision appealed from is reversed. Judgment is hereby rendered ordering the defendant Marcelino

Ignacio to pay the plaintiffs the sum of ₱31,000 as damages, with costs.

Paras, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Reyes, Jugo, concur.

Reyes, J., with whom Tuason, J., concurs, concurring and dissenting:

I concur in the result, but must express my disconformity to that part of the majority opinion which holds that the sale by a public utility of any of its property without the approval of the Public Service Commission is binding between the parties though not effective against the public. This I believe, is a misconstruction of section 16, paragraph *h*, of the Public Service Law.

Judgment reversed.

[No. L-5856. December 29, 1953]

MARCELINO A. BUSACAY, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* ANTONIO F. BUENAVENTURA, in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer of Pangasinan, or his successor in office, and ALFREDO MURAO, defendants and appellees.

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; JUDGMENTS; PARTIES; ADJUDICATION AGAINST A PERSON NOT A PART TO THE CASE.—Judgments must be responsive to pleadings. (49 C. J. S., 117.) As there can be no issues between plaintiff or defendant and a stranger to the case, no judgment can be rendered for or against one who has not been impleaded. (41 C. J. S., 68.) Not only is there no issue between plaintiff or defendant and a person not a party to an action, but the court has absolutely no jurisdiction of his person.
2. ID.; ID.; ID.—It is an unvarying rule of courts to refrain from making any adjudication the enforcement of which would be left to the discretion or will of the debtor, or any pronouncement which would affect the rights of parties who have not had their day in court. Any declaration holding any officials of the Government liable personally for the payment of the salary of an employee for the time he was kept out of his position, would be unfair as prejudging any suit that might be brought against them in case they refuse.
3. PUBLIC OFFICERS; DAMAGES; EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.—Where there is no proof that a public official acted in bad faith in the performance of his duties, he cannot be condemned to pay from his own private funds any exemplary damages.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan. Villamor, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Primicias, Abad, Mencias & Castillo for plaintiff and appellant.

First Assistant Solicitor General Ruperto Kapunan, Jr. and Solicitor Jesus A. Avanceña for defendants and appellees.

RESOLUTION

TUASON, J.:

In his motion for reconsideration appellant asks that the court positively declare that he is entitled to the payment of back salaries in order that he "may take the necessary administrative remedy" for their collection.

It is a universal principle that judgments must be responsive to the issues presented by the pleadings. (49 C. J. S. 117.) As there can be no issues between plaintiff or defendant and a stranger to the case, no judgment can be rendered for or against one who has not been impleaded. (41 C. J. S. 68.) In fact, not only is there no issue between plaintiff or defendant and a person not a party to an action, but the court has absolutely no jurisdiction of his person.

The objection would not disappear if the declaration here sought were to be used merely to persuade the proper authorities to pay the appellant his claim. It is also an unvarying rule of courts to refrain from making any adjudication the enforcement of which would be left to the discretion or will of the debtor, or any pronouncement which would affect the rights of parties who have not had their day in court. Any declaration holding any officials of the Government liable for the payment of appellant's salary for the time he was kept out of the position of toll collector would be unfair as prejudging any suit that might be brought against them in case they refuse.

The prayer that, in the alternative, "The defendant Provincial Treasurer be condemned to pay from his own private funds as exemplary damages to the plaintiff" the appellant's salary "during the period of the latter's legal suspension or dismissal" was amply discussed in our decision. We find no reason for altering our conclusion that the Provincial Treasurer cannot be held liable. There is no proof that he acted in bad faith, as charged.

Wherefore, the motion for reconsideration is denied.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Motion for reconsideration denied.

[No. L-5711. December 29, 1953]

PEDRO PAESTE and FELIX CARPIO, plaintiffs and appellants,
vs. RUSTICO JAURIGUE, defendant and appellee

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; ANNULMENT TO COMPLAINT.—Amendments to pleadings are favored and should be liberally allowed in the furtherance of justice. (*Torres vs. Tomacruz*, 49 Phil., 913.) Under section 1 of Rule 17, a party may amend his pleading once as a matter of course, that is, without leave of

court, at any time before a responsive pleading is served. A motion to dismiss is not a "responsive pleading." (1 Moran, Rules of Court, 1952 ed., p. 376.)

2. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS; ACTION FOR ANNULMENT.—Where the complaint alleges that the plaintiffs have executed the documents in question through force and intimidation, that defendant has been threatening plaintiffs with death if they take the matter to the authorities, and that these threats lasted until 1951, prescription does not begin to run until the party affected is perfectly free to go to court as he wishes.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Quezon. Santiago, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Jose T. Cajulis for plaintiffs and appellants.

De Mesa & De Mesa and *Felipe T. Lopez* for appellee.

REYES, J.:

On June 28, 1951, Pedro Paeste and Felix Carpio brought an action in the Court of First Instance of Quezon Province against Rustico Jaurigue for the annulment of two documents, copied in the complaint, which, it is alleged, Felix Carpio and his son Maximo Carpio had been compelled to sign through force and intimidation and against their will. One of the documents purports to be an affidavit executed by Maximo Carpio on March 12, 1945, certifying to the fact that his father, Felix Carpio, was indebted to defendant in the sum of ₱3,900 and that his father had agreed to execute a deed conveying 4 hectares of coconut land by way of sale with *pacto de retro* to the said defendant; while the other document purports to be a deed executed by Felix Carpio on May 3, 1945, conveying to defendant, by way of sale with *pacto de retro*, a piece of land in barrio Ilayang Rizal, Unisan, Tayabas, for the sum of ₱1,000. The complaint also alleges that, since the execution of the documents above referred to, defendant with the aid of armed men has repeatedly entered another piece of land described as "lot No. 1488, Cad. 251" in the same barrio, which was in the possession of plaintiffs but different from the one mentioned in the documents in question, and against plaintiffs' will, gathered coconuts therefrom of the total value of ₱7,000. In addition to the annulment of the documents, plaintiffs, therefore, asked that defendant be sentenced to pay them the said sum of ₱7,000 plus ₱2,000 for damages and attorney's fees.

On motion of the defendant, the court dismissed the case on the grounds that plaintiffs' action had already prescribed, since "Under Article 1301 of the Spanish Civil Code of 1889 as well as under section 43, paragraph 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure and article 1391 of the new Civil Code, an action for nullity in cases of intimi-

dation or duress must be brought within 4 years from the date the cause of action accrued."

Plaintiffs asked for a reconsideration of the order of dismissal and, to meet the defense of prescription, also filed an amended complaint, alleging that since the execution of the *pacto de retro* deed of May 3, 1954 by Felix Carpio, "defendant, with aid of armed men has continuously committed and employed threat, intimidation and duress against plaintiffs and with warning to the latter not to bring this incident and matter to the proper authorities under pain of death."

But the court denied reconsideration and disallowed the amended complaint whereupon plaintiffs brought the case to the Supreme Court by way of appeal, alleging that the appeal involves a purely legal question.

Appellants contend that the lower court erred in not admitting their amended complaint and in holding that their action had already prescribed. Appellants are right on both counts.

Amendments to pleadings are favored and should be liberally allowed in the furtherance of justice. (*Torres vs. Tomacruz*, 49 Phil., 913). Moreover, under section 1 of Rule 17, Rules of Court, a party may amend his pleading once as a matter of course, that is, without leave of court, at any time before a responsive pleading is served. A motion to dismiss is not a "responsive pleading." (*Moran on the Rules of Court*, vol. I, 1952 ed., p. 376). As plaintiffs amended their complaint before it was answered, the motion to admit the amendment should not have been denied. It is true that the amendment was presented after the original complaint had been ordered dismissed. But that order was not yet final for it was still under reconsideration.

As to the question of prescription, it is evident that, with the allegations in the amended complaint that the plaintiffs had executed the documents in question through force and intimidation, that defendant had been threatening plaintiffs with death if they took the matter to the authorities, and that these threats lasted until 1951, plaintiff's action does not appear to have prescribed, for, in these cases prescription does not begin to run until the party affected is perfectly free to go to court as he wishes. As Manresa says:

"El principio fundamental es, que comience la prescripción cuando el vicio cesa, y, o se recobra la libertad cohibida, o se conoce la realidad ignorada o falseada. Por eso, tratándose de la violencia o intimidación, comienza el plazo cuando cesan estas, cuando la libertad del contratante reaparece; de donde se deduce que si después de cesar la intimidación o violencia que arrancó el consentimiento, se emplean otras para impedir el ejercicio de la acción de nulidad, solo cuando estas fuerzas o amenazas posteriores desaparecen, comienza a transcurrir el plazo, y que al ejercerse aquellas

(cuya prueba siempre incumbe al que las sufre), se interrumpe la prescripción comenzada." (8 Comentarios al Código Civil Español. Manresa, págs. 797-798).

We also observe that the original complaint claims damages for fruits gathered from 1945 to 1951 from land held by defendant but different from the one covered by the documents in question. Not all of this claim is barred by prescription.

In view of the foregoing, the order dismissing the case and rejecting the amended complaint is hereby set aside and the case remanded to the court below for further proceedings. With costs. So ordered.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Order set aside and case remanded to court below for further proceedings.

[No. L-5545. December 29, 1953]

In re Original Certificate of Title No. 9758 of the Register of Deeds of Nueva Ecija. ALEJANDRO TANGUNAN and PELAGIO TANGUNAN, petitioners and appellants, vs. REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, oppositor and appellee.

LAND REGISTRATION; TRANSFER CERTIFICATES OF TITLE; ERASURE, ALTERATION, OR AMENDMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE; JURISDICTION IN CONTROVERSIAL CASES.—While section 112 of Act No. 496, among other things, authorizes a person in interest to ask the court for any erasure, alteration, or amendment of a certificate of title "upon the ground that registered interests of any description, whether vested, contingent, expectant, or inchoate, have terminated and ceased," such relief can only be granted if there is unanimity among the parties, or there is no adverse claim or serious objection on the part of any party in interest; otherwise, the case becomes controversial and should be threshed out in an ordinary case or in the case where the incident properly belongs. (Jimenez vs. Castro, 40 Off. Gaz., supp. to No. 3, p. 80; Gov't vs. Jalandoni, 44 Off. Gaz., 1837.)

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija. Melendres, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Mariano Sta. Romana for petitioners and appellants.

First Assistant Solicitor General Ruperto Kapunan, Jr. and *Solicitor Jaime de los Angeles* for oppositor and appellee.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

This concerns a petition filed in the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija by Alejandro Tangunan and Pelagio Tangunan in cadastral case No. 14 praying that the writ of execution annotated on the original certificate of

Title No. 9758 which was issued in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands on April 28, 1933, be cancelled and the deed of sale executed in favor of petitioners by the heirs of the registered owner be approved and registered in the office of the register of deeds so that a new title may be issued in their favor.

It appears that original certificate of title No. 9758 was issued in the name of the owners, *pro-indiviso*, as follows: "Alejandro Rebolledo, widower, $\frac{3}{8}$ shares; Basilio Rebolledo, married to Dominga Taguiam, $\frac{1}{8}$ shares; Claudia Rebolledo, single, $\frac{1}{8}$ share; and Bartola Rebolledo, the wife of Valeriano Nague, $\frac{1}{8}$ share, all of Rizal, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I."

Alejandro Rebolledo acted as one of the bondsmen in criminal cases Nos. 44528 and 44642 of the Court of First Instance of Manila, and having defaulted in his undertaking, the Government asked for the forfeiture of the bond and the writ of execution was annotated on the back of certificates of title No. 9758 on April 28, 1933. Since 1933, no further action was taken on the execution by the Government, nor by the sheriff, and the encumbrance continued annotated on said certificate of title.

Claudia Rebolledo died in 1939 and Bartola Rebolledo in 1943, both without leaving any heir or descendants. Alejandro Rebolledo died in 1948 leaving as heirs his children Basillo, Federico and Francisco. Francisco died in 1940 leaving as heirs his children Lucena, Faustino and Luzviminda, and his widow Tranquilina Ragsac, so that by April, 1950, the land owned by Alejandro Rebolledo passed *pro-indiviso* to his heirs as follows: Basillo Rebolledo, $\frac{8}{18}$ share; Federico Rebolledo, $\frac{5}{18}$ share; and Lucena, Faustino and Luzviminda, all surnamed Rebolledo, *pro-indiviso* $\frac{5}{18}$ share, each subject to the usufruct of the widow Tranquilina Ragsac.

On April 13, 1950, Basilio Rebolledo, Federico Rebolledo and Tranquilina Ragsac, the latter in her behalf and in that of her minor children Lucena, Faustino and Luzviminda, entered into a contract to sell the land to petitioners wherein it was agreed that a partial payment of the consideration would be made immediately and the balance after the title of the land is cleared of any encumbrance and is transferred in their names by the register of deeds. In order to comply with this part of the agreement, petitioners filed the present petition in cadastral case No. 14 wherein they prayed that the above encumbrance be cancelled on the ground that the right of the Government to enforce it has already prescribed.

The provincial fiscal opposed the petition on the ground that prescription does not run against the Government. He averred that, since the writ of execution levied on

the land was duly annotated on the back of its torrens title, such annotation is in the nature of a proceeding *in rem* which does not prescribe until the debt is paid or the writ is discharged in the manner provided by law.

The court, after hearing the parties, ruled that the first part of the petition cannot be entertained because prescription does not run against the Government and there is no showing that the writ has either been carried out or cancelled. And with regard to the second part, it declared itself without jurisdiction, it being its opinion that the interested parties should either institute an action for the settlement of the estate or effect an extra-judicial settlement as authorized by section 1, Rule 74, of the Rules of Court. However, upon a motion for reconsideration, the court modified its ruling, this time holding that, with regard to the first relief, it has no jurisdiction to entertain it because the incident comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the court that had issued the writ, and with regard to the second, it held that it may grant it under article 112 of Act No. 496 provided the petitioners put up a bond to protect the interest of the Government. From this order petitioners interposed the present appeal.

As may be noted, the main issue raised by the parties is not whether the lower court has jurisdiction to entertain the petition concerning the cancellation of the alleged encumbrance and the approval of the agreement relative to the sale of the land to the herein petitioners but whether said cancellation should be effected upon the ground that the right of the Government to enforce said encumbrance has already prescribed. And the lower court, while at first ruled that it had jurisdiction to act on the petition, it later reconsidered its position and held that it has no such jurisdiction because the petition involves a matter which comes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance of Manila.

We are of the opinion that the lower court did not err in finding that it lacks jurisdiction to entertain the present petition for the simple reason that it involves a controversial issue which takes this case out of the scope of section 112 of Act No. 496. While this section, among other things, authorizes a person in interest to ask the court for any erasure, alteration, or amendment of a certificate of title "upon the ground that registered interests of any description, whether vested, contingent, expectant, or inchoate, have terminated and ceased", and apparently the petition comes under its scope, such relief can only be granted if there is unanimity among the parties, or there is no adverse claim or serious objection on the part of any party in interest; otherwise the case becomes controversial and should be threshed out in an ordinary

case or in the case where the incident properly belongs. Thus, it was held that "It is not proper to cancel an original certificate of Torrens title issued exclusively in the name of a deceased person, and to issue a new certificate in the name of his heirs, under the provisions of section 112 of Act No. 496, when the surviving spouse claims right of ownership over the land covered by said certificate." (*Jimenez vs. Castro*, 40 Off. Gaz., [No. 3, 1st Sup.], p. 80.) And, in another case, where there was a serious controversy between the parties as to the right of ownership over the properties involved, this court held "that following the principle laid down in the decision above cited, the issues herein should be ventilated in a regular action, as was done in the case of *Montilla vs. Jalandoni* (TA-R. G. No. 3133) above mentioned." (*Government of the Philippines vs. Jalandoni*, 44 Off. Gaz., 1837.)

With regard to the ruling of the lower court which sanctions the transfer of the land to petitioners on condition that they put up a bond to safeguard the interest of the Government, we believe that such requirement is not necessary, provided that the encumbrance be annotated on the back of the new title to be issued to the vendees. Since we said before that this encumbrance cannot now be cancelled because its determination should be made elsewhere, we hold that, subject to the above requirement, the transfer of the land can be given course under section 112 above adverted to because there is no dispute as to the interest involved and the transfer of the land is not objected to.

Wherefore, the order appealed from should be modified in the sense that the agreement submitted by petitioners may be given course and, once the sale is executed, the register of deeds may cancel the original certificate of title No. 9758 and issue a new one in the name of the vendees on condition that he should annotate on the back thereof the encumbrance existing in favor of the Government. No pronouncement as to costs.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Order modified.

[No. L-5402. Decembre 29, 1953]

L. R. AGUINALDO & Co., INC., recurrente, *contra* NATIONAL LABOR UNION Y COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, recurridos.

PATRONO Y OBREROS; TRIBUNAL DE RELACIONES INDUSTRIALES; JURISDICCION.—En representación de 33 empleados, un abogado presentó reclamación contra el patrono. Más tarde, todos los 33 empleados, excepto 7, presentaron un escrito suscrito por

ellos manifestando que no tenían reclamación contra dicho patrono y que nunca autorizaron a dicho abogado para representarles. *Se declara:* Que para que el Tribunal de Relaciones Industriales tenga autoridad para decidir una demanda, es necesario que ésta afecte a treinta empleados u obreros o más, y no menos, como dispone el artículo 4, capítulo II, de la Ley No. 103 del Commonwealth, tal como fue enmendada por la Ley No. 559 del Commonwealth.

SOLICITUD de revisión mediante certiorari una decisión del Tribunal de Relaciones Industriales.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en la decisión del Tribunal.

Eulogio R. Lerma y César J. Lerum en representación de la recurrente.

Eulogio R. Lerum y César J. Lerum en representación del recurrido National Labor Union.

PABLO, M.:

En 9 de agosto de 1951 la National Labor Union presentó una petición al Tribunal de Relaciones Industriales en que se alegaba que había una disputa industrial entre sus miembros y la L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc. De los 33 empleados de L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc., solamente siete estaban afiliados a la National Labor Union; por tal motivo tal vez, dicha unión presentó una petición enmendada incluyendo como otra parte recurrida a la Aguinaldo's Echague, Inc. Las catorce reclamaciones son las siguientes:

- "1. 15 days sick leave annually with pay and with free hospitalization and free medical and dental treatment;
- "2. 15 days vacation leave annually with pay;
- "3. Christmas bonus equivalent to one month salary;
- "4. Two months maternity leave with full pay;
- "5. Separation and/or retirement pay equivalent to one month salary for every year of service;
- "6. No dismissal or transfer except for just cause which must be established upon proper investigation;
- "7. All employees after three months of service must be considered permanent;
- "8. All legal holidays must be paid;
- "9. Present living bonus should be included in basic salary;
- "10. No employees must receive less than P5 daily and the reduction in pay must be stopped and all deductions made should be refunded;
- "11. 15 minutes rest in the morning and another 15 minutes rest in the afternoon with pay;
- "12. All employees must be given permanent designations;
- "13. Overtime must be paid an additional 50 per cent;
- "14. Reinstatement of Pio Acampado and Bernardino Briones with back-pay."

La Aguinaldo Employees Association, a la que están afiliados 26 de los 33 empleados de L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc., pidió permiso para intervenir, petición que fué concedida por el Tribunal de Relaciones Industriales.

En 14 de agosto de 1951 todos los 33 empleados, excepto 7, presentaron un escrito suscrito por ellos, manifestando que no tenían reclamación contra L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc., y que nunca autorizaron al abogado Lerum o a la National Labor Union para representarles, sino a la Aguinaldo Employees Association. En 18 de agosto del mismo año, L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc. presentó una moción de sobreseimiento alegando como razón principal que, como la National Labor Union no cuenta más que con 7 miembros empleados de la L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc., y la disputa sólo se reduce entre dichos siete empleados y el patrono, el Tribunal no adquirió jurisdicción sobre la petición.

En 27 de septiembre, el Hon. Juez Roldán, del Tribunal Industrial, estimando bien fundada la moción, sobreseyó la solicitud.

La National Labor Union presentó una moción de reconsideración, invocando la decisión en Manila Hotel Employees Association *contra* Manila Hotel (40 Off. Gaz., 4173). En 14 de noviembre la mayoría del Tribunal Industrial, con la disidencia de los Hons. Jueces Roldán y Castillo, declaró que el Tribunal tenía jurisdicción sobre la causa y revocó la orden de sobreseimiento del 27 de septiembre. En 7 de enero de 1952 la recurrente presentó el correspondiente aviso de apelación.

L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc. contiene que la mayoría del Tribunal cometió error al revocar la orden de sobreseimiento. La ley pertinente al caso es del tenor siguiente.

*"Huelgas y paros.—El Tribunal tomará conocimiento para fines de prevención, arbitraje, decisión y ajuste, de cualquier conflicto agrario o industrial que motive o dé lugar a una huelga o paro a causa de diferencias que surjan en la cuestión de jornales, participación o compensación, destituciones, ceses o suspensiones de empleados u obreros, inquilinos o aparceros, horas de trabajo o condiciones de aparcería o empleo, entre patronos y empleados u obreros, entre propietarios o inquilinos o aparceros, siempre que el número de empleados, obreros, inquilinos o aparceros afectados exceda de treinta, * * *."* (Ley No. 103 del Commonwealth, Cap. II, Art. 4, tal como fué enmendada por la Ley No. 559 del Commonwealth.)

Si los 26 empleados de L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc. se hubieran callado y no hubieran presentado un escrito desautorizando al abogado Lerum y manifestando que no tenían ninguna reclamación contra la recurrente, cualquiera resolución que hubiesen obtenido los siete reclamantes les hubiera afectado necesariamente. Por ejemplo: si el Tribunal Industrial hubiese resuelto que los siete reclamantes tenían derecho a alguna de las 14 reclamaciones, como la de 15 días de "sick leave," los 26 empleados podrían ser favorecidos por dicha resolución; si estuvieran en las mismas condiciones que los siete, les afectaría el resultado de la demanda. Pero como estos 26 empleados han ma-

nifestado por escrito que no tienen reclamación con el patrono, cualquiera resolución que dictare el tribunal sobre la reclamación de los siete no les afectaría. El pleito se reduce solamente entre los siete reclamantes representados por la National Labor Union y la L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc. El Tribunal de Relaciones Industriales no tiene jurisdicción para conocer de la reclamación que sólo afecta a siete empleados. Para que tenga autoridad para decidir una demanda, es necesario que ésta afecte a treinta empleados u obreros o más y no menos, como dispone la ley transcrita en parte.

Se revoca la resolución apelada de 14 de noviembre de 1951, sin pronunciamiento sobre costas.

Bengzon, Padilla, Jugo, Bautista Angelo y Labrador, MM., estan conformes.

Tuason, M., conforme en el resultado.

REYES, J., concurring:

I concur in the majority opinion only insofar as it holds that the Court of Industrial Relations has no jurisdiction over this case because only seven employees of L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., Inc. are affected by the controversy. As to what should be the rule if the 26 other employees of the company had merely kept silent and had not intervened and manifested that they had no claim against the company, I make no commitment at this time since any pronouncement that the Court might now make on that question would be pure dictum.

Se revoca la resolución apelada de 14 de Noviembre de 1951.

[No. L-3952. December 29, 1953]

MASSO HERMANOS, S. A., petitioner, *vs.* DIRECTOR OF PATENTS, respondent

1. TRADEMARKS; WORD DESCRIPTIVE OF MERCHANDISE, NOT REGISTARABLE; "COSMOPOLITE", NOT DESCRIPTIVE.—A dealer in shoes cannot register as trademark "Leather Shoes" because that would be descriptive (section 13, Act No. 666) and it would be unjust to deprive other dealers in leather shoes of the right to use the same words with reference to their merchandise. But the word "Cosmopolite" does not give the name, quality, or description of the canned fish for which it is used. It does not even describe the place of origin, for it does not indicate the country or place where the canned fish was manufactured.
2. *Id.*; REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN FORCE FOR A LONG TIME.—The Director of Patents should not, for light and unsubstantial reasons, reverse the ruling of the former officer in charge of trademark registrations, which has been accepted and in force since 1917 up to the present.

PETITION to review on certiorari decision of the Director of Patents.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

McClure, Salas and Gonzales for petitioner.

Assistant Solicitor General Guillermo E. Torres and
Solicitor Meliton G. Soliman for respondent.

JUGO, J.:

Masso Hermanos, S. A., is the registered owner under Act No. 666 of the trademark composed of the word "Cosmopolite" used on canned fish. Said trademark was first registered and the certificate of registration No. 1881 issued therefor on March 16, 1917, by the Director of the Philippine Library and Museum for a period of thirty years, under the provisions of Act No. 666. A renewal of the certificate of registration was applied for and issued on June 6, 1947 by the Director of the Bureau of Commerce also under the provisions of said Act.

On June 14, 1948, the petitioner, Masso Hermanos, applied to the Director of Patents for a new certificate of registration of said trademark under the provisions of section 41(a) of Republic Act No. 166.

A trademark examiner of the Patents Office denied the petition on the ground that the word "Cosmopolite", as a trademark for canned fish is descriptive of said goods and, therefore, could not have been legally registered as a trademark under the provisions of Act No. 666, and, consequently, is not entitled to registration under section 41(a) of Republic Act No. 166. The petitioner appealed from said ruling to the Director of Patents on the ground that the examining officer was not authorized to re-examine certificates which were originally issued under Act No. 666 and surrendered for re-registration under section 41(a) of Republic Act No. 166. The Director of Patents affirmed the ruling of the trademark examiner; hence, the present petition for certiorari was filed in this court.

Section 41 of Republic Act No. 166 reads as follows:

"Reservation in favor of prior registration—Owners of marks or trade-names registered under the provisions of the laws in force prior hereto, the registrations of which are still subsisting under the said laws, are hereby granted the right;

(a) Within one year after the taking effect of this act to surrender their certificates of registration and procure the issuance of new certificates in which event they shall be entitled to the benefits and subject to the provisions of this act; or

(b) Within one year before the expiration of the period for which the certificate of registration was issued or renewed the registrant may renew the registration upon filing an application therefor, as provided in section fifteen, chapter III hereof. If said application is granted, a renewal certificate shall be issued by the Director in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

It is clear that the renewal of the registration under section 41 of Republic Act No. 166 is subject to the following requirements:

(1) The trademark must have been registered under the old laws:

(2) The registration must be subsisting under said laws; and

(3) The certificate issued under the old laws must have been surrendered to the Patents Office within one year from the time Republic Act No. 166 went into effect, which was on June 20, 1947.

There is no question that the above requirements Nos. (1) and (3) have been complied with by the petitioner.

The question is whether the condition required under No. (2) exists in favor of the petitioner.

The respondent Director of Patents contends that the original registration of the trademark under Act No. 666 was "null and void *ab initio*" because the word "Cosmopolite" is descriptive and, therefore, the registration thereunder is not subsisting.

Is the word "Cosmopolite" descriptive? Section 13 of Act No. 166 provides that—" * * * But no alleged trademark * * * shall be registered which is merely the name, quality or description of the merchandise upon which it is to be used * * *. In an application for registration, the Director of the Bureau of Commerce shall decide the presumptive lawfulness of claim to the alleged trademark."

The word "Cosmopolite" does not give the name, quality, or description of the canned fish for which it is used. It does not even describe the place of origin, for it does not indicate the country or place where the canned fish was manufactured. It is a very general term which does not give the kind or quality of the goods. For example, a dealer in shoes cannot register as trademark "Leather Shoes" because that would be descriptive and it would be unjust to deprive other dealers in leather shoes of the right to use the same words with reference to their merchandise.

The court is, therefore, of the opinion that the registration of the trademark "Cosmopolite" under Act No. 666 was valid and is subsisting. The Director of Patents should not for light and unsubstantial reasons reverse the ruling of the former officer in charge of trademark registrations, which has been accepted and in force since 1917 up to the present.

In view of the foregoing, the ruling of the respondent Director of Patents is set aside and he is ordered to issue to the petitioner a new certificate of registration of the trademark in exchange for the old one No. 1881 surrendered to him on June 18, 1948. Without pronouncement as to costs.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Ruling of respondent Director of Patents set aside.

[No. L-5385. December 28, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.*
FILEMON CAGGAWAN, VICENTE ORPILLA, FEDERICO VA-
LENDIA, ESTANISLAO VIDAD, CALIXTO GARMA and EMI-
TERIO VIDAD, defendants and appellants.

1. CRIMINAL LAW; EVIDENCE; MURDER; HEARSAY EVIDENCE.—Exhibits consisting of a criminal complaint and its supporting affidavit filed with the justice of the peace court, although admissible in evidence as public records, are *per se* hearsay with respect to statements contained therein referring to the date of the supposed death of one of the murder victims alleged in the complaint, because the declarants were not subjected to the test of cross-examination. Although the making of the statement in the complaint or its presentation is circumstantial evidence to the effect that said victim had already been killed, the information contained therein is not conclusive as to the time of his death.
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; WHEN PROOF OF MOTIVE IS NECESSARY.—The question of motive is very important in cases where there is doubt as to whether the defendant is or is not the person who committed the act, but when there is no doubt, as in the case at bar, that the defendant was the one who caused the death of the deceased, it is not so important to know the exact reason for the deed (*U. S. vs. McMann*, 4 Phil., 561; *People vs. Ragsac*, 61 Phil., 146; *People vs. Tastatas*, 65 Phil., 543; *People vs. Tagasa*, 68 Phil., 147).

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan. Ladaw, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Felipe R. Garduque, Jr. for defendants and appellants.

Jose P. Bengzon, Guido Advincula & Potenciano Villagas, Jr. and *Candido P. Verzosa & Manuel G. Manzano* for defendant and appellant Filemon Caggawan.

LABRADOR, *J.*:

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, finding appellants Filemon Caggawan, Vicente Orpilla, Federico Valendia, Estanislao Vidad, Calixto Garma and Emitterio Vidad guilty of multiple murder, attended with the qualifying circumstance of evident premeditation and the aggravating circumstances of treachery, superior strength, with the aid of armed men, by a band, and uninhabited place, and sentencing each and every one of them to be electrocuted to death, and jointly and severally to indemnify the heirs of each of their victims, namely, Mariano Adviento, Onofre Adviento, Ernesto Adviento, Herminia Adviento, Radifura Adviento Silvestra de la Cruz and Mauro Santos in the sum of ₱6,000, and to pay the costs. The information upon which they were tried charged seven accused with the crime, the appellants herein and Vensiador Guiyab, but the latter was excluded from the charge upon motion of the fiscal and by order of the

trial court, on the ground that his testimony was necessary to secure the conviction of the accused.

It appears that in the latter part of the year 1945, the spouses Mariano Adviento and Silvestra de la Cruz were living in the sitio of Yagaoyan, barrio of Mabono, municipality of Gattaran, Cagayan. That they were living at that time in that place is shown by the fact that their son, Gomez Adviento, became a teacher of Capissayan, Gattaran in the month of September, 1945, and he used to visit them in that place. Those who lived with the spouses were their sons Onofre and Ernesto, their daughters Herminia and Radifura, and a companion named Mauro Santos. About two months thereafter, Gomez Adviento went to Laoag to study, but before he proceeded, he visited his parents and brothers and sisters in their place, and saw them there in Yagaoyan, Mabono still alive. When he went back on Christmas to his place in Capissayan, he learned that all of them had been killed. He made inquiries about their lot but to no avail, as the people were afraid to talk and would not help him in his inquiries.

The matter (of their killing) seems to have been forgotten until the month of February, 1950, when Sgt. Lucio Banan was ordered to proceed to the barrios of Mabono and Pinacpac, Gattaran, to investigate the strange disappearance of the whole family. Sgt. Banan found Formoso Siazon and Domingo Cinco, who gave information that Mariano Adviento and his wife and children had been brought to the Agnaoan forest by a group of bolomen headed by Filemon Caggauan. A request for the exhumation of the remains was made on the President of the Sanitary Division (Exhibit A), and the latter, on March 14, 1950, proceeded to the supposed place where the victims had been buried, accompanied by Sgt. Banan. Formoso Siazon and Domingo Cinco directed their way thru the forest to the scene of the crime. When they reached the place indicated by Siazon and Cinco, which was near the top of Mt. Agnaoan and a few meters away from the Agnaoan River, and at the foot of a big tree, Siazon and Cinco immediately pointed to two supposed graves where the bodies of the victims were supposed to have been buried. Three meters from the graves, the party found a skull and two femur bones strewn around with the leaves of trees. When the two places indicated were dug, many human bones were found. In one of them, a human skull and a locket were found. Thirty seven bones identified to be those of human beings were found in both graves, besides other forty which could not be identified (Exhibit B).

The evidence submitted by the prosecution to sustain the charge against the appellants consists of the testimony of Vensiador Guiyab, former accused turned into state wit-

ness, and of those of Formoso Siazon and Domingo Cinco, which may be briefly stated as follows:

Vensiador Guiyab—The appellants and he and Formoso Siazon were all bolomen under the leadership of appellant Caggauan, with headquarters at Annipan. Mabono, Gattaran. One morning appellant Demetrio Vidad (Emiterio Vidad) called him to their headquarters. Upon reaching it, he found that six of the accused were already there. Mariano Adviento, his wife Silvestre de la Cruz, his sons Onofre and Ernesto, his daughters Herminia and Radifura, and their boy, Mauro Santos, were already detained, with their hands tied at their backs. He asked Caggauan what offense they had committed, and he (Caggauan) replied that Mariano Adviento was a Japanese spy. As to the members of Adviento's family, Caggauan explained that they would be of utmost damage to them after the times were settled.

The victims were then brought to the middle of the forest, and on their way, they passed by the house of Formoso Siazon, whom Caggauan ordered to join the group. At that time Cinco happened to be in Siazon's house and Caggauan also called him to go with them. Upon reaching a certain place in the middle of the forest, Vicente Orpilla and Ricardo Alupay stopped with the girls Herminia and Radifura, while the rest of the bolomen and their victims proceeded on. About ten meters away from the place where Orpilla and Alupay and the girls stopped, the party stopped, and Caggauan ordered three of the party, Calixto Garma, Federico Valendia and Emiterio Vidad to dig graves. Two graves were dug by them ten meters from where the party stopped. As the digging proceeded, the girls who had stopped behind were heard screaming "please do not rape us". When the digging was finished the party, the bolomen and their victims came near the graves, and Caggauan ordered that the ropes tied around the hands of the victims be untied. The bolomen then surrounded the victims, and Caggauan fired at Mariano Adviento with his pistol, and ordered his companions to hack their victims. As Adviento fell down, Caggauan thrust his sharp pointed bolo thru Adviento's body, and the surrounded victims were hacked to death by the bolomen indiscriminately, as Siazon and Cinco stood by. After they were all killed, Caggauan ordered that their bodies be thrown in the two graves. After the victims had been thrown into the graves and covered with earth, the bolomen came together and Caggauan ordered them to swear that no one should squeal, otherwise he and his family would be killed by him. After this they went away and upon reaching the outskirts of the forest, each went his own way.

Guiyab also declared that the killing took place between October and December, 1945; that Caggauan had also killed Manoling Espejo and Fortunato Vallangca; that the edge of the forest was near the headquarters, but they had to pass by the house of Siazon upon instructions of Caggauan; that as the victims were being hacked to death, Mauro Santos tried to run away, but that Caggauan ordered him (Guiyab) to stab him, which he did, hitting Santos on the arms.

An affidavit, Exhibit 4, purporting to be signed by Guiyab and Eusebio Villanueva and dated March 5, 1950 was presented to impeach him, as the affidavit states that Mariano Adviento and Mauro Santos were killed by Domingo Cinco and Mateo Gilo in the presence of Japanese soldiers, but Guiyab explained that he signed it when drunk, upon request of Caggauan, without understanding its contents even if it was read to him; that Caggauan had asked him to sign the document to show their unity and companionship, etc.

Formoso Siazon and Domingo Cinco—They confirm all of the incidents in the killing of the Adviento family: the identity of the appellants as the killers, with Caggauan giving the orders, and the identity of their victims; the fact that Orpilla stopped at a place with the girls while the others proceeded on till they were around ten meters away from them; that while the digging of graves proceeded the girls were heard screaming, "please do not rape us"; the killing of Adviento by a shot from Caggauan's pistol, followed by a bolo thrust at the victim's body, and the subsequent free-for-all killing of the victims who had been surrounded by the bolomen; the dumping of their bodies into the graves; and the warning given by Caggauan that any one who would squeal would be killed as well as his family. Both Siazon and Cinco stated further that Juan Reves and Ricardo Alupay also formed part of the group led by Caggauan.

Siazon also declared that that December morning, Caggauan, accompanied by Reves, came to his home, and ordered him to come down. He tried to be excused from going with them because he had an ulcer on the foot, but Caggauan insisted, threatening him with his revolver, so he had to go down and join them.

On his part, Cinco further declared that he happened to go to the house of Siazon that morning and while there Caggauan and Reves came calling for Siazon. Siazon was ordered to go down and join them. Cinco peeped out of the window and was seen by Caggauan. After the party had gone away with Siazon, Caggauan came back and ordered him also to join the group, which he did for fear.

The theory of the defense is that it was the Japanese, and not the appellants, who had killed the Adviento family. To sustain this theory, they introduced two witnesses, namely, Catalino Ocampo and Tomas Agustin. Ocampo testified that in September, 1944 he went to Cumao to see his parents, who had been detained by the Japanese. It so happened that the house where he slept was near the house where the Adviento family was concentrated. At about midnight, he saw six men and women brought down to the river by the Japanese. He followed the Japanese and their victims, peeping thru *talahib* grass. The following morning, he went to the place beside the river where the six were brought, to see if his father was one of them, and found out that those killed were the Adviento family and one other whom he did not know.

The story is, however, inherently weak and difficult to believe. Ocampo could not tell the specific place where the incident occurred, nor the owner of the house where he supposedly stayed for the night. It is also strange that when he went to see the dead early in the morning, he did not see anyone on the scene. Besides, Gomez Adviento positively declared that his parents and brothers and sisters were seen by him as late as September, 1945 at their place in Mabono. And certainly, the above testimony of (Ocampo) can not overcome the positive testimony of the three witnesses of the prosecution who testified to having actually witnessed the murder.

All the appellants, with the exception of Calixto Garma, admitted being bolomen, an organization of about 20 members in the barrio of Mabono, Gattaran, but they claim that the organization existed only for a period of three months from February, 1945, and that by the time the crime imputed to them was supposedly committed in December, 1945, they had returned to their respective barrios. A close analysis of their testimonies, however, belies their claim. Thus appellant Estandisio Vidad testified that he crossed the Cagayan River and returned to his place in Palagao Bato at a time when American and Filipino soldiers were searching the whereabouts of the Japanese soldiers (t. s. n., p. 241.) The fall of Manila did not occur till February 1945, and it is impossible that by April, 1945, the Americans were already in Cagayan and had hunted down the Japanese stragglers. If he returned after the Americans and Filipinos had hunted the Japanese in the forests, he must have returned to his barrio in the latter part of the year 1945 or early in 1946.

Appellant Emeterio Vidad also states that he went back to Mabono, the barrio where the murder took place, when there were already American and Filipino soldiers, presumably searching for the Japanese (t. s. n., p. 199.) As

the Americans could not have been in Cagayan before March, 1945, but about June of that year, because Cagayan was one of the last places cleared of Japanese, said witness must have already been in Mabono by the end of 1945. Still another circumstance that there were Japanese still in the month of October, 1945 and, therefore, the bolo organization still existed, is the finding of the justice of the peace court in the case of *People vs. Indong, et al.*, (Exhibit 7; Exhibit U) that Miguel Vidad was killed by the Japanese stragglers in October, 1945. If there were still stragglers in October, 1945, the bolo organization to which appellants belonged must still have been in existence, as its purpose was to warn the residents of the coming of the Japanese.

The insignificant circumstances pointed to above, which appellants must have overlooked in the preparation of their defense and as to which they must have told the truth, because they are apparently minor and unimportant details, disprove appellant's claim that their organization had already ceased to exist and were no longer at Mabono when the murder for which they are prosecuted took place. But there is still more persuasive evidence to disprove their defense. This is an admission of Delfino Liban, Mayor of Gattaran, that the Americans appeared in June, 1945, that Gattaran was liberated in October, 1945, and that even after that time there was an open order to catch all persons suspected of spying on guerrilla activities (Exhibit V-1; t.s.n., p. 166). The defense of alibi submitted must, therefore, be dismissed.

Let us now consider the evidence submitted by the prosecution, first the apparent incongruities. The most important one is the declaration of witnesses Formoso Siazon and Domingo Cinco that Juan Reves and Ricardo Alupay, both deceased at the time of the trial, participated in the mass murder. It is claimed on behalf of the defense that as Juan Reves appears to have died three days after September 25, 1945, as per affidavit of his wife on October 29, 1945 and the complaint therefor (Exhibits 9-a and 9), the testimonies of Siazon and Cinco should be given no credence at all, since they asserted the presence at the murder of Reves, who was already dead at the time of the commission of the offense. It should be noted, however, that while Exhibits 9 and 9-A are admissible as public records, the statements contained therein, as to the date of the supposed death of Juan Reves, are hearsay, because the declarants were not subjected to the test of cross-examination. The date, September 25, set forth in the said exhibits is the date fixed by calculation of the affiants or of the one who prepared the statements. It is true that the statements made in the complaint are inadmissible *per se* as

hearsay, but the making of the statement in the complaint or its presentation is circumstantial evidence to the effect that Juan Reves had already been killed. But the information is not conclusive as to the time of Reves' death. It is also possible and probable that the murder charged in the information may have been actually committed in the month of October 1945, while Juan Reves may have been still alive. Guiyab, apparently the most intelligent witness, said that the killing must have taken place between October and December, 1945 (t. s. n., p. 65) when Reves was still alive. But admitting that Siazon and Cinco made a mistake in declaring that Reves was among the bolomen that participated in the group that committed the murder, that fact does not make their testimonies as to the other facts necessarily incredible. The fact that Siazon's house is near the scene of the murder and he and Cinco were able to point out to the place where the murder victims were buried, the existence of two graves, the bones found, etc.—all convince us that in fact they must have actually witnessed the commission of the crime, especially if we consider in relation thereto the testimony of Vensiador Guiyab corroborating the fact that they were present at the scene of the murder, and which testimony is natural, clear, logical, free from the incongruities with which those of Siazon and Cinco may have been attended.

It is claimed that Siazon and Cinco testified against Cag-gauan and his companions because they had been accused of killing Miguel Vidad by Estanislao Vidad, Vicente Orpilla and Vensiador Guiyab. In answer to this claim, Siazon and Cinco explained that this accusation against them was concocted by the appellants to gag them and frighten them so that they would not testify against the appellants in this case. The accusation against Cinco, Siazon and others is dated March 5, 1950, while the investigation by the Constabulary of the murder took place much earlier, as proved by the fact that the request for the exhumation of the remains of the murder victims is dated February 21 (Exhibit A.) So that Siazon and Cinco had made their declarations implicating the appellants before Siazon and Cinco were charged in the complaint with the death of Miguel Vidad. This shows that their testimonies were not in retaliation of the charge against them. The complaint against Siazon and Cinco was dismissed, and this shows that said accusation must have been inspired by an ulterior motive, which may be no other than to frighten them.

Another contention on behalf of the defense is that the bones actually found in the graves could not have been those of the supposed seven victims because the bones were very few. It is argued that the finding of the trial court that the bones might have been brought out by wild

animals or by erosion is not justified by the depth of the graves, which is supposed to have been 1 meter. In the first place, the graves were not 1 meter deep as claimed. It was the president of the sanitary division that ordered the graves to be dug as deep as 1 meter (t. s. n., p. 6). But he said that as soon as they had gone as deep as 1 foot more or less, bones of human beings began to be found (Id.). On the other hand, Siazon declared that the holes dug were only 2 feet (t. s. n. p. 95,) while Guiyab saw the depth was 28 inches (t. s. n., p. 74.). As three or four corpses were dumped into each grave, it is clear that the thickness of the dirt or soil covering the graves must have been less than a foot deep, and therefore easily dug by wild animals. The explanation of the trial court for the fact that there were but two skulls and few bones found is, therefore, justified.

Claim is also made that the story given by the three prosecution witnesses is improbable in the following respects: (1) that the murder victims were brought to a place 6 kilometers distant from the headquarters, when they could have been buried in the forest near the headquarters; (2) that they yet had to pass by the house of Siazon, when there was no need; (3) and that there was no need to call for Guiyab because the bolomen already present were more than enough to put the victims to death. The objections do not appear to us of any weight or value at all. It would seem to have been the plan for the victims to be killed in a place far from the headquarters. Certainly it would have been difficult for the bolomen to cut their way thru the forest, thick as it appears to have been, directly from the headquarters. Passing through the fringes of the forest was certainly much easier, and this is what was done. There was, therefore, nothing incongruous in this portion of the testimony.

The house of Siazon was on the fringe of the forest and must have been connected with the headquarters by trail. They evidently took the trail, to get far away from the headquarters more easily, and they had to call Siazon and Cinco, who happened to be their companions, to join the party in order that they may become co-responsible for the crime and thus be prevented from squealing because they would be implicated thereby. As to Guiyab, it appears that he must have been an important member of the group, as he had the nerve to ask their leader the why and wherefore of the killing, and this evidently was the reason why he was called from a distant place.

It is also contended that there was no sufficient evidence of the motive that may have impelled the killing. We note that Gomez Adviento expressly declared that during the first days of December, appellant Caggauan's father had a

quarrel with his own father about the land in Yagaoyan that his father was occupying, and which was claimed by Caggauan's father, on which occasion also appellant Caggauan made threat that if they did not leave the place something will happen to Adviento's son (t. s. n., p. 143-144). Appellant Caggauan's father testified that he had no land in Yagaoyan. This does not prevent him, however, from having wanted to get for himself that which the deceased Adviento had occupied.

Assuming, however, that the existence of the motive testified to by Adviento's son is not to be believed, this circumstance is no reason for not finding the appellants guilty. Proof of motive is necessary when a doubt exists as to whether a crime has been committed by a person, or by another, or not; but it is not necessary when, as in this case, three eye witnesses declared to have actually witnessed the commission of the offense. Whatever the cause of the killing, it is not absolutely necessary to find a motive therefor. The question of motive is of course very important in cases where there is doubt as to whether the defendant is or is not the person who committed the act, but when there is no doubt, as in the case at bar, that the defendant was the one who caused the death of the deceased, it is not so important to know the exact reason for the deed (U. S. *vs.* McMann, 4 Phil. 561; See also *People vs. Ragsac*, 61 Phil., 146; *People vs. Bastatas and Bastatas*, 65 Phil., 543 and *People vs. Tagasa*, 68 Phil., 147).

Another argument raised is that it was difficult for the bolomen to have joined in the killing as they would not profit thereby, as they had no interest in the land, cause of Caggauan's resentment against the Advientos. It must be noted, however, that Caggauan did not state his real motive to his henchmen; he justified the killing by claiming that Adviento was a Japanese spy, and further justified the murder of Adviento's family by saying that they would be of damage to them when peace had been reestablished.

The gist of the claim of the defense is, in general, that the theory of the prosecution is improbable and unworthy of belief. We have carefully examined the evidence and we find that the story given by the three witnesses Guiyab, Sizazon and Cinco, is indeed coherent, natural and logical in every respect. They testified in a direct convincing manner, and nothing in the record belies their sincerity or truthfulness. This is especially so with respect to Venisador Guiyab, who appears to be the most intelligent of the three. The apparent incongruities in the testimonies of the other two have been explained. The trial judge, who saw them testify, believed them and their story; we have found nothing to justify us in arriving at a different conclusion. On the other hand, the mere protestations of

denial by the appellants can avail nothing against the direct and positive evidence submitted by the prosecution. We are constrained to find, therefore, that the guilt of the appellants has been established beyond reasonable doubt and that it was they, under the leadership of Filemon Caggauan, that had committed the heinous crime that caused the disappearance of the family of Mariano Adviento towards the end of the year, 1945.

The crime committed by the appellants is multiple murder, qualified by evident premeditation and attended by the aggravating circumstances of treachery and uninhabited place. The penalty provided by law for the offense committed is death, but as no sufficient number among the justices of the Court agree thereto, the capital penalty can not be imposed. The appellants are, therefore, sentenced to *reclusión perpetua* instead of death. With this modification, the judgment appealed from is in all other respects affirmed. So ordered.

Pablo, Padilla, Tuason, Montemayor, Reyes, and Bautista Angelo, JJ., concur.

PARÁS, C. J., with whom Jugo, J., concurs, dissenting:

This case is before us on review of the judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan finding the defendants, Filemon Caggauan, Vicente Orpilla, Federico Valencia, Estanislao Vidad, Calixto Garma and Emitterio Vidad, guilty of multiple murder and sentencing each of them to death penalty, to indemnify jointly and severally the heirs of each of the deceased Mariano Adviento, Onofre Adviento, Ernesto Adviento, Herminia Adviento, Radifura Adviento, Silvestra de la Cruz and Mauro Santos in the sum of ₱6,000, and each to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costs.

According to the evidence for the prosecution, one day in December, 1945, Filemon Caggauan, head of a bolo unit in barrio Mabono, Gattaran, Cagayan, detained in his headquarters in Anipan Mariano Adviento, his wife Silvestra de la Cruz, his children Onofre Adviento, Ernesto Adviento, Herminia Adviento and Radifura Adviento, and an old man named, Mauro Santos. In the morning of that day Caggauan asked Emitterio Vidad to call for Vensiador Guiyab who lived in Capissayan about 8 kilometers from Caggauan's headquarters. Thereafter Caggauan, together with Guiyab and Vicente Orpilla, Federico Valencia, Estanislao Vidad, Emitterio Vidad, Calixto Garma, Juan Reves and Ricardo Alupay, proceeded to Agnacan forest located about 6 kilometers from the Anipan headquarters of Caggauan, bringing with them Mariano Adviento, Silvestra de la Cruz, Onofre Adviento, Ernesto Adviento, Herminia Adviento, Radifura Adviento and Mauro Santos. The party, however, stopped at the house of Formoso Siazon located about 5

kilometers from Caggauan's headquarters. Caggauan called Siazon and asked him to come down, otherwise he would be shot. Siazon had to join the company of Caggauan in the same way that Domingo Cinco, who was then at Siazon's house, followed because the latter was also threatened with being shot if he would not follow. Upon reaching the Agnacan fastness, Vicente Orpilla and Ricardo Alupay stopped at a certain point retaining Herminia Adviento and Radifura Adviento, while the others proceeded. After a while, Guiyab, Siazon and Cinco heard the girls cry, "Please do not rape us." After Caggauan and his men, together with the Adviento family and Mauro Santos, had reached the place near a creek, Caggauan ordered Estanislao Vidad, Federico Valendia and Calixto Garma to dig two graves. At this juncture Orpilla and Alupay arrived with Herminia and Radifura. Caggauan ordered his men to surround the Adviento family and Mauro Santos, at the same time telling Siazon and Cinco to untie their hands. Whereupon, Caggauan shot Mariano Adviento whose abdomen was also boloed by the former. Simultaneously Caggauan ordered his companions to kill the other members of the Adviento family and Mauro Santos, an order which was carried out by all, except Calixto Garma, Siazon and Cinco who were not armed. It was Guiyab himself who killed his father-in-law, Mauro Santos, under the directive of Caggauan which Guiyab could not disobey. After all the victims had been liquidated, Caggauan instructed his men to bury their bodies in the two graves already prepared, about two feet deep, two meters long and one meter wide. Although the graves were afterwards covered with earth, the heads and feet of some of the victims protruded. After the fatal ceremony, Caggauan and his companions left, but only after being warned by Caggauan not to squeal; otherwise they and their families would be killed.

In 1950, Sergeant Lucio Banan, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, upon revelations made by Siazon and Cinco, made certain investigations of the killing, with the result that on March 14, 1950, Sergeant Banan and Dr. Antonio Nolasco led a party to Agnacan forest and excavated the graves, indicated by Siazon and Cinco. One skull and some bones were found scattered on the ground near the graves, and other bones, another skull and a locket were recovered after the excavation.

According to the evidence for the defense, the Adviento family and Mauro Santos were killed by the Japanese soldiers in or about the month of September, 1944, in the barrio of Cumao, Gattaran, Cagayan. This is testified to by Sergeant Catalino Ocampo of the ground forces of the Philippines, and by Tomas Agustin, a resident of Mabono, Gattaran. The defendant Filemon Caggauan admitted that he

was the commander of company "A" of the bolo unit for the barrio of Mabono, municipality of Gattaran, but alleged that his unit no longer existed in June, 1945, after the American bombing had started, because the inhabitants of the place evacuated to the eastern side of Gattaran, across the river. Caggauan denied having killed or participated in the killing of the Adviento family and Mauro Santos and imputed to prosecution witnesses Formoso Siazon, Domingo Cinco and Vensiador Guiyab a motive for testifying against Caggauan, arising from the existence between them of bad blood. The defense also presented in evidence the record of criminal case No. 13 of the justice of the peace of Gattaran, showing that Juan Reves, alleged by the prosecution witnesses to be among the killers of the Adviento family and Mauro Santos, was already dead on September 25, 1945.

We have examined the evidence thoroughly and found several circumstances that necessarily create grave doubts in our minds as to the guilt of the defendants. It is significant that, although prosecution witnesses Formoso Siazon and Domingo Cinco, through their own testimony,—and it is not pretended that they gave a different version when first investigated,—were participants in the alleged crime, they were not included in the indictment, and no satisfactory explanation appears to have been offered for the omission. Said witnesses should have been included in the information and later excluded, in the same way that Vensiador Guiyab was excluded, in order to be utilized as government witnesses.

The crime is alleged to have been committed in the Agnacan forest, about 6 kilometers from the headquarters of Filemon Caggauan in Anipan. This is rather unnatural for if the purpose—as it should be—in choosing a forest for the commission of the unlawful act was to avoid detection and insure its perpetration, the Anipan forest, which was close to the headquarters of Caggauan, could have served well, with even less effort for the malefactors.

From the very evidence introduced by the prosecution, it appears that Caggauan had already a sufficient number of armed men when they started the journey towards the Agnacan forest, with the alleged victims; and it is not easily understandable why Caggauan had to pass by the house of Formoso Siazon and compel the latter and Domingo Cinco to join his band. Neither it is understandable why Caggauan, with already at least six bolo men as his companions, would still need Vensiador Guiyab who lived about 8 kilometers away from Caggauan's headquarters in Anipan, especially considering that one of the would-be victims was Mauro Santos, father-in-law of Guiyab. The only explanation would seem to be merely to supply witnesses to the projected crime, something which naturally would-

be the last thing Caggauan would do, assuming, as it is fair to assume, that Caggauan was in his right senses. The improbability becomes more patent if we recall that the alleged participation of Siazon and Cinco was to be limited to the task of releasing the hands of the victims from their ties. In this connection it is not amiss to mention another inherent improbability inferable from the allegation that the hands of the victims were first untied before they were killed. In the usual course, one bent on killing another would not go to the trouble of that unnecessary formality, as this may even give the intended victim a chance to repulse the attack.

It is true that two skulls and a number of bones were found at the graves or in the vicinity thereof in 1950, about five years after the commission of the alleged crime, but a doubt must arise from the obvious fact that the number of skulls falls far short of the alleged number of victims. The explanation attempted to be put up, that some of the skulls and bones might have been washed away by water or lost through the action of boars and lizards, is based on conjectures not positively established by the evidence. If such conjectures may be allowed, it is also probable that the skulls and bones thus found might have pertained to other persons killed during the Japanese occupation.

Prosecution witnesses Siazon and Cinco positively testified that Juan Reves took part in the multiple murder conceived and engineered by Caggauan in December, 1945. However, according to the record of criminal case No. 13, identified by the justice of the peace of Gattaran, Juan Reves was already dead on September 25, 1945. The prosecution alleges that the best evidence of the death of Juan Reves is the death certificate, and the trial court in its decision ruled out the admissibility of the record of criminal case No. 13. The probative value of said record as an impeaching evidence cannot be doubted, however, especially because the complaint filed in the justice of the peace court of Gattaran was subscribed and sworn to by the chief of police on November 2, 1945, while the supporting affidavit was subscribed and sworn to by the wife of Juan Reves and his daughter on October 29, 1945, or long before the filing of this case on March 28, 1950. Moreover, no attempt has been made to show that Juan Reves was still alive on the date of the filing of the information in this case.

We cannot also overlook the circumstance that the alleged crime took place in December, 1945, and the prosecution of this case was started only in 1950; and no plausible explanation for the delay appears in the record.

The evidence for the prosecution tends to show on the one hand that Mariano Adviento was killed by Caggauan for

being a Japanese spy and, upon the other hand, that Caggauan liquidated the Adviento family because of a certain dispute over a piece of land in Yagaoyan held by Mariano Adviento in 1941. The trial court rejected the first motive, and found that Caggauan was perhaps induced to commit the alleged crime because of his claim over the parcel of land held by Mariano Adviento. We have also our doubts on this point, since the record shows that the alleged dispute was between the father of Caggauan and Mariano Adviento and dated as far back as 1941, and since even after the Adviento family had been killed, Caggauan never attempted to take possession of the controverted land in Yagaoyan.

The foregoing circumstance, taken in conjunction with the theory of the defense that the Adviento family and Mauro Santos were killed by the Japanese soldiers in 1944, as testified to by no less than Sergeant Catalino Ocampo of the ground forces of the Philippines, and that by the middle of the year 1945 the bolo unit headed by Caggauan was already dissolved in view of the American bombing which caused the mass evacuation of the inhabitants of Gattaran to different places on the other side of the river, cannot but lead to the conclusion that the defendants are entitled to acquittal at least on the ground of reasonable doubt.

Wherefore, the appealed decision should be reversed and the defendants acquitted, with costs *de officio*.

Judgment affirmed with modification.

[No. L-5761. December 21, 1953]

VICTORIANO CAPIO, petitioner and appellee, *vs.* FERNANDO CAPIO, oppositor and appellant

1. LAND REGISTRATION OR CADASTRAL CASE; REOPENING WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM ISSUANCE OF DECREE.—The adjudication of land in a registration or cadastral case does not become final and incontrovertible until the expiration of one year after the entry of the final decree. As long as the final decree is not issued and the period of one year within which it may be reviewed has not elapsed, the decision remains under the control and sound discretion of the court rendering the decree, which court after hearing, may set aside the decision or decree and adjudicate the land to another party. (*Afalle and Pinarbe vs. Rosauero*, 60 Phil., 622; *Valmonte vs. Nable*, 47 Off. Gaz., 2917.)
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; NEW ADJUDICATION, AFTER REOPENING, SHOULD BE WITH NOTICE AND HEARING.—With previous notice to all parties concerned, a regular and formal hearing should be held where evidence as to the ownership, possession, etc. of the lot and its improvements may be presented and thereafter a decision shall be rendered.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Oriental Mindoro. Ramos, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Jose C. Colayco for oppositor and appellant.

Abeleda & Bleza for petitioner and appellee.

MONTEMAYOR, J.

The Court of First Instance of Mindoro acting as cadastral court and after hearing cadastral case No. 2, G. L. R. O. cadastral record No. 216, rendered a decision dated April 29, 1921, adjudicating cadastral lots to those entitled thereto. Lot No. 768 with its improvements was adjudicated to the brothers, Victoriano, Felix and Agustin, all surnamed Capio, in equal parts.

On January 7, 1947, about twenty-six years later, Victoriano Capio, one of the three brothers filed in the Mindoro court a petition asking for the reopening of the cadastral case and the setting aside of that part of the decision adjudicating lot No. 768 to him and to his two brothers Felix and Agustin for the reason that according to him, said lot was, during the cadastral hearing, claimed only by himself and by no others, not even by his two brothers; that the lot really belonged to him and his wife exclusively and that the adjudication made by the cadastral court was through an error. After considering said petition as well as the opposition thereto filed by Fernando Capio, the only heir of petitioner's brother Felix and inasmuch as the trial court found that the decree for said lot 768 was not issued until November 1, 1949, and also because the oppositor did not deny the allegations of the petitioner for the reopening of the case, the lower court, according to it, to avoid the miscarriage of justice, ordered the reopening of the case at the same time declaring null and void the decision of April 29, 1921, with respect to lot No. 768. It set the hearing on said lot during the May calendar. All this was contained in the court order dated February 28, 1950.

Oppositor Fernando Capio filed a motion for reconsideration of the order. Acting upon said motion and the answer thereto filed by Victoriano, the Mindoro court set the said motion for reconsideration for hearing stating that at the hearing evidence may be presented in order to properly establish the issues and also for the parties to support their allegations.

On September 2, 1950, the lower court issued an order which we reproduce below.

"ORDER

"This is a motion for the reconsideration of the order of this court dated February 28, 1950.

"This motion was set for hearing in order to receive any evidence which the parties might present in support of their contentions. The movant did not appear while the oppositor was allowed to present his evidence.

"Considering the motion for reconsideration and the opposition thereto together with the evidence presented by the oppositors, the court finds no justification in reconsidering its order of February 28, 1950 and therefore denies the same lack of sufficient merits.

"It is ordered."

The order of February 28, 1950, above referred to is the order declaring null and void the decision of the cadastral court dated April 29, 1921, as regards lot No. 768 and setting said lot for hearing. Later, on October 20, 1950, the trial court finally issued the following order.

ORDER

"Petition for postponement of the hearing of this case set for the 28th instant is hereby granted. The court, however, believes that there is no necessity of having this case set for hearing anew because the records of this case clearly show that on September 2, 1950, when the motion for reconsideration was called for hearing in order to receive any evidence which the parties might present in support of their contentions, the petitioner did not appear while the oppositor was allowed to present his evidence.

"The Court after considering the motion for reconsideration and the opposition thereto together with the evidence presented by the oppositor, finds no justification in reconsidering its order of February 28, 1950 and therefore denied the same for lack of sufficient merits.

"Wherefore, the order of this court dated September 2, 1950, denying the motion for reconsideration of the order of this court dated February 28, 1950, is hereby affirmed and maintained.

"It is so ordered."

Appellant Fernando Capio is now appealing from this last order of October 20, 1950.

In numerous decisions, some of the latest being *Afallo and Pinaroc vs. Rosauero*, 60 Phil., 622 and *Valmonte vs. Nable*, G. R. No. L-2842, December 29, 1949 (47 Off. Gaz., 2917), we have held that the adjudication of land in a registration or cadastral case does not become final and incontrovertible until the expiration of one year after the entry of the final decree; that as long as the final decree is not issued and the period of one year within which it may be reviewed has not elapsed, the decision remains under the control and sound discretion of the court rendering the decree, which court after hearing, may set aside the decision or decree and adjudicate the land to another party.

In the present case, at the time the petition for review was filed, the decree had not yet been issued. It is, therefore, clear that the petition was filed well within the period prescribed by law (section 38, Land Registration Act). As to the merits of the petition, it would appear that during the hearing of the motion for reconsideration at which the oppositor did not appear and where petitioner Victoriano presented evidence, Victoriano testified and presented documents to show that this lot No. 768 was previously bought by Pedro Capio, father of the three brothers Victoriano, Felix and Agustin from one Mamerta Atienza who, before

the sale had held it for about thirty years; that on April 26, 1920, his father Pedro sold the same land to one Alejandro Dris for ₱800; that on May 5, 1920, Victoriano Capio purchased from the vendee Dris $\frac{3}{4}$ of the land for ₱600, and on October 29 of the same year Victoriano again bought the remainder from Dris for ₱350; that Victoriano was the only one who filed his claim in the cadastral proceedings for lot No. 768, and that at the hearing he was the only one who appeared and claimed the land. Furthermore, the petition for reopening of the case filed by Victoriano on January 7, 1947, bears the written conformity of the heirs of his brother Agustin Capio, so that the only one opposing this petition is Fernando Capio, the only heir of his brother Felix Capio.

Finding the order appealed from to be in conformity with law, the same is hereby affirmed with costs against the appellant. We notice however from the order of the trial court of October 20, 1950, which we have reproduced above that it entertained the belief that there was no further need for a hearing as to the ownership of the lot No. 768, because said hearing had already been held and presumably the court was convinced that the lot properly belonged to petitioner Victoriano Capio. The record, however, shows that this hearing was held in connection with the motion for reconsideration. Moreover, said hearing was held in the absence of oppositor Fernando Capio, he perhaps believing that it was not a trial on the merits of the case. The trial court is therefore directed to hold a regular and formal hearing of the case with notice to both parties where evidence as to the ownership, possession, etc. of the lot and its improvements may be presented and thereafter a decision shall be rendered.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed and trial court is ordered to hold hearing on motion for reconsideration with notice to both parties.

[No. L-5522. December 21, 1953]

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION OF LEONCIO HO BENLUY. LEONCIO HO BENLUY, petitioner and appellant, *vs.* REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, oppositor and appellee.

ALIENS; NATURALIZATION; TAKING ACTIVE PART IN ELECTIONS.—

An applicant for naturalization who has directly or indirectly taken part in any election in the Philippines, by giving financial contribution to be spent in election campaign, is disqualified from becoming a citizen of the Philippines.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Rizal. Caluag, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Adolfo Garcia for petitioner and appellant.

Solicitor General Juan R. Liwag and *Solicitor Pacifico P. de Castro* for oppositor and appellee.

MONTEMAYOR, J.:

The appellant Leoncio Ho Benluy, a Chinese citizen, filed an application for naturalization in 1951. There was no opposition to the application on the part of the Government. At the hearing the applicant presented evidence in support of his application, including two character witnesses, one of them Atty. Marcial M. Anastacio, a resident of Obando, Bulacan. With one exception Benluy proved that he possessed all the qualifications for Philippine citizenship and none of the disqualifications, and the trial court, so found. The exception is that Atty. Anastacio, one of his witnesses, in his endeavor, even enthusiasm, to prove that the applicant had identified himself with the Filipinos, helped them when asked and was very congenial and friendly, said that Benluy even took part in two electoral campaigns in Bulacan, not only persuading some voters connected with his business but also contributing to the campaign fund of the Liberal Party. Said the trial court on this point:

"To prove that the applicant is a strong believer in our constitution and in what is called 'free enterprise', this witness emphasized this affirmation by stating that the applicant even went to the extent of taking active part during the elections, so much so that he (applicant) gave financial contribution to be spent in the election campaign to this witness who, during the elections of 1947 and 1949, was the Campaign Manager of the Liberal Party in the municipality of Obando, Bulacan; that the applicant, aside from giving financial help during the said election of 1947 and 1949 which amounted to P200 and P500 on two occasions, went with the witness to Obondo to talk personally with his sub-agents in said municipality, and due to this intervention of the applicant said sub-agents supported the party of Mr. Anastacio."

This evidence about the part played by the applicant in the past elections alerted the representative of the Solicitor General and after the trial he filed a strong written opposition to the granting of the application, resulting in the trial court denying the application for naturalization. Benluy is now appealing from that decision.

Considering the circumstances under which the evidence of appellant's political activities was presented, namely, that it did not come from the opposition or any other party but himself and through his own witness, we were at the beginning inclined not to attach much importance to that phase of his residence in the Philippines and association with the Filipinos. He was never prosecuted for that violation of the Election Code and even if the Government were now inclined to prosecute him, the offense has already prescribed. Furthermore, as already stated, in all other re-

spects the applicant has established his qualifications and the absence of any disqualifications. However, the law is clear. Section 56 of the Revised Election Code reads—

“Section 56. *Active intervention of foreigners.*—No foreigner shall aid any candidate, directly or indirectly, or take part in or to influence in any manner any election.”

Under section 183 of the same Code, the violation is considered a serious election offense and under section 185 it is penalized with imprisonment of not less than one year and one day but not more than five years and in case of a foreigner, shall in addition be sentenced to deportation for not less than five years but not more than ten years, to be enforced after the prison term has been served. These provisions of the Revised Election Code may not be taken lightly, much less ignored. They were intended to discourage foreigners from taking active part in or otherwise interfering with our elections, under penalty not only of imprisonment but also deportation. It might well be that, as already stated, the evidence about this violation of the election law was given by his own witness who in all likelihood gave it in good faith and in all friendship to the applicant to bolster the latter's application for naturalization, without realizing that by said declaration he was forever closing the door to Benluy's ever becoming a Filipino citizen. But the law must be applied and enforced. It is merely a piece of bad luck for him. From the standpoint of the Government however, it was fortunate that said evidence was brought up, thereby preventing the granting of Philippine citizenship to a foreigner who tho even in his ignorance of the law and at the instance of his Filipino friends, violated one of the important provisions of our election law. The decision appealed from is hereby affirmed with costs.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. L-5272. December 21, 1953]

EL ASUNTO DE LA SOLICITUD DE NORMAN H. BALL PARA ADOPTAR AL MENOR GEORGE WILLIAM YORK, JR. NORMAN H. BALL, solicitante y apelado, *contra* REPÚBLICA DE FILIPINAS, opositora y apelante.

PRÁCTICA FORENSE; ADOPCIÓN; PADRASTO O MADRASTA QUE TIENEN HIJO LEGÍTIMO NO PUEDEN ADOPTAR A UN HIJASTRO.—La palabra *may* en el artículo 335 del Código Civil de Filipinas está usada en el sentido de que confiere discreción: permite, pero no obliga la adopción un hijastro. Armonizando los artículos 335 y 338, el padrasto y la madrastra que no tienen hijo legítimo pueden adoptar a un hijastro; pero si tienen, no pueden hacerlo.

APELACIÓN contra una sentencia del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila. Jose, J.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en la decisión del Tribunal.

El procurador General Sr. Juan R. Liwag y el Procurador Srta. Estrella Abad Santos en representación del opositora.

J. de Guia en representación del solicitante y apelado.

PABLO, M.:

Norman H. Ball, ciudadano americano y domiciliado en Filipinas, había pedido la adopción del menor George William York, Jr. que nació en 29 de febrero de 1948. El Ministerio Fiscal se opuso. Después de la vista correspondiente, el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila decretó la adopción de dicho menor de acuerdo con el artículo 338 del Código Civil de Filipinas. Contra esta decisión, tal como ha sido enmendada, en 21 de octubre de 1951 apeló de Ministerio Fiscal.

Los hechos son los siguientes: George William York, Jr. es hijo de George William York, Sr. y Sophie S. Farr, los cuales se divorciaron en 1944. Después del decreto divorcio, este menor continuó bajo el cuidado de su madre. George William York, Sr. ya está casado con otra mujer y vive en San Francisco, California.

El solicitante Norman H. Ball se casó en 5 de agosto de 1947 con la divorciada Sophie S. Farr y con la cual tiene una hija de dos años de edad. La familia vive en la calle Balagtas No. 168-D, Manila. La madre de George William dió su consentimiento a la adopción de su hijo por el solicitante, el cual, según las pruebas, está en condiciones económicas para educar y mantener al menor.

El Procurador General contiene que el solicitante no puede adoptar al menor porque el artículo 335 del Código Civil de Filipinas dispone que no pueden adoptar aquellos que tienen hijos legítimos. Dicho artículo dice así:

"ART. 335. The following cannot adopt:

"(1) Those who have legitimate, legitimated, acknowledged natural children, or natural children by legal fiction;

"(2) The guardian, with respect to the ward, before the final approval of his accounts;

"(3) A married person, without the consent of the other spouse;

"(4) Non-resident aliens;

"(5) Resident aliens with whose government the Republic of the Philippines has broken diplomatic relations;

"(6) Any person who has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, when the penalty imposed was six months' imprisonment or more."

El Juez *a quo* funda su decisión en el artículo 338 del mismo código que dispone:

"ART. 338. The following may be adopted:

"(1) The natural child, by the natural father or mother;

- "(2) Other illegitimate children, by the father or mother;
"(3) A step-child, by the step-father or step-mother."

En apoyo de su interpretación, cita el informe de la Comisión de Códigos del tenor siguiente: "Adoption of a step-child by a step-father or step-mother is advisable for it eases up a strange situation." Este argumento es bueno si él o ella no tiene hijo legítimo; pero si tiene, la adopción de un hijastro no suaviza las fricciones en la familia; la empeora por el contrario, porque el heredero forzoso no se sentiría feliz con la adopción de su hermanastro; quedaría perjudicado porque no gozaría de todo el cuidado y amor de su padre o madre, y su participación en la herencia, si la tuviere, quedaría mermada o reducida.

La adopción de George no puede, pues, mejorar las relaciones entre el hijo adoptivo y la hija legítima. La disposición del artículo 338 debe entenderse en el sentido de que se puede adoptar a un hijastro por un padrasto o por una madrastra si no existe impedimento alguno. Si el padrasto que adopta tiene un heredero forzoso, la adopción no puede producir paz y armonía en su familia, porque el hijo legítimo no puede ver con buenos ojos al hermanastro que, por haber sido adoptado, se convierte en su coheredero. La posibilidad de la adopción de un hijastro depende de la no existencia de herederos legítimos del adoptante. Cuando la Comisión dijo en su informe que la adopción de un hijastro suaviza las relaciones familiares, tenía en la mente el caso en que ningún hijo legítimo quedaría perjudicado con dicha adopción.

El artículo 174 del Código Civil español dispone: "Se prohíbe la adopción: 1.º * * *. 2.º A las que tengan descendientes legítimos o legitimados etc." Razón de esta disposición: "También prohíbe el Código la adopción a los que tengan descendientes legítimos o legitimados, omitiendo a los hijos naturales reconocidos. Aquí puede tener aplicación el artículo 29, que declara que 'el concebido se tiene por nacido para todos los efectos que le sean favorables'. El fundamento de esta prohibición es sencillo y evidente tratándose de los que consideran que la adopción tiene por fin proporcionar consuelo al que no tiene hijos, pero no para nosotros que no vemos en aquella obra de misericordia, aunque muy piadosa y loable la base suficiente de una institución jurídica. Nosotros encontramos legitimada dicha prohibición, teniendo en cuenta los conflictos y diferencias que produciría la entrada del extraño adoptado en una sociedad familiar que cuenta ya con otros individuos a quienes prodigar los cuidados y atenciones a que el adoptado tendría derecho." (2 Manresa 6.a ed., 108.)

El artículo 766 del Código de Procedimiento Civil dispone así:

"De la adopción por un padrasto.—El habitante de las Islas Filipinas, marido de una mujer que tuviere un menor habido de matrimonio anterior, podrá solicitar del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de la provincia donde residiera, la autorización para adoptarlo y para cambiar su apellido, pero será necesario el consentimiento escrito de dicho menor, caso de que tuviere catorce años y el de su madre si no padeciere de demencia o embriaguez incurables, sustituyéndole en el último caso el tutor legítimo, y si no lo hubiera, una persona discreta e idónea nombrada por el juzgado actuará como amigo del menor."

Esta ley es de origen americano; no prohíbe expresamente la adopción de un hijastro por un padrasto que tiene hijo legítimo; al contrario, dispone que el padrasto puede solicitar la adopción de un hijastro. El Código de Procedimiento Civil ha derogado el sistema de adopción del Código Civil (In re adoption of Emiliano Guzman, 40 Off. Gaz., 2083), doctrina confirmada en Joaquín contra Navarro y Castro en Intestate Estate of the Spouses Angela Joaquín y Joaquín Navarro, 46 Off. Gaz., (Supp. 1), 155. Para cambiar esta disposición del Código de Procedimiento Civil, que permite la adopción de un hijastro por un padrasto que tiene hijo legítimo, adopción que puede producir graves trastornos dentro de la familia que cree en la herencia forzosa, la Comisión de Códigos adoptó al artículo 174 del Código Civil español con ciertas enmiendas, que es hoy el artículo 335 del Código de Filipinas.

El artículo 338 emplea la palabra *may*; dicha palabra puede interpretarse como imperativa, que impone un deber, o permisiva, que confiere discreción: su interpretación depende de la intención del legislador, intención que puede deducirse del conjunto de toda la ley. (Asunto de Mario Guaríña, 24 Jur. Fil., 38.) Si es obligatoria, entonces es redundante el artículo 335. Es injusto suponer que el legislador haya incluido en el Código una disposición inútil o dos disposiciones contrarias. Si una ley es susceptible de varias interpretaciones, el tribunal debe adoptar aquella en que no se contradigan sus varias disposiciones sino que se complementen entre sí.

Declaramos que la palabra *may* está usada en el sentido de que confiere discreción: permite, pero no obliga la adopción de un hijastro. Armonizando los artículos 335 y 338, el padrasto o la madrastra que no tienen hijo legítimo pueden adoptar a un hijastro; pero si tienen, no pueden hacerlo.

Como Herman Ball tiene una hija legítima, no puede adoptar a George William York, Jr.

Se revoca la decisión apelada.

Parás, Pres., Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Montemayor, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo y Labrador, MM., están conformes.

Se revoca la decisión.

[No. L-5700. December 18, 1953]

LEONILLO PAÑA ET AL., petitioners and appellants, *vs.* CITY MAYOR, ANGEL MEDINA ET AL., respondents and appellees.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: CIVIL SERVICE LAW; APPOINTMENTS, REMOVAL AND SUSPENSION.—Where the charter of a city is silent as to appointments of the chief and members of the police force, the Civil Service Law is applicable thereto, and they may be suspended or removed only in accordance with said law.
2. ID.; ID.; REPLACEMENT OF NON-ELIGIBLES BY NON-ELIGIBLES.—The replacement of non-eligible employees by non-eligibles is lawful after the term specified in the former's appointment has expired. The provisions of sections 673, 674 and 682 of the Civil Service Law are, however, applicable to them. In accordance with section 682 of the Revised Administrative Code, when a position in the classified service, is filled by one who is not a qualified civil service eligible, his appointment is limited to the period necessary to enable the appointing officer to secure a civil service eligible, qualified for the position, and in no case is such temporary appointment for a longer period than three months.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental. Ceniza, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Engracia, Guangco, Engracia & Cebedo for petitioners and appellants.

Amado F. Gador, Valeriano S. Kaamiño, Ernesto G. Castañeda and Abelardo P. Cecilio for respondents and appellees.

LABRADOR, J.:

The petitioners herein were, prior to January 1, 1952, members of the police force of Ozamis City, while the respondents are the city mayor and city treasurer of the same. The petitioners were appointed to their respective positions between the years 1948 and 1951, without any civil service qualifications, their appointments being authorized under the provisions of section 682 of the Revised Administrative Code (see Exhibits A-1 to W-1.) On January 1, 1952 respondent City Mayor issued a general order relieving all temporary employees of the city, including petitioners herein, of their duties effective January 1, 1952, and thereafter appointed others in their stead. None of the new appointees is a civil service eligible, except three namely, the one appointed to the position occupied by petitioner Leonilo Paña, that appointed to the position vacated by petitioner Rufino Agustin, and Jose Belazo (see Exhibits 1-4).

On January 29, 1952 the petitioners instituted the present action of mandamus to declare the above mentioned general order, relieving them of their duties, as "unjust, arbitrary and illegal", because it deprives

them of their right to hold office to which they were lawfully appointed without due process of law, and in violation of Republic Act No. 557 and the Civil Service Law and regulations. They therefore prayed that the respondent city mayor be ordered to reinstate them to their respective positions and that the respondent city treasurer be ordered to pay their salaries. The respondents filed an answer, alleging that the positions held by the petitioners in the City of Ozamis have been vacated as a result of the expiration of their three-month appointments, if they had any such appointments; that the respondent city mayor is under no obligation or duty to appoint them; and that they were separated from the service by operation of law. It therefore prayed that the action be dismissed. After issues were joined, the respondents filed a motion to dismiss on the ground that there is no sufficient cause of action. This motion to dismiss was heard and at the hearing stipulations were entered into and documents were submitted, all of which tend to prove the facts already stated above. The judgment of the Court of First Instance granted the motion and dismissed the case, and thereupon an appeal was made directly to this court, there being none but questions of law involved in the appeal.

The petitioners were originally appointed to their respective positions by virtue of section 682 of the Revised Administrative Code. The positions of members of the police department of the City of Ozamis are embraced within the classified service, as they are not expressly included in the unclassified service (Sections 670-671, Revised Administrative Code). Under the charter creating the City (Republic Act No. 321), the appointments of the chief and members are not provided for in an express provision of the law, so they are made by the city mayor in accordance with the Civil Service Law, and they may be suspended or removed only in accordance with said law (Section 19, Republic Act No. 321). The provisions of sections 673, 674 and 682 of the Civil Service Law are, therefore, applicable to them. In accordance with section 682 of the Revised Administrative Code, when a position in the classified service is filled by one who is not a qualified civil service eligible, his appointment is limited to the period necessary to enable the appointing officer to secure a civil service eligible, qualified for the position, and in no case is such temporary appointment for a longer period than 3 months. As petitioners herein were not civil service eligibles at the time of their appointment, and it does not appear that they have since then qualified for the positions they are holding, their respective appointments were only for

periods of 3 months and not more. Thus, we have held in *Orais et al. vs. Ribo et al.* (G. R. No. L-4945, promulgated on October 28, 1953), that:

"Appointments made under the section are temporary, when the public interests so require and only upon the prior authorization of the Commissioner of Civil Service, not to exceed three months and in no case shall extend beyond thirty days from receipt by the chief of the bureau or office of the Commissioner's certification of eligibles. The fact that the petitioners held the positions for more than three months does not make them civil service eligibles. Also the fact that the Acting Commissioner of Civil Service authorized their appointments 'under section 682 of the Revised Administrative Code to continue only until replaced by an eligible' does not make them eligibles. The holding of a position by a temporary appointee until replaced by an eligible in disregard of the time limitation of three months is unauthorized and illegal. The temporary appointment of other non-eligibles to replace those whose term have expired is not prohibited. Hence the replacement of Teodulo T. Orais, David Lim, Domingo Saligo and Eulalio Bernades, who are non-eligibles, by Isidro Magallanes, Pedro Flores, Francisco Tavera and Narciso Ravago, who are eligibles, is in accordance with law. The replacement of non-eligibles by non-eligibles is lawful under and pursuant to section 682 of the Revised Administrative Code. * * *."

Wherefore, the appeal is hereby dismissed and the judgment appealed from is hereby affirmed, with costs in both instances against petitioners.

So ordered.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Montemayor, Reyes, Jugo, and Bautista Angelo, JJ., concur.

Appeal dismissed and judgment affirmed.

[No. L-6019. December 15, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. MOTIN COCOY ET AL., defendants. MOTIN COCOY
and APOLONIO COCOY, defendants and appellants.

1. CRIMINAL LAW; ROBBERY WITH HOMICIDE; PENALTY OF DEATH, REDUCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.—According to the testimony of the two brothers M and C, they, together with A and upon suggestion of the latter, went to the house of L late one afternoon. Upon arrival there, L was not in the house and A asked for food telling L's wife that they were hungry and she said she would prepare food for them. After a long wait, A impatient asked her about the food promised them and she answered that there was no food in the house, whereupon A began bolting and otherwise attacking her and her two children until they were all dead. M and C admitted that after the killing they took part in ransacking the house and taking away money and articles. R, who responded to the mother's shouts for help, witnessed, from his place of hiding and observation, part of the killing by the two brothers. The participation of M and C in the killing and the robbery is further supported by their own affidavits presented as exhibits in the case. However, M said that he did not see the killing

because at that time he was at the window looking toward the forest. His brother C equally disclaimed having witnessed the actual killing, because according to him he was at the door looking out and when the two brothers turned around, L's wife and her children were already lying dead on the floor. *Held*: The infliction of seven wounds on the wife, six wounds on one of her children and three wounds on the other could not have been accomplished in an instant like the explosion of a bomb but must have taken some time, and undoubtedly accompanied by resistance even if ineffective, shouts or even noise and commotion produced by the assault, and yet M and C would have the court believe that all these happened without their knowledge because they were engrossed in contemplating the scenery. There is every reason to believe and to find that there was a previous agreement on the part of the two brothers and A to rob the house and to kill the inmates in order to better hide the crime, an agreement which they actually carried out. The crime committed by the appellants, M and C, which is the complex crime of robbery with homicide, not robbery with triple murder (U. S. *vs.* Landasan, 35 Phil., 539; People *vs.* Manuel, 44 Phil., 383), was truly hideous and shocking, with several aggravating circumstances, such as dwelling, uninhabited place, abuse of superior strength, etc.; but lacking the necessary number of votes to impose the extreme penalty, the death penalty imposed by the trial court is reduced to life imprisonment.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Capiz. De Leon, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Hermínio P. Villamayor for defendants and appellants.

Solicitor General Juan R. Liwag and *Solicitor Jose G. Bautista* for plaintiff and appellee.

MONTEMAYOR, J.:

Motin Cocoy, his younger brother Apolonio Cocoy, their father Barhin Cocoy, one named Magdaleno Villorente and another called Abi, were originally charged with robbery with triple murder in the Justice of the Peace Court of Libacao, Capiz. With the exception of Abi, all were arrested and submitted to the preliminary investigation conducted by the Justice of the Peace who later sent the case up to the Court of First Instance. Upon representations of the provincial fiscal that the evidence for the prosecution was not enough to convict Barhin Cocoy and Magdaleno Villorente, the information was dismissed as against the two. Upon arraignment the remaining two accused Motin and Apolonio pleaded guilty. Because of the seriousness of the offense charged and because the two brothers were illiterate non-Christians, instead of thenceforth sentencing them, the trial court presided over by Judge Luis N. de Leon had Motin Cocoy take the witness stand. With his testimony the trial judge had the impression that the two accused might not have understood

the meaning and effect of their plea of guilty and so ordered the same to be stricken from the record and substituted with a plea of not guilty. After trial the lower court found them guilty beyond reasonable doubt of robbery with triple murder and sentenced them to suffer the death penalty and to indemnify the heirs of the victims in the sum of P3,000 plus P273.60 for the value of the things taken away, and to pay one-half of the costs. The case is now here for review under the provisions of Rule 118, section 9, of the Rules of Court providing for the transmission to this court of all criminal cases where the death penalty is imposed by the trial court.

There is no dispute as to the following facts. In the month of March, 1952, Jose Leyson, his wife Maria Felix, their daughter Gardenia aged three and their son Golpihan 1½ years old were living in the barrio of Manica, municipality of Libacao, Province of Capiz, in a sort of temporary building commonly known as an evacuation hut, consisting of one single room, including the kitchen, situated near the forest and standing only about two feet from the ground. Their nearest neighbor was about two kilometers away. The hut was a good many miles from the poblacion, requiring many hours hiking over trails and fording streams to negotiate the distance. In the morning of March 12, 1952 (Wednesday) Leyson left his family in the house to go to the poblacion to make purchases the following day (Thursday) which was a market day. That same afternoon Wednesday, several marauders entered his house and after killing Maria and the two children by means of bolo blows, ransacked the house and left it clean of its contents such as plates, kitchen utensils, money amounting to P210, jewelry valued at P50, clothes costing P40 and one cavan of rice worth P10. According to investigation by the police, the body of Maria bore seven wounds, Gardenia—6 wounds and the little boy—3 wounds. The two eyes of the boy were found to have been gouged and extracted from their sockets.

Due to the distance of the poblacion from his house and because upon his return home he could not cross swollen streams, Leyson did not reach his home until Saturday afternoon March 15. We can only imagine the shock that must have stunned him and his reactions to the scene of death and desolation that greeted his eyes,—his dear ones whom only three days before he had left alive and hale, now but corpses scattered on the floor, and the house itself despoiled of all its contents. He notified his relatives and then hurried back to the poblacion to report, and the Libacao police repaired to his home where they arrived two or three days later.

We agree with the trial court and the solicitor general that the evidence adduced during the trial is conclusive

that Motin Cocoy and his brother Apolonio Cocoy and according to them one named Abi were responsible for the robbery and the killing of the three victims. According to the testimony of Motin and Apolonio, together with Abi and upon suggestion of the latter they all went to the house of Leyson late in the afternoon of Wednesday. Upon arrival there Abi asked for food telling Maria that they were hungry and the housewife said she would prepare for them. After a long wait Abi impatient asked her about the food promised them and she answered that there was no food in the house, whereupon Abi began boloin and otherwise attacking Maria and the two children Golpihan and Gardenia until they were all dead. Motin said that he did not see the killing because at that time he was at the window looking toward the forest. His brother Apolonio equally disclaimed having witnessed the actual killing, because according to him he was at the door looking out and when the two brothers turned around, Maria and her children were already lying dead on the floor. We do not blame the trial court for calling and considering this story of the two brothers "too fantastic, a downright lie." The infliction of the seven wounds on Maria, six wounds on Gardenia and three wounds on the little boy could not have been accomplished in an instant like the explosion of a bomb but must have taken some time, and undoubtedly accompanied by resistance even if ineffective, shouts or even noise and commotion produced by the assault, and yet Motin and Apolonio would have the court believe that all these happened without their knowledge because they were engrossed in contemplating the scenery. There is every reason to believe and to find, that there was a previous agreement on the part of the two brothers and Abi to rob the house and to kill the inmates in order to better hide the crime, an agreement which they actually carried out. This is supported not only by the very testimony of two brothers Motin and Apolonio, admitting that after the killing they took part in ransacking the house and taking away money and articles, but by the testimony of Roque Idala who according to him responded to Maria's shouts for help and witnessed part of the killing by the two brothers from his place of hiding and observation, a distance of several meters from the house. He also saw the killers, including the two brothers leave the house carrying in bundles what they had taken from Leyson's dwelling. According to Idala after the marauders had left he entered the house and saw the dead bodies on the floor. The participation of Motin and Apolonio in the killing and the robbery is further supported by their own affidavits, Exhibits A-1 and B-1, wherein they admit that once in the house of Leyson and after Maria had told them that there was no

food in the house, the two brothers took part in killing the inmates after they saw Abi initiate the murderous assault. This, to say nothing of their spontaneous plea of guilty to the charge of robbery with triple murder, although this plea was subsequently stricken from the record. As to the voluntariness of the affidavits, Exhibits A-1 and B-1, Eufronio A. Escalona, Justice of the Peace of Libacao, before whom they were sworn assured the court that he read to the affiants the contents in the local dialect and told them that they could either affirm or deny the truth thereof, but that they told him that they contained the truth. Even during the trial Motin and Apolonio told the court that they were neither intimidated nor maltreated by the constabulary or the police.

The crime committed by appellants which is the complex crime of robbery with homicide, not robbery with triple murder,¹ was truly hideous and shocking, not only because of the massacre of three innocent persons but because the killing of two of the victims was clearly unnecessary. Even if the two children had been spared, they were too young (aged 3 and 1½ years) to remember and to relate the occurrence and identify the culprits; and the gouging of the eyes of the little boy as confessed by Apolonio is a manifestation of wanton cruelty and brutality. Ordinarily, this horrifying crime deserves the death penalty imposed by the trial court because of the presence of several aggravating circumstances, such as dwelling, uninhabited place, abuse of superior strength, etc., but some members of this tribunal are inclined to reduce the penalty to life imprisonment not only because of the ignorance and lack of instruction of the defendants but because of their being non-Christians and their lack of association with a civilized community. They lived more or less in isolation in the mountains. Apolonio told the court that he had never been to the poblacion of Libacao within whose territorial jurisdiction he had been living since birth.

Lacking the necessary number of votes to impose the extreme penalty, the death penalty imposed by the trial court is hereby reduced to life imprisonment; and following the suggestion of the solicitor general, the indemnity to the heirs imposed by the trial court for the killings should be raised to ₱6,000, and the value of the articles taken away raised from ₱273.60 to ₱303.60.

We notice that Abi, the person who according to the two brothers, was the leader, up to now has not yet been arrested despite the issuance of the corresponding warrant against him and although according to the appellants he was still living in the sitio of Taroytoy not far from their home. The authorities should continue or renew their

¹ U. S. *vs.* Landasan, 35 Phil., 359; People *vs.* Manuel, 44 Phil., 333.

efforts to bring him to justice. We quote with approval a paragraph of the decision appealed from on this point.

"The court notes that Abi was a co-accused in the Justice of the Peace of origin. A warrant was issued for his arrest. The record does not show what happened with the case with respect to Abi after the warrant of arrest was issued. This, in spite of the fact that Abi, according to the herein accused, is not hiding. He is in Taroytoy. This shows reluctance on the part of the peace and prosecuting officers to bring Abi to the bar of justice. Such an attitude cannot fail to create in the minds of many a belief that, at times, the law is not applied equally to all. It cannot fail to create a resentment in the hearts of the herein accused because, whereas they are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the crime, Abi, who is as guilty, if not more, as they are, is free. Cases as this is one of the causes of the people's losing respect for the law and faith in the government. But the non-prosecution of Abi cannot be an impediment to the conviction of the accused if they are really guilty."

With the modifications above enumerated, the decision appealed from is hereby affirmed, with costs. Let a copy of this decision be furnished the Department of Justice and the Chief, Philippine Constabulary.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Tuason, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed with modification.

[No. L-5793. December 3, 1953]

PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.*
ALBERTO ESTOISTA, defendant and appellant

1. CRIMINAL LAW; ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS; CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT; FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT, NOT CRUEL AND UNUSUAL.—To come under the constitutional ban against cruel and unusual punishment, the penalty imposed must be "flagrantly and plainly oppressive," "wholly disproportionate to the nature of the offense as to shock the moral sense of the community." (24 C. J. S., 1187-1188.) Five years' confinement for possessing firearms can not be said to be cruel and unusual, barbarous, or excessive to the extent of being shocking to public conscience.
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; CONFISCATION OF FIREARM BELONGING TO A PERSON OTHER THAN THE DEFENDANT.—Section 1 of Republic Act No. 4 does not say that firearms unlawfully possessed or carried are to be confiscated only if they belong to the defendant, nor is such intention deducible from the language of the Act. Except perhaps where the lawful owner was innocent of, or without fault in, the use of his property by another, confiscation accords with the legislative intent. Ownership or possession of firearms is not a natural right protected by the constitutional prohibition against depriving one of his property without due process of law. Above the right to own property is the inherent attribute of sovereignty—the police power of the state to protect its citizens and to provide for the safety and good order of society. (16 C. J. S., 539, 540.) Pursuant to the exercise of police power, the right to private property may be limited, restricted, and im-

paired so as to promote the general welfare, public order and safety. (*Id.*, 611.) The power of the legislature to prohibit the possession of deadly weapon carries with it the power to provide for the confiscation or forfeiture of weapons unlawfully used or allowed by the licensed owner to be used.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Lanao. Nolasco, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Ramon Diokno and *Jose W. Diokno* for appellant.

First Assistant Solicitor General Ruperto Kapunan, Jr.
and *Acting Solicitor Antonio Consing* for appellee.

RESOLUTION

TUASON, *J.*:

The constitutionality of Republic Act No. 4, with reference to the penalty therein provided, was carefully considered. In branding imprisonment for five years too harsh and out of proportion in this case, we had in mind that six months was commensurate and just for the appellant's offense, taking into consideration his intention and the degree of his malice, rather than that it infringes the constitutional prohibition against the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment.

It takes more than merely being harsh, excessive, out of proportion, or severe for a penalty to be obnoxious to the Constitution. "The fact that the punishment authorized by the statute is severe does not make it cruel and unusual." (24 C. J. S., 1187-1188.) Expressed in other terms, it has been held that to come under the ban, the punishment must be "flagrantly and plainly oppressive," "wholly disproportionate to the nature of the offense as to shock the moral sense of the community." (*Idem.*) Having in mind the necessity for a radical measure and the public interest at stake, we do not believe that five years' confinement for possessing firearms, even as applied to appellant's and similar cases, can be said to be cruel and unusual, barbarous, or excessive to the extent of being shocking to public conscience. It is of interest to note that the validity on constitutional grounds of the Act in question was contested neither at the trial nor in the elaborate printed brief for the appellant; it was raised for the first time in the course of the oral argument in the Court of Appeals. It is also noteworthy as possible gauge of popular and judicial reaction to the duration of the imprisonment stipulated in the statute, that some members of the court at first expressed opposition to any recommendation for executive clemency for the appellant, believing that he deserved imprisonment within the prescribed range.

The sufficiency of the evidence for appellant's conviction under Republic Act No. 4 likewise had received close attention and study. There is no need on our part to add anything to what has been said, except to point out for clarification that the references to defendant's previous uses of his father's gun and the fatal consequences of his last use of it, were made simply to emphasize that his possession of the prohibited weapon was not casual, incidental, or harmless. His previous conduct was relevant in determining his motive and intention, and to disprove the claim that his father followed his son so as not to lose control of the firearm. It was far from the thought of the court to condemn the appellant for acts with which he had not been charged or of which he had been pronounced innocent.

The confiscation of the gun is, in our opinion, in accordance with section 1 of Republic Act No. 4, which reads:

"SECTION 1. Section twenty-six hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered fifty-six, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2692. *Unlawful manufacture, dealing in, acquisition, disposition, or possession of firearms, or ammunition therefor, or instrument used or intended to be used in the manufacturing of firearms or ammunition.*—Any person who manufactures, deals in, acquires, disposes, or possesses, any firearm, parts of firearms, or ammunition therefor, or instrument or implement used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition in violation of any provision of sections eight hundred and seventy-seven to nine hundred and six, inclusive, of this Code, as amended, shall upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and one day nor more than five years, or both such imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, in the discretion of the court. If the article illegally possessed is a rifle, carbine, grease gun, basoocka, machine gun, submachine gun, hand grenade, bomb, artillery of any kind or ammunition exclusively intended for such weapons, such period of imprisonment shall be not less than five years nor more than ten years. A conviction under this section shall carry with it the forfeiture of the prohibited article or articles to the Philippine Government.

"The possession of any instrument or implement which is directly useful in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition on the part of any person whose business or employment does not deal with such instrument or implement shall be *prima facie* proof that such article is intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition."

This provision does not say that firearms unlawfully possessed or carried are to be confiscated only if they belong to the defendant, nor is such intention deducible from the language of the Act. We are inclined to, and do, believe that, except perhaps where the lawful owner

was innocent of, or without fault in, the use of his property by another, confiscation accords with the legislative intent.

We can foresee the objection that such legislation deprives one of his property without due process of law. The answer to this is that ownership or possession of firearms is not a natural right protected by the Constitution. Above the right to own property is the inherent attribute of sovereignty—the police power of the state to protect its citizens and to provide for the safety and good order of society. (16 C. J. S., 539, 540.) Pursuant to the exercise of police power, the right to private property may be limited, restricted, and impaired so as to promote the general welfare, public order and safety. (Id., 611.) The power of the legislature to prohibit the possession of deadly weapon carries with it the power to provide for the confiscation or forfeiture of weapons unlawfully used or allowed by the licensed owner to be used.

The motion for reconsideration is therefore denied.

Parás, C. J., Pablo, Bengzon, Padilla, Montemayor, Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Motion for reconsideration denied.

[No. L-5301. May 30, 1953]

LOURDES T. PAGUIO, petitioner and appellant, *vs.* MARIA ROSADO DE RUIZ, oppositor and appellee

TAXATION; SALE OF LAND BY CITY TREASURER FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES.—The purchaser of land in the city of Manila, even if it be a registered land, has the duty of making a new declaration thereof, with the advertence that failure to do so shall make the assessment in the name of the previous owner “valid and binding on all persons interested, and for all purposes, as though the same had been assessed in the name of the actual owner.” (Revised Administrative Code, section 2484.) If the purchaser fails to do this and the land be sold, in accordance with law, by the City Treasurer for non-payment of taxes, the courts have no option but to uphold the sale made by the City Treasurer, even if said purchaser had not been personally notified of such sale.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Manila. San Jose, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

G. T. Antaran for petitioner and appellant.

Pacifico de Ocampo for oppositor and appellee.

TUASON, J.:

This appeal involves the validity of a sale of two parcels of land on Calle Anda, Intramuros, City of Manila, by the City Treasurer for delinquency in the payment of taxes.

These parcels belonged to Amparo Davila Vda. de Barrera and were assessed for taxation purposes in her

name. On July 7, 1943, Mrs. Davila executed a deed donating them to four relatives one of whom was the present appellee. One of the donees having died afterwards, her heirs on January 29, 1946, made an extrajudicial settlement of the decedent's estate under the terms of which the appellee became the sole owner of the two lots. But notwithstanding these transfers of ownership, the parcels were allowed to continue in the original owner's name in the real estate register.

The tax on the property for the year 1947 not having been paid, the lots were advertised for sale to satisfy the tax, penalty and costs of sale, for the period of 30 days immediately preceding November 27, 1947, the date set for the sale. To this end notice was published on October 28 and November 4 and 11 in *Bagong Balita*, a newspaper said to be of general circulation, and posted at these places: the Court of First Instance in Intramuros, the Post Office, the Supreme Court, the San Andres Public Market and the Paco Public Market, all in Manila.

Both parcels were awarded to Lourdes T. Paguio, the herein appellant, as the highest and only bidder for ₱100.67, which just covered the unpaid tax, penalty and costs, and the City Treasurer there and then issued to her the corresponding certificate of sale. But before the expiration of one year the City Treasurer mailed three letters, the last one being registered, addressed to Amparo Davila Vda. de Barrera at her recorded residence at 202 Anda Street, Intramuros, Manila, in which it was stated that her property had been sold to the appellant subject to her right of redemption within one year from the date of sale. All these letters of course were returned, the addressee having died and her former home at the above address having been destroyed, and no offer to redeem the property having been made within the year prescribed for that purpose, the City Treasurer on May 11, 1949, delivered a final and absolute deed of conveyance to the purchaser.

Possessed of this document and for the purpose of registering the same, Mrs. Paguio, on June 16, 1949, filed a petition with the Court of First Instance of Manila in G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 154, praying that Maria Rosado de Ruiz, the appellee, whom she claimed to have recently discovered to be the registered owner of the lots, be ordered to surrender to the Register of Deeds her owner's duplicate certificates and that should she fail to do so the said certificates be declared null and void and new ones issue in lieu thereof in her favor free from all liens and encumbrances.

Notified of this petition, Maria Rosado de Ruiz, through counsel, filed an opposition stating that she had not been

notified of any tax delinquency on, or the sale of, the property either by the petitioner or the City Treasurer; that Amparo Davila Vda. de Barrera having ceased on November 27, 1947, to be the owner of the said property, the petitioner did not acquire any right thereto under the auction sale; that she was in actual possession of the property and could not be deprived of her rights and interest therein without due process of law.

The court sustained Mrs. Ruiz' opposition on the authority of *Lopez vs. Director of Lands*, 47 Phil., 23, and denied the petition.

The case of Mercedes D. Valbuena et al. *vs.* Aurelio Reyes et al., G. R. No. 48177, September 30, 1949, is decisive of this appeal. Facts are substantially identical and upon those facts the court, through Mr. Justice Montemayor, said:

"The death of Mercedes Valbuena in 1931 could, in no manner affect the validity of the tax sale conducted by the City Treasurer in 1937. It was not necessary for the Treasurer to notify her as delinquent taxpayer, of the intended sale of her property. It is true, that ordinarily, to enforce payment of delinquent real estate taxes, the Treasurer may seize and distrain personal property of the delinquent taxpayer and sell the same to satisfy the delinquency. In this manner, the office of the Treasurer comes into contact and establishes direct relations with the taxpayer. Said taxpayer comes to know that he or she is delinquent. However, in the City of Manila, under section 2498 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Act 4173, the City Treasurer need not seize personal properties but may go directly against the delinquent real property. He need not personally notify the delinquent taxpayer. Under section 2497 of the Revised Administrative Code, taxes and penalties assessed against realty shall constitute a lien enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner. All that the Treasurer is required to do by the law is to advertise the property for sale, post notices in public places and in the district where the real estate lies and publish that advertisement or notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation, once a week for three consecutive weeks. All this, the City Treasurer has done. He even published the advertisement in three newspapers instead of only one as required by law. And he sent a personal notice to Mercedes Valbuena at her address appearing in his records notifying her that the period of redemption of the parcel of land that had been sold to Aurelio Reyes will expire on May 3, 1938, although the law does not require him to do so. So, the position taken by the plaintiffs appellants that the tax sale of the property in question was invalid because Mercedes Valbuena was not personally notified thereof, is clearly untenable."

Much as we may sympathize with the appellee, this is one case where the courts have no option but to apply the law and give the petitioner the remedy she seeks. The law is positive and leaves us no choice. It is harsh and drastic, but it is a necessary means of insuring the prompt collection of taxes so essential to the life of the Government.

Yet it was her gross negligence which brought about the appellee's predicament. Knowing her property to be subject to tax, she neglected to pay her obligation. Vigorous in her protest that she was not given opportunity to protect her rights, she at least neglected to put the Government in a position to allow her that opportunity. And this, notwithstanding the categorical mandate of section 2484 of the Revised Administrative Code, of which she was presumed to know, and which makes it "the duty of each person" acquiring real estate in the city to make a new declaration thereof, with the advertence that failure to do so shall make the assessment in the name of the previous owner "valid and binding on all persons interested, and *for all purposes*, as though the same had been assessed in the name of its actual owner."

With regret we have to, as we hereby do, reverse the appealed order and direct that the petition of the appellant be granted, without special finding as to costs.

Parás, C. J., Feria, Pablo, Bengzon, Montemayor, Reyes, Jugo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Order reversed.

[No. L-5554. May 27, 1953]

BENITO CHUA KUY, petitioner, *vs.* EVERRETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION, respondent

1. BAILMENT AND CARRIERS; WHAT LAW GOVERNS SHIPMENTS FROM UNITED STATES TO PHILIPPINE PORTS.—Contracts for the carriage of goods by sea, after July 4, 1946, from the United States to Philippine ports is governed, not by the Code of Commerce, but by the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act enacted by the United States Congress on April 16, 1936 (Commonwealth Act No. 65, section 1).
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; PRESCRIPTIVE PERIOD IS ONE YEAR FROM DELIVERY OF THE CARGO.—Where action is brought for recovery of alleged shortage of cargo from the United States to the city of Manila, and the suit was filed more than one year from receipt of the cargo and from the discovery of the shortage, the action has prescribed. Under section 3, subsection 6, of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, suit can only be brought against the carrier within one year after delivery of the cargo. The prescriptive period embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act No. 190) is not applicable for the simple reason that this is a general law which only applies to cases not covered by any special act. The transaction under consideration is covered by the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act and since this is a special act, its provisions must of necessity limit or restrict a law of general application.
3. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PERIOD IS NOT INTERRUPTED BY ARBITRATION.—A mere proposal for arbitration or the fact that negotiations have been made for the adjustment of the controversy between the local importer and the carrier does not suspend the running of the period of prescription, unless there is an express agreement to the contrary.

PETITION to review on certiorari a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Carolina C. Grino, Deogracias Castañeda, Jr. and Sevilla, Aquino, Paras & Aguilla for petitioner.

Ozaeta, Roxas, Lichauco & Picazo for respondent.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

This is a petition for review of the decision of the Court of Appeals dated February 15, 1952 affirming that of the Court of First Instance of Manila which holds that the action of petitioner "has already been barred by operation of law."

The pertinent facts of this case as found by the Court of Appeals are:

"It appears from the evidence that prior to January 6, 1947, the plaintiff placed with the indentor Cumberco and Sons an order for 500 cases of evaporated milk of 96 babies. The indentor bought the merchandise for the plaintiff from the Columbia Pacific Distributing Company of Portland, Oregon, and its purchase price, or the sum of \$3,825, including the freight charges therefor amounting \$127.94, were paid by the plaintiff to said company through the China Banking Corporation of Manila. On January 6, 1947, the Columbia Pacific Distributing Company loaded at the port of Portland, Oregon, on board the *S/S H.H. Raymond* of the American Mail Line, Ltd., consigned to the order of the China Banking Corporation and Min Sheng Trading, Manila, a quantity of goods described in the bill of lading as follows:

Loading marks	Description of goods *	Gross weight	Measurement cu. ft.
MTCO	500 Cases evaporated milk 96 babies loaded on board, January 6, 1947.	11,500	500

(Sgd.) Illegible

"The *S/S H.H. Raymond* arrived at the port of Manila on February 21, 1947, discharged the cargo covered by the above bill of lading and delivered it to the custody of the Manila Terminal Company. On February 26, 1947, the Manila Terminal Company delivered the cargo to Min Sheng Trading, through the Serrano Transportation, a local broker, under a receipt of the following tenor:

'Received from the Serrano Transportation the following merchandise in good order and condition:

Marks and No.	No. of packages	Contents	Remarks
MTCO Manila	500	Ctns. Evap. Milk (48 Babies) CPH, 62026	
		Five hundred only	

(Exhibit B)

When the contents of the cases were unpacked, the plaintiff discovered that the cargo delivered to him consisted of 500 cases of 48 babies of evaporated milk, and not 96 babies as ordered by him. The plaintiff immediately gave notice to the defendant of the shortage in the cargo delivered, and later on filed with the latter a formal claim for said loss which amounted to P3,911.06. Certain negotiations for the amicable settlement of the matter having failed, this action was instituted on May 7, 1948."

The main issues raised in this appeal are: (1) Whether the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act is applicable to this particular case, as claimed by respondent, or the same should be governed by the Code of Commerce or other laws, as claimed by petitioner; (2) Whether the action of petitioner has already prescribed; and (3) Whether respondent should pay the indemnity claimed in the complaint.

(1) The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act was enacted by the United States Congress on April 16, 1936 (46 U.S.C.A. 1300). Section 13 of said Act provides that it shall apply "to all contracts of carriage of goods by sea to or from ports of the United States in foreign trade." The term "United States" was therein defined as including its districts, territories and possessions.

When said Act was enacted by the United States Congress the political status of the Philippines was then a Commonwealth Government and, therefore, was a territory of the United States. In view of the particular relations then existing between the United States and the Philippines, Congress gave the latter the choice of making or not making the provisions of said Act applicable to transportation to or from ports of the Philippines by inserting in section 13 thereof a proviso to the effect that "the Philippine Legislature may, by law, exclude its application to transportation to or from ports of the Philippine Islands." The Commonwealth Government, however, elected to accept and make applicable to the Philippines said Act through Commonwealth Act No. 65 approved on April 22, 1936, wherein it was provided (section 1) that the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act are "hereby accepted to be made applicable to all contracts for the carriage of goods by sea to and from Philippine ports in foreign trade: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing any existing provisions of the Code of Commerce which is now in force, or as limiting its application."

In view of the fact that section 13 of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act provides, among other things, that "Nothing in this Act shall be held to apply to contracts for carriage of goods by sea between any port of the United States or its possessions, and any other ports of the United States or its possessions," petitioner now contends that said Act cannot apply to the contract for

carriage of the goods in question because at the time said Act was made applicable to the Philippines the latter was still a possession or territory of the United States. In other words, it is contended that the Act has application only to transportation of goods in *foreign trade*, or between ports of the United States and ports of foreign countries, and since the Philippines was not a foreign country at that time, it does not come within the purview of said Act, unless proper amendment is previously made in the law.

Granting *arguendo* that the Philippines was a territory or possession of the United States for the purposes of said Act, a different situation obtained after it had become an independent state on July 4, 1946, which eventuality fully places it within the purview of said Act. If before its declaration of independence, the trade relations between the Philippines and the United States could only be considered in a domestic sense, after it had become independent said trade relations must have of necessity acquired the character of foreign within the meaning of said Act. And there is no need of an express legislation to have the provisions of said Act applicable to the Philippines upon the advent of independence, as claimed by petitioner, for the simple reason that, foreseeing that eventuality, our legislative body, in enacting Commonwealth Act No. 65, already provided therein that said provisions should be made applicable "to all contracts for the carriage of goods by sea to and from Philippine ports in foreign trade." This express proviso clearly paves the way for the application of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act to all contracts from Philippine ports to other foreign countries, including the United States. We therefore find that the Court of Appeals did not err in holding that that Act applies to the transaction under consideration.

(2) Having arrived at the foregoing conclusion, the next question to consider is whether the present action has already prescribed. To answer this question we need to resort to the provisions of said Act which, as already stated, applies to the present case. Section 3, subsection 6, of this Act provides in part:

"In any event the carrier and the ship shall be discharged from all liability in respect of loss or damage unless suit is brought within one year after delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered: *Provided*, That if a notice of loss or damage, either apparent or concealed, is not given as provided for in this section, that fact shall not affect or prejudice the right of the shipper to bring suit within one year after the delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered."

There is no dispute in the evidence that the cargo in question was brought to the City of Manila, Philippines,

from Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., on board a foreign ship; that the cargo was unloaded at the port of Manila and delivered to petitioner on February 26, 1947; that the alleged shortage in the cargo was discovered by petitioner on the same date and notice thereof was given to respondent, as local agent of the owner of the ship, also on the same date; and that this action was commenced only on May 7, 1948, or after the lapse of one year, two months and nine days from the delivery of the goods to petitioner. Considering that, under the provision above quoted, an action for recovery of loss or damage in connection with certain cargo can only be brought against the carrier within one year after delivery of said cargo, it would seem evident that the action of petitioner has already prescribed.

Petitioner, however, contends that the prescriptive period embodied in the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act has no application to the case at bar because the period of prescription that should be considered is that embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure, which repealed the provisions of the Code of Commerce on the subject, and because, even assuming that the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act applies to this particular transaction, the prescriptive period provided therein could not apply to petitioner upon the theory that "such time-bar applies to the shipper only, and not to a person other than the shipper." In other words, it is contended that, under said Act, the action to recover loss or damage can only be brought by the shipper and not by any other person interested in the transaction.

The claim that the prescriptive period to be considered in this case is that embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure is untenable for the simple reason that this is a general law which only applies to cases not covered by any special act. As we have already stated, the transaction under consideration is covered by the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, and since this is a special act, its provisions must of necessity limit or restrict a law of general application. To hold otherwise would be to render nugatory the prescriptive provision contained in that special Act.

Neither do we find tenable the claim that the prescriptive period contained in said act can only be invoked by the shipper, excluding all other parties to the transaction. While apparently the proviso contained in the portion of section 3 (6) of the act we have quoted gives the impression that the right to file suit within one year after delivery of the goods applies to the shipper alone, however, reading the proviso in conjunction with the rest of section 3 (6), it at once becomes apparent that the conclusion drawn by petitioner is unwarranted.

In the first place, said section provides that the notice of loss or damage for which a claim for indemnity may be made should be given in writing to the carrier at the port of discharge before or at the time of the removal of the goods, and if the loss or damage is not apparent said notice should be given "within three days of the delivery." From the language of this section, it seems clear that the notice of loss or damage is required to be filed not necessarily by the shipper but also by the consignee or any legal holder of the bill of lading. In fact, said section requires that the notice be given at the port of discharge and the most logical party to file the notice is either the consignee or the endorsee of the bill of lading. In the second place, a study of the historical background of this particular provision will show that although the word shipper is used in the proviso referred to by petitioner, the intention of the law was not to exclude the consignee or endorsee of the bill of lading from bringing the action but merely to limit the filing of the same within one year after the delivery of the goods at the port of discharge. [The Southern Cross, 1940 A. M. C. 59 (SDNY); Lindgren *vs.* Farley, 1938 A. M. C. 805 (SNDY)].

Arnold W. Knauth, an eminent authority on admiralty, commenting on this proviso, says:

"The American Act contains an added proviso, which is not found in any other Hague Rules text, intended to clarify the foregoing. This was one of the American amendments agreed to at the 1930 Chamber of Commerce Conference. It provides, in addition to the text of the Rules, that

If a notice of loss or damage, either apparent or concealed, is not given as provided for in this section, that fact shall not affect or prejudice the right of the shipper to bring suit within one year after the delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered."

It seems evident that this language does not alter the sense of the text of the Hague Rules; it merely reiterates in another form the rule already laid down. Curiously, the proviso seems limited to the rights of *shippers*, and might strictly be construed not to give any rights to consignees, representatives, or subrogated parties; whereas the Hague Rules phraseology is broader. As the Act contains both phrases, it would seem to be as broad as the broader of the two forms of words." (Ocean Bills of Lading, by Knauth, p. 229.)

Petitioner finally contends that the negotiations between petitioner and respondent conducted with a view to reaching an amicable settlement between them and which caused the delay in the filing of the present action constitute a waiver on the part of respondent to set up the prescriptive period or operates as a estoppel on his part to rely on such prescriptive period to the prejudice of petitioner. This contention is also untenable. The rule is well-settled that a mere proposal for arbitra-

tion or the fact that negotiations have been made for the adjustment of a controversy, even if the proposal is not acted upon, or the adjustment is not carried out, does not suspend the running of the period of prescription, unless there is an express agreement to the contrary. Here there is no such agreement.

"The mere pendency of negotiations for the adjustment of a controversy does not suspend the statutory prescription against an action on the claim involved. Where the negotiations result in an agreement to submit a controversy to the attorneys of the respective parties for them to advise a plan of settlement, but the attorneys do not act on such agreement, limitations are not tolled during the period of submission in the absence of a provision of the agreement specifically tolling limitations, and the mere fact that there are negotiations with a view of referring a disputed matter to arbitrators does not suspend the running of the statute, there being no express agreement to suspend legal remedies to await the issue of the negotiation." (54 C. J. S., pp. 284-285.)

Having reached the foregoing conclusion, the other issues raised by petitioner need not be considered.

Wherefore, the decision appealed from is hereby affirmed, with costs against petitioner.

Parás, C. J., Feria, Pablo, Bengzon, Tuason, Montemayor, Reyes, and Jugo, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. L-6165. May 15, 1953]

ISABELO CENTENO, petitioner, *vs.* DOLORES GALLARDO and ZOILO HILARIO, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, respondents.

1. **FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETAINER; APPEAL; IMMEDIATE EXECUTION IF RENT IS NOT DEPOSITED.**—It is held in a long line of decisions that, in accordance with section 8 of Rule 72 (section 88, former Code of Civil Procedure), it is mandatory on the part of the Court of First Instance to which a detainer case is appealed, to order, on petition of the plaintiff, the execution of the judgment of the justice of the peace upon failure of the defendant to deposit the amount of the rents fixed in the judgment or file a *supersedeas* bond.
2. **ID.; JURISDICTION OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE; SETTING UP OF QUESTION OF TITLE; WHEN SUCH DEFENSE CAN NOT DIVEST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF JURISDICTION.**—The rule that a possessory action cannot be quashed and overthrown by the simple expedient of setting up title in the defendant has peculiar and greater force where the relation of landlord and tenant exists between plaintiff and defendant. This is so because the tenant is not allowed to deny his landlord's title at the commencement of the relation. (Section 68-*b*, Rule 123.) Where, as in this case, defendant entered upon the possession of the premises as lessee, "the facts of the lease and the expiration of its terms are the only elements of the action" and "if the defendant denies plaintiff's ownership, as he does, he raises a question unessential to this action." (*Sevilla vs. Tolentino*, 51 Phil., 333.)

3. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*—Even where defendant in a detainer or forcible entry and detainer suit alleges title to the property in his answer, it is declared in a great number of cases that the justice of the peace or the Court of First Instance on appeal will not be divested of its jurisdiction by such allegations alone. While earlier decisions were conflicting on the point, the conflict is now settled. (2 Rules of Court, Moran, 1952 Ed., 296.) In *Mediran vs. Villanueva* (37 Phil., 752), a leading case, the Court adverted that “in considering this problem, the averments of the complaint and character of the relief sought are primarily to be consulted” but that “it would be a mistake to suppose that the defendant in such an action can defeat the jurisdiction of the magistrate’s court by setting up title in himself.” “The factor which defeats the jurisdiction of the court of the justice of the peace,” it is said, “is the necessity to adjudicate the question of title, and the mere circumstance that proof of title is introduced at the hearing or that claim of ownership is made by either or both parties is immaterial.” “Were the principle otherwise,” it is pointed out in other cases, “the ends of justice would be frustrated by making the efficacy of this kind of action depend upon the defendant in all cases.” At any rate, claim of title to the property in litigation raises an issue of fact and this issue can only “be determined from the evidence presented by both parties *at the trial.*”

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Supreme Court. Certiorari.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Eloy B. Bello for petitioner.

Zoilo Hilario in his own behalf.

Constante R. Ayson for respondents.

TUASON, J.:

This is a petition for a writ of certiorari to review an order of Honorable Zoilo Hilario, as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, decreeing the execution of the judgment of the Justice of the Peace of Candon, Ilocos Sur, in an action of detainer, and the removal within four months of the defendant’s, now petitioner’s, house built on the land in question. The contested order was issued on the showing that the defendant, petitioner herein, had neither filed a *supersedeas* bond nor deposited the rents in arrears which he had been sentenced to pay.

It is held in a long line of decisions that in accordance with section 8 of Rule 72, or section 88 of the former Code of Civil Procedure, it is mandatory on the part of the Court of First Instance, on petition of the plaintiff, to order the execution of the judgment of the justice of the peace upon failure of the defendant to comply with either of the aforesaid obligations. To mention only a few of the cases sustaining this view, see *Guillera vs. Borja*, 53 Phil., 379; *Lapuz vs. Court of First Instance of Pampanga*, 36 Phil., 77; *Arcega vs. Dizon*, G. R. No.

L-1951, 42 Off. Gaz., 2138; *Meneses vs. Dinglasan*, G. R. No. L-2088, September 9, 1948; *Hernandez vs. Hon. Peña*, G. R. No. L-2777, May 19, 1950.

No irregularity is alleged in connection with the promulgation of the order of which the petitioner complains. On the contrary, it affirmatively appears that a hearing, of which both parties had received notice and in which they had appeared and argued in favor and against the plaintiff's motion, was held. If Judge Hilario committed any error of law, he did, we believe, on the side of leniency: as stated, His Honor granted the defendant four months to remove his house voluntarily.

The sole ground of defendant's, now petitioner's, opposition to the execution was that he was raising a question of ownership of the land involved in the suit. He claimed to have bought this property from the judicial administrator of the estate of a deceased (who, to judge from his name [Gallardo], must have been a relative of the plaintiff), with the singularity that the purported purchase, which was not supported by any proof, was allegedly effected after the justice of the peace's decision was handed down, and was asserted for the first time in the court of first instance in defendant's opposition to the motion for execution. In the court of origin the defendant had interposed general denial.

Even where defendant in a detainer or forcible entry and detainer suit alleges title to the property in his answer, it is declared in a great number of cases that the justice of the peace or the court of first instance on appeal will not be divested of its jurisdiction by such allegations alone. (*Savinada vs. Tuazon et al.*, G. R. No. L-2132, May 30, 1949; *Lee Soo vs. Osorio*, G. R. No. L-1364, May 30, 1951; *Cruz vs. Lansang*, G. R. No. L-2332, October 4, 1950; *De los Reyes vs. Elepanio et al.*, G. R. No. L-3466, Oct. 13, 1950; *Mediran vs. Villanueva*, 37 Phil., 752; *Aguirre et al. vs. De las Alas et al.*, G. R. No. 27432.) While the earlier decisions were conflicting on the point, the conflict is now settled. (2 Rules of Court, Moran, 1952 Ed., 296.) In *Mediran vs. Villanueva*, *supra*, a leading case, the Court adverted that "in considering this problem, the averments of the complaint and character of the relief sought are primarily to be consulted" but that "it would be a mistake to suppose that the defendant in such an action can defeat the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court by setting up title in himself." "The factor which defeats the jurisdiction of the court of the Justice of the Peace," it is said, "is the necessity to adjudicate the question of title, and the mere circumstance that proof of title is introduced at the hearing or that claim of ownership is made by either

or both parties is immaterial." See also *Medel vs. Militante*, 41 Phil., 526; *Fabie vs. Gutierrez David*, 42 Off. Gaz., 511, 75 Phil., 536; *Facundo vs. Santos*, 44 Off. Gaz., No. 3, p. 860, 77 Phil., 733. "Were the principle otherwise," it is pointed out in other cases, "the ends of justice would be frustrated by making the efficacy of this kind of actions depend upon the defendant in all cases." (*Aquino vs. Deala*, 63 Phil., 582 and *De los Reyes vs. Elepanio et al.*, *supra*.) At any rate, claim of title to the property in litigation raises an issue of fact and this issue can only "be determined from the evidence presented by both parties *at the trial*." (*Aquino vs. Deala*, *supra*; *De los Reyes vs. Elepanio*, *supra*; and *Alviar vs. Pampolina*, G. R. No. L-1855, June 22, 1949.)

The rule that a possessory action cannot be quashed and overthrown by the simple expedient of setting up title in the defendant has peculiar and greater force where the relation of landlord and tenant exists between plaintiff and defendant. This is so because the tenant is not allowed to deny his landlord's title at the commencement of the relation. (Sec. 68(b), Rule 123.) Where, as in this case, defendant entered upon the possession of the premises as lessee, "the facts of the lease and the expiration of its terms are the only elements of the action" and "if the defendant denies plaintiff's ownership, as he does, he raises a question unessential to this action." (*Sevilla vs. Tolentino*, 51 Phil., 333.)

It should be stated at this juncture that, from the findings of the Justice of the Peace, it appears that the defendant bought his house from one Salvador Pascua who held a contract of lease from the plaintiff and that he (defendant) had knowledge of and recognized that contract, and had been paying the same rent as his seller had paid, until the owner of the lot raised it from ₱15 to ₱30 a month.

In view of all the foregoing, the petition is denied with costs against the petitioner.

Parás, C. J., Feria, Pablo, Bengzon, Montemayor, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, and Labrador, JJ., concur.

Petition denied.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

[No. 7997-R. September 7, 1953]

V. K. LUNDBERG, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* SANTIAGO GANCAYCO, defendant and appellee

1. OWNERSHIP; SALE; DELIVERY OF THE VERY THING SOLD ESSENTIAL TO TRANSFER OWNERSHIP.—Ownership and other real rights are not transmitted by mere agreement, but by delivery. This principle of civil law is well-settled (article 1095, old Civil Code; Fidelity and Deposit Co., *vs.* Wilson, 8 Phil., 51; Cruzado *vs.* Bustos, 34 Phil., 17). But the delivery contemplated in the law is the delivery of the very thing sold. Where the things delivered were not the things sold, but others not involved in the transaction, the title to the thing sold remains in the vendor, and the vendee acquires no right to the articles wrongly delivered to him.
2. *Id.*; COMMERCIAL SALES; DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES IN INVOICE CONTROLS.—In the interpretation of commercial sales, the description of the articles sold found in the invoice must control. The placing therein of some arbitrary signs, such as tags, which could easily be removed from the article sold or replaced, either through fraud or mistake, cannot prevail over the technical description of the things set forth in the invoice.
3. *Id.*; SALE, A COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT; OBLIGATION OF VENDOR AND VENDEE.—The delivery of the thing sold to the vendor and the payment by the vendee of a reasonable price therefor are not enough to render the vendor a seller in good faith or the vendee a purchaser for value in good faith. A contract of sale is a commutative contract. The parties thereto are charged with the obligation of making such investigation as might be necessary to protect their respective interests. The vendor is obligated to determine his title to the thing sold before selling it, and the vendee, to make a reasonable investigation as to the identity of the thing sold and the vendor's title thereto.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Pecson, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Pastor M. Andrada for plaintiff and appellant.

Emilio A. Gancayco for defendant and appellee.

NATIVIDAD, *J.*:

The plaintiff brought this action to recover from the defendant the ownership and possession of the crane described in the complaint and damages. The defendant resists the action, claiming ownership of the crane, and files a counter-claim for damages.

After trial, the lower court rendered judgment, absolving the defendant of plaintiff's complaint, and sentencing the latter to pay to the former as damages the sum of

₱4,258.67, with legal interest from the time his counterclaim is filed until the amount is paid in full, and to pay the costs. From this judgment, the plaintiff appealed.

The evidence shows that on July 29, 1948, the Surplus Property Commission sold to one Jose Montilla for the amount of ₱937.13 three cranes stocked in its yard at Guiuan Base, Samar, which are described in invoice No. BO-2468, issued for the purpose, as follows:

"Crane, Revolving Truck Mounted L-8 Ton Capacity, Gasoline Driven
w/o tires and vital parts missing
Tag Nos. A-004019, A-004022, A-004023"

(Exhibit B)

The purchase price having been paid, on July 10, 1948, the representatives of the Surplus Property Commission certified to have delivered as of that date to Jose Montilla the articles referred to in invoice BO-2468 (Exhibit B-1). In the early part of the month of August 1948, Jose Montilla called for the cranes sold to him, and the cranes to which the tags stated in said invoice were attached were delivered to him. Montilla, however, did not actually remove said articles from the stockyard of the Surplus Property Commission, but merely placed them outside of the surplus property depot at Calicoan Pier, Guiuan, Samar.

On July 15, 1948, before the cranes above referred to were actually withdrawn from the stockyard of the Surplus Property Commission of Guiuan Base, Jose Montilla sold one of them for the sum of ₱1,500 to the plaintiff V. K. Lundberg, through a private document. This crane is described in said document as follows:

"One (1) Bay City Truck Mounted Crane, Phneumatic Tires, revolving Model T-50, Serial Number 3583, Engine Number 574524, Model 6 SRKR".

(Exhibit A)

The plaintiff inspected the crane sold to him, but as he was unable to find a ship on which to load it for Manila he did not remove it from the Calicoan Pier.

Before either Montilla or the plaintiff was able to withdraw actually the cranes from the Calicoan Pier, a complaint was received that the sale of said cranes to Montilla was irregular. Thereupon, the Surplus Property Commission ordered on or about August 9, 1948, that the cranes be recovered, and created a committee to investigate the matter. After hearing the parties and gathering the necessary evidence, this Committee found, in a report submitted under date of August 26, 1948, that the three cranes delivered to Montilla were not those described in the invoice No. BO-2468, for those that were sold to Montilla were cranes of 4 to 8 tons capacity only with

procurement cost of only ₱2,856, while those delivered were cranes of 14 to 18 tons capacity with procurement cost of ₱78,000. Acting upon this report, the Surplus Property Commission ordered the sale to Montilla cancelled. Notified of this cancellation, Jose Montilla applied on December 9, 1949 for reimbursement of the amount of ₱938.75 which he had paid the Surplus Property Commission. The refund of the amount was approved, but payment thereof has been withheld pending final disposition of certain transactions, that were then under investigation, in which Jose Montilla was also involved.

Notwithstanding these developments, on August 18, 1949, a representative of the plaintiff succeeded in obtaining from the then Acting Chairman of the Surplus Property Commission a letter ordering the release of the cranes described in invoice No. BO-2468 (Exhibit D). Notwithstanding this order of release, the plaintiff was unable to take the crane in question to Manila because of lack of bottoms.

On August 29, 1949, the Surplus Property Commission advertized for sale all the surplus properties which were located in the different bases, depots and areas throughout the Philippines (Exhibit 9). The defendant, Santiago Gancayco, made a bid for all the surplus properties located at Guiuan Base, Samar, and on October 6, 1949 all surplus properties found in said base were sold to him by the Surplus Property Commission for the sum of ₱105,000 (Exhibit 1, invoice No. 10858 dated October 6, 1949.) The defendant accepted delivery of all the surplus properties sold to him, including the crane involved in this case, and immediately shipped them to his yard at Parañaque, Rizal, to be repaired for use in his construction business. While the crane involved in this case was being repaired, the plaintiff filed the present action and said crane was seized under a warrant issued by the Court, and it was only released after defendant had filed a counter bond. The defendant claims that because of the seizure of said crane, he was forced to suspend the work of repairs thereon and to hire another which he needed for his business from the HESCO, for which he paid rents in the total sum of ₱4,220.00. He also claims that he spent for attorney's fees and expenses of litigation the sum of ₱1,300.

On April 18, 1950, Jose Montilla executed the public deed Exhibit "E", which is claimed to be a confirmation of the private deed Exhibit "A". In this deed, Montilla states that he sells to V. K. Lundberg for the sum of ₱1,500 a crane described as follows:

"One (1) Bay City Truck Mounted Crane Model T-50, Serial Number 3583; Engine Number 575424, Model 6 SRKR".

which he obtained from the Surplus Property Commission under invoice No. BO-2468.

The various questions raised by the appellant in his brief center around two main propositions, to wit: (1) Whether or not the lower court erred in finding that the crane in question was not one of those sold by the Surplus Property Commission to Jose Montilla, and that, consequently, the sale thereof to the plaintiff was null and void; and (2) Whether or not the lower court erred in absolving defendant-appellee of the complaint, and in ordering the plaintiff-appellant to pay him the sum of ₱4,258.67, with legal interest from the date of the filing of his counter-claim until the amount is paid in full and to pay the costs.

Appellant contends under the first proposition that the crane in question was one of the cranes sold by the Surplus Property Commission to Jose Montilla under invoice No. BO-2468, for it has been established that surplus properties were sold by tag numbers and one of the tags stated in said invoice, tag No. A-004023, was attached thereto as identifying mark; and that as such sale was consummated, because the articles sold were delivered to the vendee, the sale of the crane by Jose Montilla to the plaintiff herein, who entered into the transaction in good faith, and is, consequently, an innocent purchaser for value and in good faith, is valid.

We do not share appellant's view. We agree with counsel that ownership and other real rights are not transmitted by mere agreement, but by delivery. This principle of civil law is well-settled (Art. 1095, old Civil Code; *Fidelity and Deposit Co. vs. Wilson*, 8 Phil., 51; *Cruzado vs. Bustos*, 34 Phil., 17). But the delivery contemplated in the law is the delivery of the very thing sold. Where the things delivered were not the things sold, but others not involved in the transaction, the title to the thing sold remains in the vendor, and the vendee acquires no right to the articles wrongly delivered to him.

It is conceded that the crane involved in the instant case, is not one of those technically described in the sales invoice No. BO-2468 under which Jose Montilla pretended to have acquired it, although one of the tags mentioned in said invoice was attached thereto. How this tag happened to be attached to the wrong crane has not been explained. But whether this irregularity be the result of deliberate fraud or of innocent mistake, it certainly cannot create any valid right. In the interpretation of commercial sales, the description of the articles sold found in the invoice must control. The placing therein of some arbitrary signs, such as tags, which could easily be removed from the article sold or replaced, either through fraud or mistake, cannot prevail over the technical description of the things

set forth in the invoice. What were sold to Jose Montilla, therefore, under the invoice No. BO-2468 were the cranes technically described therein, and not those to which the tags therein stated was mistakenly attached and wrongly delivered to him. Jose Montilla, therefore, acquired no title to the crane in question, and when he sold it to plaintiff on July 5, 1948, he transmitted nothing to the latter, for in sales, which is a derivative mode of acquiring ownership, a buyer acquires no better title than the seller has.

It is, however, claimed that as both Montilla and the plaintiff acted in good faith in the sale of the crane in question, the latter acquired a valid title thereto. We are not impressed with this contention. We are of the opinion that, under the facts of record, Montilla cannot be held to be a vendor in good faith, nor the plaintiff a purchaser for value in good faith.

"A purchaser in good faith is one who buys property of another, without notice that some other person has a right to, or interest in, such property and pays a full and fair price for the same, at the time of such purchase, or before he has notice of the claim or interest of some other person in the property. Good faith consists in an honest intention to abstain from taking any unconscientious advantage of another. Good faith is an opposite of fraud and of bad faith, and its non-existence must be established by competent proof. (*Cui and Joven vs. Henson*, 51 Phil., 606.)

"A purchaser cannot close his eyes to facts which should put reasonable man upon his guard and then claim that he acted in good faith under the belief that there was no defect in the title of the vendor." (*Leung Yee vs. F. L. Strong Machinery Co. and Williamson*, 27 Phil., 644.)

It is true that in the instant case there was delivery of the crane in question to Montilla, and the plaintiff paid to the latter a reasonable price therefor. But these facts are not enough to render Montilla a seller in good faith, nor the plaintiff, a purchaser for value and in good faith. A contract of sale is a commutative contract. The parties thereto are charged with the obligation of making such investigation as might be necessary to protect their respective interests. The vendor is obligated to determine his title to the thing sold before selling it, and the vendee, to make a reasonable investigation as to the identity of the thing sold and the vendor's title thereto. In the instant case, the sale invoice under which Jose Montilla pretended to have acquired the crane in question clearly states that the crane thereby sold to him were only of from 4 to 8 tons in capacity. Montilla and the plaintiff, if they used ordinary diligence, must have discovered that the crane in question, which is of much bigger capacity, (from 8 to 16 tons) was not the one sold to Montilla by the Surplus Property Commission, and that the latter had not acquired a valid title thereto. In closing their eyes to these facts,

which are enough to put a reasonable man upon his guard, Montilla and the plaintiff cannot claim good faith in entering into the transaction in question. The fact that on August 18, 1949, the then Acting Chairman of the Surplus Property Commission authorized the release and delivery of the crane of Jose Montilla, granting that the letter Exhibit D were authentic, which is denied by said official, did not cure this fundamental defect, particularly when it is considered that Montilla acquiesced in the cancellation of the sale of the crane to him by the Surplus Property Commission and asked for a refund of the amount he had paid therefor.

We, therefore, hold that the trial court did not commit error in holding that the crane in question had not been sold to Jose Montilla by the Surplus Property Commission, and, consequently, he acquired no title thereto, and that the sale and conveyance thereof to the appellant vested in the latter no right thereto whatsoever, for he could not be held to be a purchaser in good faith for value.

As regards the second proposition, there can be no question that the judgment appealed from, in so far as it absolves the defendant of the complaint, is correct. This finding is but a necessary sequence of the conclusion we have arrived at in the discussion of the first proposition. We are not satisfied, however, that the amount of the damages awarded to the defendant is justified. The only evidence presented by the appellee in support of his counter-claim consists of his statement, backed up by receipts, that when in the month of April 1950, the crane in question was seized under a warrant of seizure issued by the lower court upon petition of the appellant, he had the repairs thereon stopped; that, as he needed very badly in his business the services of a crane, he was forced to hire another crane from the HESCO for about six months, paying therefor a monthly rent of ₱870, and that he spent ₱300 for premium on the counter-bond he filed to secure the release of the crane, and spent ₱1,000 for attorney's fees in defending himself against this suit. There is no evidence as to how long it would have taken him to have the crane in question repaired had it not been seized, or why he did not have another crane repaired, or continued the repairs on the crane after it was released, or that the crane in question was the only one of the cranes he had purchased that could be repaired. There is no showing furthermore, that the crane he rented is of the same type as the one in question. The evidence of record, therefore, on the point leaves much to be desired, and we believe that it is unfair to award the appellee damages in the amount awarded to him. The sum of ₱300.00 representing the premium he paid for the counter-bond filed to secure the

release of the crane is a valid claim, as we are satisfied that the seizure thereof was unjustified. The claim, however, for attorney's fees and expenses of litigation does not seem also to be justified. The transactions upon which the action at bar is based were of such nature that an ordinary man could not easily determine what his rights thereunder are. It is not, therefore, one which is clearly unfounded or intended only to harass the other party.

In view of the foregoing, with modification of the judgment appealed in the sense that the defendant shall recover from the plaintiff under his counter-claim only the sum of ₱300 as damages, the judgment appealed from is affirmed in all other respects. Without any pronouncement as to costs in this instance.

It is so ordered.

Diaz, Pres. J., and Paredes, J., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 8876-R. September 7, 1953]

GAVINO SANTOS, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* CENON VILLANUEVA ET AL., defendants and appellants

1. COMMERCIAL LAW; PARTNERSHIP; SALE BY PARTNER WITHOUT CONSENT OF Co-PARTNERS, VOID.—Partnership property, can not be validly sold or conveyed by any one of the partners without the consent of all the other partners forming the partnership. Nor could any of the partners transfer to another person his interest in the partnership without the previous consent of his partners (Art. 143, Code of Commerce.)
2. ID.; ID.; ID.—A vendee who acted in bad faith stands in the shoes of, and acquires no better right than, his vendor (Rodriguez *vs.* Llorente, 49 Phil., 823; Ramos *vs.* Dueño, 50 Phil., 786); and the vendor not having the right nor the authority to dispose of the partnership business, or even his interest therein, without the consent of the other partners, the deed of sale is null and void and of no effect whatever.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Macadaeg, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Mariano M. Magsalin for defendants and appellants.

Antonio de los Reyes for plaintiff and appellee.

REYES, J. B. L., J.

This is an action filed by plaintiff Gavino Santos in the Court of First Instance of Manila for the rescission of the sale of a tailoring shop operating under the business or firm name "Esquire", executed by and between defendants Emiliano del Rosario, as vendor, and Cenon Villanueva and/or Corazon del Rosario, as vendee.

Plaintiff alleged in his complaint that the tailoring shop in question is owned in common by three partners, namely, himself, Luisito del Rosario, and defendant Emiliano del Rosario; that the sale thereof by Emiliano del Rosario to his co-defendant Cenon Villanueva or Corazon del Rosario was without the knowledge and consent of the other partners; that under article 143 of the Code of Commerce, no partner can transfer to another person the interest he may have in the co-partnership; and that therefore, the sale in question should be rescinded.

Defendant Emiliano del Rosario failed to file his answer to the complaint and was declared in default. Defendants Cenon Villanueva and Corazon del Rosario, in their answer, denied knowledge of the existence of the partnership alleged in the complaint, set up sole and absolute ownership of the tailoring shop in question, and counterclaimed for damages in the amount of ₱1,000.

At the trial, the plaintiff adduced the following evidence: That he and his brother-in-law, Luisito del Rosario and Emiliano del Rosario, formed a partnership sometime in 1947 for the purpose of operating a tailoring business at 723 Bambang Street, Manila, but the contract of partnership was not reduced into writing because the partners were brothers; that each partner contributed ₱5,000 to the common fund; that for and in behalf of all the partners, Emiliano del Rosario applied for the registration of the firm name "Esquire" with the Bureau of Commerce on June 4, 1947 (Exhibit A-2), and this firm name was duly registered on June 18, 1947 (Exhibit A-1); that Emiliano del Rosario had been managing the tailoring business since 1948 and had attended to the keeping of the partnership books, the payment of licenses, etc.; that there has been no dissolution nor liquidation of the partnership up to the present time; and that the sale by Emiliano del Rosario to his co-defendant Cenon Villanueva of the entire partnership assets was without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, particularly the plaintiff Gavino Santos.

On the other hand, the defendants Cenon Villanueva and Corazon del Rosario introduced evidence to show that before Cenon agreed to buy the tailoring shop "Esquire" from his co-defendant Emiliano del Rosario under the deed of sale Exhibit 1, he took the following precautionary measures to verify Emiliano's title, to wit: he inspected the licenses on the business in the City Hall and found them to be in the name of Emiliano del Rosario (Exhibits 2 and 3); he went to the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission and found no partnership existing under the name "Esquire"; he repaired to the Bureau of Commerce for the purpose of verifying if the tailoring shop "Esquire" is being operated by a partnership, and

found the business registered in the name of Emiliano del Rosario (Exhibits 4, 4-A, 4-B); and that he himself went to the tailoring shop, asked the workers who was the owner thereof, and was informed that it was owned by Emiliano del Rosario.

After trial, the court found the tailoring business operating under the name "Esquire" to be owned in common by the partners Emiliano del Rosario, Luisito del Rosario, and the plaintiff Gavino Santos; and declared the sale thereof by Emiliano del Rosario to his co-defendant Cenon Villanueva null and void, for want of the previous consent of the other partners. From this judgment, defendant Cenon Villanueva has appealed to this court.

We find no merit in the appeal. There is no question that a partnership exists among Emiliano del Rosario, Luisito del Rosario, and plaintiff Gavino Santos over the tailoring shop in question; this appears by Emiliano del Rosario's own admission in his application for the registration of the firm name "Esquire" in the Bureau of Commerce, wherein he not only named his partners in the business, but expressly stated their shares in the partnership as well. The tailoring business "Esquire" being partnership property, it can not be validly sold or conveyed by any one of the partners without the consent of all the other partners forming the partnership. Nor could any of the partners transfer to another person his interest in the partnership without the previous consent of his partners (Art. 143, Code of Commerce). The partnership in question being unregistered, however, the issue left to be determined is whether the vendee of the partnership assets, the defendant Cenon Villanueva, is or may be regarded as a buyer in good faith, or whether he is charged with notice of the existence of the partnership and hence of the defect in the title of his vendor.

Defendant Cenon Villanueva claims to have taken all necessary precautions to verify the title and ownership of his vendor, Emiliano del Rosario, before he agreed to sign the deed of absolute sale of the tailoring shop, Exhibit 1, one of the precautionary steps taken by him being that he went to the Bureau of Commerce to check on whether or not a partnership existed on the business. Having gone to the Bureau of Commerce, defendant-appellant Villanueva must have found in the files of this office that under Application No. 18845 dated June 11, 1947 (Exhibit A-2), his vendor Emiliano del Rosario applied for the registration of the business name "Esquire" for use in the tailoring and haberdashery business owned by the partners Gavino Santos, Luisito del Rosario, and Emiliano del Rosario. Said application reads:

*"Name of owner—*Emiliano del Rosario.

*Age—*30.

*Nationality—*Filipino.

*Residence—*723 Bambang.

*Name of manager—*Luisito del Rosario.

*Capital invested—*P15,000; if partnership, state the amount contributed by each partner:

Name of partner	Amount contributed	Nationality	Address
Gavino Santos	P5,000	Filipino	723 Bambang
Luisito del Rosario	5,000	Filipino	723 Bambang
Emiliano del Rosario	5,000	Filipino	723 Bambang"

(Exhibit A-2)

Therefore, at the time Villanueva signed the deed of sale Exhibit 1, he must have known that the business he was buying was not solely owned by his vendor Emiliano del Rosario, or at least he must have been placed upon inquiry that other persons might have an interest in said business, and he can not now claim that he acted in good faith under the belief that there was no defect in the title of his vendor.

"A purchaser can not close his eyes to facts which should put a reasonable man upon his guard, and then claim that he acted in good faith under the belief that there was no defect in the title of the vendor. His mere refusal to believe that such defect exists, or his willful closing of his eyes to the possibility of the existence of a defect in his vendor's title, will not make him an innocent purchaser for value, if it afterwards develops that the title was in fact defective, and it appears that he had such notice of the defect as would have led to its discovery had he acted with that measure of precaution which may reasonably be required of a prudent man in a like situation." (*Leung Yee vs. F. L. Strong Machinery Co. and Williamson*, 37 Phil., 644, 651.)

"A person can not claim the rights of an innocent purchaser who wilfully closes his eyes to facts which would be sufficient to arouse the suspicion of a reasonable person; and knowledge of what might have been revealed by proper inquiry is imputable to the purchaser." (*Emas vs. De Zuzuarregui and Aguilar*, 53 Phil., 197, 203-204.)

Appellant Villanueva asserts, however, that when he inspected the files of the Bureau of Commerce, he saw that the registration of the business name "Esquire" had been renewed in the name of his vendor, Emiliano del Rosario, who is stated to be the sole proprietor thereof in the application for renewal (Exhibit 4-B). But this application for renewal must have been filed in the Bureau of Commerce only on June 16, 1950 (which is the date of the execution of the deed of sale Exhibit 1 between appellant Villanueva and Emiliano del Rosario); for not only was the application for renewal notarized by the same notary public (Mariano M. Magsalin) who acknowledged the deed of sale Exhibit 1, but the residence certificate of Emiliano del Rosario on both the deed of sale and the application for renewal appears to have

been issued only on June 16, 1950. It is obvious, therefore, that the filing of the renewal of registration, which was done on the same day as the execution of the absolute deed of sale Exhibit 1, was but a concerted move on the part of Emiliano del Rosario and appellant Cenon Villanueva to cover up not only Del Rosario's want of authority to convey the tailoring shop "Esquire", but also Villanueva's knowledge of the existence of the partnership on said tailoring business. Having thus acted in bad faith, appellant Cenon Villanueva stands in the shoes of, and acquires no better right than, his vendor (Rodriguez vs. Llorente, 49 Phil., 823; Ramos vs. Dueño, 50 Phil., 786); and Del Rosario not having the right nor the authority to dispose of the partnership business, or even his interest therein, without the consent of the other partners, the deed of sale Exhibit 1 is null and void and of no effect whatever.

Appellant Villanueva insists that he be refunded by plaintiff Gavino Santos the amount of ₱1,200 paid by him as consideration on the deed of sale Exhibit 1. It is not plaintiff Gavino Santos, however, who has the obligation to reimburse appellant this amount, but the other defendant Emiliano del Rosario, because it was Del Rosario, and not Santos, who, in his personal capacity, received the same from appellant.

Wherefore, the judgment appealed from is affirmed. Defendant Emiliano del Rosario is, furthermore, ordered to refund to appellant Cenon Villanueva the amount of ₱1,200. Costs against appellant.

De la Rosa and Ocampo, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 10444-R. September 14, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee, vs.
NICOLAS MORALLOS, defendant and appellant

CRIMINAL LAW; EVIDENCE; HOMICIDE; PRESUMPTION; AGGRESSOR PRESUMED TO CONTEMPLATE THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACT.—Given the fact that accused was the aggressor and the one who inflicted the wound, it must be presumed that he had contemplated the natural consequences of his act and is not relieved of responsibility even though the immediate cause of the death was erroneous or unskillful medical or surgical treatment. (40 C. J. S., 855) "The neglect of the wound or its unskillful and improper treatment, which are of themselves consequences of the criminal act which might naturally follow in any case, must in law be deemed to have been among those consequences which were in contemplation of the guilty party and for which he is to be held responsible." (26 Am. Jur., 193).

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Samar. Benitez, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Eliseo Cainca for defendant and appellant.

Assistant Solicitor General Francisco Carreon and *Solicitor Felicisimo R. Rosete* for plaintiff and appellee.

GUTIERREZ DAVID, J.:

For the death of Pedro Morillos, his brother, Nicolas Morillos, herein appellant, was brought into court charged with homicide. He was convicted therefor by the Court of First Instance of Samar and sentenced to an indeterminate penalty of not less than 6 years and 1 day of *prisión mayor* but not more than 12 years and 1 day of *reclusión temporal*, with the accessory penalties provided by law, to indemnify the heirs of the deceased in the amount of P3,000 and to pay the costs. Hence this appeal.

According to the evidence for the prosecution the facts of the case are as follows:

About three o'clock in the afternoon of November 1, 1949, Pedro Morillos, together with his son Prudencio Morillos, went to *sitio* Balobo, municipality of San Policarpo, Province of Samar, to visit the former's camote farm. Upon arriving there, they saw appellant, Nicolás Morillos, fencing it. Pedro told Nicolás not to fence his (Pedro's) camote plantation to which appellant answered: "What business do you have here? This is my own land." Thereupon appellant drew his bolo and stabbed the posterior side of the right forearm of Pedro. Surprised by the attack, the deceased also drew his bolo and tried to defend himself. In the ensuing struggle Pedro fell with six wounds. Then the appellant pursued Prudencio Morillos, son of Pedro, but he was not able to overtake him. Then appellant went home to *sitio* Bahay, leaving Pedro who was bleeding and helpless.

When Prudencio Morillos saw the appellant home, he went to aid his father but finding that he alone could not carry his father, he asked help from one Vicente Anasio. Anasio and Prudencio brought the wounded victim to the *poblacion* of San Policarpo where the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Valeriano Jata-as, treated his wounds for thirty days. On November 13, 1949, Pedro was transferred to his house at *sitio* Bahay because it was his desire and request to die in his own abode. At about seven o'clock in the evening of November 14, 1949, the dying man executed an *ante mortem* statement in writing before Pedro Anaza, a municipal policeman (Exhibits C and C-1). Then, at one o'clock in the early morning of November 15, 1949, he expired (Exhibit A). The cause of his death was the wound, one and a half inches deep in the breast, which so impaired his breathing that air and food taken in by him came out of the said wound. The six wounds sustained by the deceased are (1) cut, 6 inches long, 1

inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep on the right mandibular; (2) cut, 2 inches long, 1 inch wide, skin deep on the parietal region; (3) cut, 2 inches long, cutting the right ear through except on both ends; (4) cut, 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep on the upper right arm; (5) cut, 4 inches long, 1 inch wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep on the right forearm, cutting through one of the bones of the forearm; and (6) cut, 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep on the breast. (Exhibit B.)

Appellant admits having inflicted that wound in the breast of the deceased. However, he claims that he did it in self-defense. Thus he gave the following account:

On that afternoon he was repairing the fence of the camote farm in question which he claims to be his property. Meanwhile the deceased and his son Prudencio arrived. Then the former, without saying a word, stabbed him (appellant) on the upper part of his ante cubital fosse. Appellant, in self-defense, took hold of the blade of the bolo of the deceased and struggled for the possession of the bolo and during the struggle he was able to point the bolo upwards and thus wound the deceased in the breast. While they were struggling for the bolo, Prudencio Morillos approached them and tried to strike at appellant with another bolo but the latter maneuvered in such a way that instead of being wounded it was the deceased who was wounded by the bolo of his son Prudencio. Prudencio struck for the second time with his bolo and again wounded his father instead of wounding appellant. When Prudencio Morillos struck for the third time he hit the face, left side, of the appellant. Upon being wounded, appellant ran away to his house where he was treated of his wound by his children and other relatives. The next morning he was arrested by the police and detained at the municipal jail. He tried to present a complaint against Prudencio Morillos but the Chief of Police rejected his complaint because Prudencio and his father, Pedro Morillos, had already filed a complaint.

The defense presented Pio Mosende as a witness and he testified that in the afternoon at bar he heard the deceased utter: "If I meet Ingco in that lot, I will kill him." This was denied by Prudencio.

Appellant assails the credibility of witness Prudencio Morillos, maintains that the trial court should have given more credence to his (appellant's) testimony and that of his witness Pio Mosende, and claims that his plea of self-defense should have been upheld and that the court below should have held that the deceased died because of lack of competent assistance and of his own negligence in not having sought medical care from a surgeon or physician.

Only two persons have witnessed the incident under investigation, namely, Prudencio Morillos, witness for the prosecution, and appellant. The question that asserts itself is: Which of their respective accounts of the event should merit more credence? The trial judge chose the version given by Prudencio Morillos. We believe his honor was right. The relationship alone of Prudencio with the deceased is not sufficient to discredit his testimony. His version is more in consonance with the natural course of things. On the other hand, appellant's story seems to be inherently improbable and carries no conviction. It is hard to believe that young Prudencio would have been so stupid and gawky that instead of wounding appellant, with whom his father was engaged in a fight, wound twice inflict wounds on his father, he, Prudencio,—as appellant claims,—being near appellant when he tried to stab the latter. Moreover, it is quite strange why appellant would come off successfully from the fight he had against the deceased and his son Prudencio, 16 years old, who were both allegedly armed with bolos and had attacked him by surprise. We take that appellant's aforesaid proof to substantiate his plea of self-defense does not meet the requirement that it be sufficient, satisfactory, and convincing by itself.

The contention that the wound of the deceased would not have been fatal if he had secured proper medical and surgical treatment is without merit. There is no showing that proper modern surgical science was available at the place where the deceased lived. Nor is there any evidence of maltreatment of said wound or that it was not in itself mortal or dangerous. And given the fact that appellant was the aggressor and the one who inflicted said wound, it must be presumed that he had contemplated the natural consequences of his act and is not relieved of responsibility even though the immediate cause of the death was erroneous or unskilled medical or surgical treatment. (40 C. J. S., 855). "The neglect of the wound or its unskillful and improper treatment, which are of themselves consequences of the criminal act which might naturally follow in any case, must in law be deemed to have been among those consequences which were in contemplation of the guilty party and for which he is to be held responsible." (26 Am. Jur., 193). So it has been said:

"It may now be regarded as a settled rule of law that one who inflicts an injury on another will be held responsible for his death, although it may appear that the deceased might have recovered if he had taken proper care of himself or submitted to a surgical operation, that unskilled or improper treatment aggravated the wound and contributed to the death, or that death was immediately caused by a surgical operation rendered necessary by the condition of the wound. Negligence, mistake, or lack of skill on the part of the attending physician or surgeon affords no defense to a

rule is founded upon the general principle that every person is to be held to contemplate, and to be responsible for, the natural consequences of his own acts." (26 Am. Jur., 193-194)

It is our sense, therefore, that the culpability of the appellant of the crime of homicide has been shown beyond reasonable misgiving and that the trial court committed no error in convicting him.

Considering the presence in this case of the aggravating circumstances of relationship—deceased and appellant being brothers—which is not counterbalanced by any mitigating circumstance, the penalty imposed on appellant should not be less than 6 years and 1 day of *prisión mayor* and not more than 17 years, 4 months and 1 day of *reclusión temporal*, which penalty is, hereby, imposed.

Thus modified, the appealed judgment is affirmed in all other respects with costs against the appellant.

Felix and Pena, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 9756-R. September 29, 1953]

PILAR LEAL, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* NICANOR TELMO,
defendant and appellant

1. SUPPORT; AMOUNT OF SUPPORT; JUDGMENT FOR SUPPORT MAY ALWAYS BE MODIFIED.—The amount of support depends on the needs of the party entitled, as well as on the capacity of the person bound to give it (article 296 new Civil Code) and any sum previously fixed shall be reduced or increased proportionally in accordance with the increased or decreased needs of the party entitled to support and of the means of the giver (article 297 new Civil Code). Pursuant to these provisions of law, courts have consistently held that a judgment rendered in a suit for support can never become final. It may always be modified, because of varying conditions affecting the ability of the obligor to pay the amount fixed as support (*Gorayeb vs. Hashim*, 47 Phil., 87; *Malabana vs. Abeto*, 74 Phil., 13).
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; LEGISLATIVE INTENT; CASE AT BAR.—It was not the intention of the legislature to exclude from the provisions of the law a case, like the one at bar, where litigants themselves have fixed the allowance or support and the same is approved by the court. To sustain the view that a decision for support based upon an agreement voluntarily entered into by the parties, is final and cannot be altered is dangerous and would contravene the principles underlying the provisions of the new Civil Code on family relations, particularly with respect to those having to do with compromises between members of the family to avoid a litigation or put an end to one already commenced (articles 222 and 2029, new Civil Code). If courts can not decrease the amount fixed by the parties as support when sufficient reasons justify the reduction, as where to maintain the amount already fixed might result in poverty for the obligor, *a converso*, courts can not increase the amount of support even where it is also satisfactorily shown that the necessities of the recipient have increased, say, due to higher cost of living, and the earnings to the obligor have also increased.

The right to support springs not from contract but from the civil status of marriage and relationship.

3. *Id.*; *Id.*; TWO WAYS OF FULFILLING OBLIGATION TO SUPPORT; ARTICLE 299, CIVIL CODE.—According to article 299, of the new Civil Code, the person obliged to give support may, at his option, fulfill his obligation either by paying the allowance fixed, or by receiving and maintaining in his house the person who has a right to receive support.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan. Baltazar, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Clodualdo P. Surio for defendant and appellant.

Emilio Fernandez for plaintiff and appellee.

DE LEON, *J.*:

This is an appeal from an order of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, authorizing the clerk of said court to issue a writ of execution of the judgment rendered in civil case No. 11174 by ordering the defendant-appellant to give the amount of 30 cavans of palay yearly, starting with the agricultural year 1951, to the plaintiff-appellee.

The record discloses that plaintiff and defendant are wife and husband, respectively; that in said civil case No. 11174, an action for support filed by the former, the trial court rendered a decision, dated May 8, 1951, based upon an agreement of the parties which is as follows:

"After a pre-trial conference of this case, the parties represented by their respective attorneys, have submitted to this court an agreement, the tenor of which is as follows:

'That the defendant, Nicanor Telmo, will give 30 cavaness of palay yearly after harvest to the plaintiff, Pilar Leal, for their support beginning in the crop of the agricultural year 1951.'

"Wherefore, the court hereby approves the foregoing agreement ordering the parties to comply strictly with the terms embodied therein, without special pronouncement as to costs."

On January 23, 1952, plaintiff filed a motion praying that the defendant be ordered to comply with the above-quoted decision, alleging that the defendant has refused, and still refuses, to deliver to her 30 cavans of palay out of the crop for the agricultural year 1951 which the defendant has already harvested. In his verified opposition, the defendant prayed the court below to reduce the amount of support, pursuant to articles 296 and 297 of the new Civil Code, alleging that in view of the unsettled conditions in the barrio where the lands are located, he has let all his lands to be tilled and worked by tenants, so that for the agricultural year 1951-1952 the harvest was poor and he received only 62 cavans as his share; that in June, 1951, the oldest child, Mercedes, who lived with the plaintiff, got married to one Ambrosio Amyaya, and now has her own home, and in October, 1951, the other child, Andrea, who also lived with the plaintiff, had returned to

the home of her father, defendant herein, who has been supporting her ever since.

In her answer to the opposition and motion of the defendant-appellant, the plaintiff stated that the allegation of the defendant that he did not work on his lands because of the unsettled conditions in the barrio during the agricultural year 1951 is "a mere pretext or alibi" of said defendant; that the allegation of the defendant that their daughter, Mercedes, has contracted marriage and Andrea, their other daughter, has returned to the home of said defendant, is a "mere mathematical manipulation with a view to extricating himself (defendant-appellant) from paying the support due the plaintiff" and, even if true, the amount of 30 cavans of palay per year is hardly sufficient to meet the primary necessities of the plaintiff, taking into consideration the high cost of living nowadays; and, that the decision of the lower court, above-quoted, which is an agreement voluntarily entered into by the parties, has long become final and can not be altered.

Counsel for the appellant assigns the following errors allegedly committed by the lower court:

1. The lower court erred in not granting the motion of the defendant for the reduction of the amount of support of thirty cavans of palay yearly to the plaintiff and her children; and,

2. The lower court further erred in ordering the clerk of court to issue the corresponding writ of execution ordering the defendant to give the amount of thirty cavans of palay yearly after harvest to the plaintiff for their support beginning with the agricultural year of 1951.

It would appear that the lower court granted the motion for execution of the judgment, "it appearing that the decision has been rendered in accordance with the mutual agreement and understanding of the parties concerned in this case." In other words, we take it that his honor, the trial judge, agreed with the contention of counsel for the plaintiff-appellee that the decision can not be modified, insofar as the amount of support is concerned, because said amount was fixed by the parties themselves. We believe this issue is one of law, as it calls for the application of articles 296 and 297, of the new Civil Code, to compromises or agreements entered into by the parties themselves, approved by the court. But if this court believes, as it does, that articles 296 and 297 apply to all kinds of judgment, the determination of the rights of the spouses in this case would ultimately rest on the question whether there exists in the record of this case valid grounds for reducing the amount of the support, as prayed for by the appellant.

Articles 296 and 297 of the new Civil Code read as follows:

"Art. 296. Support in the cases referred to in the five numbers of article 291, shall be in proportion to the resources or means of the obligor and to the necessities of the recipient."

"Art. 297. Support in the cases referred to in the preceding article shall be reduced or increased proportionately, according to the reduction or increase of the needs of the recipient and the resources of the person obliged to furnish the same."

The above-quoted provisions of law enunciates the principle of proportionality. The amount of support depends on the needs of the party entitled, as well as on the capacity of the person bound to give it (Article 296) and any sum previously fixed shall be reduced or increased proportionately in accordance with the increased or decreased needs of the party entitled to support and to the means of the giver (article 297). Pursuant to these provisions of law, courts have consistently held that a judgment rendered in a suit for support can never become final. It may always be modified, because of varying conditions affecting the ability of the obligor to pay the amount fixed as support (*Corayeb vs. Hashim*, 47 Phil., 87; *Malabana vs. Abeto*, 74 Phil., 13). And we believe that it was not the intention of the legislature to exclude from the provisions of the law a case, like the one before us, where the litigants themselves have fixed the allowance or support and the same is approved by the court. In our opinion, to sustain the view taken by counsel for the appellee is dangerous and would contravene the principle underlying the provisions of the New Civil Code on family relations, particularly with respect to those having to do with compromises between members of the same family to avoid a litigation or put an end to one already commenced (articles 222 and 2029; New Civil Code). If courts can not decrease the amount fixed by the parties as support when sufficient reasons justify the reduction, as where to maintain the amount already fixed might result in poverty for the obligor, *a converso*, courts can not increase the amount of support even where it is also satisfactorily shown that the necessities of the recipient have increased, say, due to higher costs of living, and the earnings of the obligor have also increased. The right to support springs not from contract but from the civil status of marriage and relationship. We believe that when the allowance to be delivered by the defendant-appellant to his wife was fixed by the parties themselves at 30 cavans of palay annually, and the same was approved by the court, they took into consideration not only the necessities of the wife but also those of the children living with her. The complaining spouse testified at the trial of the suit for support that she and defendant Telmo had 8 children, 3 of whom were then living with her at the home of her own father. If we were to countenance the view taken by counsel for the appellee the agreement would be contrary to law. The appellant alleged in his verified motion that his daughter, Mercedes, who previously

lived with her mother, had already married and has now her own home. There is no direct allegation in the evidence of record to show the falsity of the defendant's claim made under oath. Therefore, the defendant herein is no longer in duty bound to support his said daughter, Mercedes (articles 399, New Civil Code) as this legal obligation to support automatically devolves upon her husband (article 291, New Civil Code). Again, the defendant also stated in his verified motion that the other child, Andrea, has already returned to his own home. This claim also has not been directly contradicted by the appellee. According to article 299, of the same Code, the person obliged to give support may, at his option, fulfill his obligation either by paying the allowance fixed, or by receiving and maintaining in his house the person who has a right to receive support.

We are more inclined to believe the verified allegations of the appellant that his daughter, Mercedes, has already contracted marriage and, therefore, emancipated from his or the mother's parental authority, and that the other child, Andrea, has returned to the home of said appellant who is now supporting her. As prayed for by said appellant, the amount of 30 cavans of palay which he was ordered to deliver annually to the appellee, starting with the agricultural year 1951, should be reduced. There is no satisfactory evidence of record to show that the earnings or income of the appellant has increased or decreased, or that the amount of 30 cavans of palay yearly is barely enough for the sustenance of the plaintiff alone. Therefore, in the opinion of this court, the amount of support of the wife should be reduced to 15 cavans of palay annually.

Wherefore, the order appealed from is hereby reversed, and another one entered, reducing the support to be paid by the appellant to the appellee to 15 cavans of palay per year, and the former shall deliver to the latter the said 15 cavans of palay starting with the agricultural year 1951. No pronouncement as to costs. So ordered.

Concepcion and Dizon, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed; another one entered reducing the support.

[No. 4363-R. September 30, 1953]

FRANCISCO N. QUISMORIO, petitioner and appellant, *vs.*
ALEJANDRO SAMONTE, as Mayor of Candon, Ilocos Sur,
THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF CANDON, ILOCOS SUR and
TEODORICO GAMBITO, Chief of Police of Candon, Ilocos
Sur, respondents and appellees.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION; POLICE POWER; ARBITRARY EXERCISE OF
ITS POLICE POWER; REMEDY BY WRIT OF PROHIBITION.—The
police power of our municipal governments to declare any or

every act a nuisance cannot be arbitrarily or capriciously exercised by declaring it a nuisance that which is not so in fact and thereby destroy or prevent a lawful use of property. General noise is not a nuisance *per se*. Jarring or vibration may amount to a nuisance where it injures adjoining houses or interferes with the comfortable occupation or enjoyment thereof. *Held*: The writ of prohibition as sought for in the complaint in this instant case is hereby granted. The writ of prohibition as sought for in the complaint is hereby granted on condition that the petitioner build a bigger and stronger foundation for his ricemill, subject to the approval of the District Engineer and District Health Officer.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur. Hilario, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Lardizabal, Garcia & Eleoisada for petitioner and appellant.

The Provincial Fiscal of Ilocos Sur for respondents and appellees.

ENDENCIA, J.:

Francisco N. Quismorio was the owner and operator of a ricemill located in the premises of his house situated at the corner of Ronquillo Street and the national road in the municipality of Candon, Ilocos Sur, since January 11, 1947, its operation having been duly licensed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. He applied for a municipal permit but his application was denied because of Municipal Ordinance No. 3, series of 1947, approved August 22 of said year, which made it unlawful for any person or persons, partnership, company, association, or corporation to install and operate factories, plants, and/or any other kind of mechanical devise which shall cause or produce, dust, fumes, obnoxious odor, tremor or vibrations, or by-products which are injurious to the health of the people or shall cause damage to private property, in any place within the *poblacion* of Condon, Ilocos Sur, nearer than 30 meters from a dwelling place or residence, without first securing the approval of the District Engineer and the District Health Officer, and instead Quismorio was asked to remove his ricemill from its location within the month he received said notice and threatened to be prosecuted for a violation of said ordinance, and hence the filing of a petition for a writ of prohibition in the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur.

According to Quismorio, the ricemill was operated from seven to nine and sometimes ten o'clock in the morning and from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. It was seldom or never operated at night and the operation is done intermittently for lack of business; that he possesses a generator which supply electricity in the evening until 8:30 when the people of the house go to bed; that the

installation of said machine was done by an engineer who constructed a concrete permanent foundation in order to minimize the vibration, and to accomplish this purpose a muzzler and silencer were used; that there were living in his house the assistant postmaster of Candon, the principal of the high school, Mr. de la Cruz, and two high school teachers, who are not bothered or molested by the operation of the ricemill or the generator; that there are five or six ricemills in Candon, one of the greatest rice producing region in Ilocos, three of which are right in the *poblacion* and all were given licenses to operate; that his house is in the central street around which there are mechanical devices such as generators of private houses, lumber mills and ice-drop factories, all of which produce noise, specially the ice-drop factory which is running even at night. He installed his ricemill on December 15, 1946 and the ordinance by virtue of which said ricemill is ordered to be removed was passed on August 2, 1947.

The trial judge commissioned the clerk of court to inspect the place where the ricemill in question is located and to report the results of his investigation. This witness testified that he observed the noise made by the ricemill and according to his report, Exhibit A, said machine is Huller No. 3, 7 H. P., situated right in the center of the *poblacion* of Candon surrounded by residential houses and the house nearest to it is that of Jose Dario who lives with his family; that there lies between said house and the place where the ricemill is located a narrow street about five meters wide; that said house is made of strong materials with galvanized iron roofing; that the noise produced by the machine is clear and distinctly heard inside said house and the vibration felt in all the rooms of the house as well as the tremor produced by said machine specially when one is lying down. A glass full of water placed on the window sill shows the vibration produced by the ricemill when in operation; that the cement foundation of said ricemill is not so strong and this is why it produces more vibration; that he said he went also inside the other surrounding houses located about 10 and 15 meters from the premises of Quismorio which are made of bamboo and nipa and to his surprise the tremor and vibration are not felt in said houses except the noise. He believes, however, that a normal person living in the house of Mr. Dario will not be able to sleep soundly because of the noise and vibration produced by the ricemill and more so a person who is suffering from nervousness; that he saw some cracks in some parts of the stone wall of the house of Mr. Dario although he was unable to say whether they were produced by the ricemill.

From the decision of the lower court denying the petition for a writ of prohibition, the petitioner appealed and assigned the following errors allegedly committed by the lower court:

"I. In holding the operation of the appellant's ricemill in its present location in the municipality of Candon, Ilocos Sur, is a public nuisance under the Ordinance No. 3, series of 1947, enacted by the Municipal Council of Candon, on August 2, 1947.

"II. In not holding that the petitioner should have improved the installation of the ricemill in question in accordance with the instruction of the District Engineer, Exhibit 3, instead of declaring the functioning of the said ricemill as a public nuisance.

"III. In giving credence to Exhibit C, 2nd indorsement of the District Health Officer that a permit could not be issued because of intensive trepidations and noise that the mill produced are injurious to health of the neighboring people.

"IV. In holding that Ordinance No. 3, series of 1947, enacted by the Municipal Council of Candon, Ilocos Sur, on August 2, 1947, is retroactive in its effect."

The police power of our municipal governments to declare any or every act a nuisance cannot be arbitrarily or capriciously exercised by declaring it a nuisance that which is not so in fact and thereby destroy or prevent a lawful use of property. General noise is not a nuisance *per se*. Jarring or vibration may amount to a nuisance where it injures adjoining houses or interferes with the comfortable occupation or enjoyment thereof. It has been held, however, that an injunction would not issue to restrain one from operating machinery in a lawful business on the ground that it shakes and rocks the wall of the plaintiff's adjoining house where it appears that an adequate remedy exists in an action for damages. In the instant case, the noise produced by the ricemill of the appellant was audible within fifty meters specially in the house of Dario which is about seven or eight meters from the place where the machinery was installed, although said noise and vibration were not quite noticeable in the other houses made of light materials which were about ten or fifteen meters from the same place. Regarding the vibration, the witnesses for the appellee testified that a glassful of water placed on a window sill would show the effect of the machine in operation and that five cracks were seen on the stone wall of Dario, three of which were caused by the vibration of the ricemill. It should be stated that Dario's house is about eighty years old. It is strange that while the sixteen members of the household of Dario seemed to have complained against the noise and vibration of the ricemill of the appellant, none of the five inmates of the house of appellant was ever bothered nor molested by the operation of the ricemill. It is true that most of these

persons must be in their respective offices and school during business hours and only come home probably during midday and in the evening not only to rest but also to continue doing their work, as principal and teachers usually do after school hours. If the noise and vibration produced by the ricemill are so intense as to cause inconvenience and trouble, the reason why the five inmates of the house of appellant are not troubled by said noise and vibration is that the ricemill is operated only during the hours mentioned by Quismario and never during noon and nighttime except the generator which is used to supply electric current until 8:30 in the evening.

The commissioner appointed by the court stated in his report, Exhibit A, that the jarring and noise produced by the ricemill would be reduced considerably by the construction of bigger and stronger foundation for the ricemill and the District Engineer approved said report. If the operation of the ricemill is carried only during morning and afternoon or during business hours, we see no reason why it should be considered a nuisance. Everybody is supposed to be out in their respective offices or in the field working during said hours and if Dario has to remain home because of some sickness or his old age this fact cannot be taken into consideration to make the operation of the ricemill a nuisance, and if it is a nuisance but there exists a means of abating it partially or considerably by placing the machine on a bigger and stronger foundation, the removal thereof becomes unreasonable unless appellant refuses to build the adequate foundation to minimize the inconvenience caused by the ricemill.

In the case of Iloilo Cold Storage Company *vs.* Municipal Council (24 Phil., 471), where, sometime after the plant had been completed and was in operation, neighboring residents made complaints to the defendant that the smoke from the plant was very injurious to their health and comfort and defendant council after an investigation passed a resolution granting the plaintiff one month's time within which to proceed with the elevation of its smoke stacks and, if not done, the Municipal President would execute the order requiring the closing or suspension of the operation of said establishment, the following doctrine was laid down:

"A nuisance which affects the immediate safety of persons or property, or which constitutes an obstruction to the streets and highways under circumstances presenting an emergency, may be summarily abated under the undefined law of necessity. But, in any case, the declaration of the municipal council that the thing or act is a nuisance is not conclusive. The owner of the alleged nuisance has the right to test the validity of the action of the council in a court of law."

In the case of *De Ayala vs. Barretto* (33 Phil., 538), it was said:

"One who settles in a district which has a natural watercourse, especially beneficial for transportation purposes, or who remains, while in the march of events his chosen neighborhood, although at first largely residential, becomes a trading or manufacturing center, must submit to the ordinary annoyances and discomforts which are incidental to the reasonable and general conduct of such business."

It should be remembered that in the instant case there were several machineries around the place where appellant's ricemill was located, among which were three other ricemills, an ice-drop factory, lumber mills and several private generators. It seems as if Ronquillo Street, located at the center of the *poblacion*, was not only a residential but also a business or industrial zone and hence it was but natural for Dario and the members of his household to suffer the inconvenience or ordinary annoyances and discomfort which is incident to urban life.

In the case of *Villena vs. Torres* (86 Off. Gaz., 2064), this court said:

"The slight inconvenience and discomfort produced by the operation of a mill cannot be considered as a real nuisance. It has been rightfully stated that a person who lives in a city, town, or village must of necessity submit himself to the consequences and obligations of the occupations which may be carried on in his immediate neighborhood, which are necessary for trade and commerce, and also for the enjoyment of property and the benefit of the inhabitants of the place, and matters which, although in themselves annoying, are in the nature of ordinary incidents of city or village life, cannot be complained of as nuisance."

Wherefore, reversing the decision appealed from, the writ of prohibition as sought for in the complaint is hereby granted on condition that the petitioner build a bigger and stronger foundation for his ricemill, subject to the approval of the District Engineer and District Health Officer. Without costs.

Rodas and Martinez, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed; writ of prohibition granted subject to certain conditions.

[No. 9847-R. October 3, 1953]

NICOLAS BUENAFLORES ET AL., plaintiffs and appellants, *vs.*
ANATALIA PALMA ET AL., defendants and appellees

1. SALE; "PACTO DE RETRO" EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF REDEMPTION LIMITATION.—The period agreed upon originally by the parties in a *pacto de retro* sale may be extended, provided any one extension is not in excess of 10 years (*Umale vs. Fernandez*, 28 Phil., 89).

2. ID.; ID.; ID.; ARTICLE 1606, NEW CIVIL CODE, WHEN APPLICABLE; CASE AT BAR.—Article 1606, of the new Civil Code, is inapplicable to the instant case, not only because the plaintiffs herein have lost interest in, or title to, the property in question after the lapse of 10 years counted from September 13, 1936, or on September 14, 1946, when the new Civil Code was not yet in force, but also because the third paragraph of said article 1606 refers only to a case where the party litigants have questioned the real nature of the contract affecting the property, that is, whether the contract was one of sale with right of repurchase or an equitable mortgage. In the case at bar, the appellants admit that the transaction was one of sale with rights of repurchase.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo. Makalintal, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Roque E. Evidente for plaintiff and appellant.

Tomas Concepcion, Reynaldo J. Guirnela y Sulpicio Palma for defendants and appellees.

DE LEON J.:

The land described under the third paragraph of the amended complaint originally belonged to plaintiff Nicolas Buenaflor. In 1930 or 1932, Buenaflor sold said land under *pacto de retro* to defendant Teopista Dolar Vda. de Diancin for the sum of ₱3,000. In original certificate of title No. 48054 (Exhibit A), covering the land in question, issued on October 5, 1933, it appears that said title was issued in the name of Teopista Dolar, subject to the following conditions:

"Therefore, it is ordered by the court that said land be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Land Registration Act in the name of said Teopista Dolar, subject, however, to such of the incumbrances mentioned in article 39 of said law as may be subsisting and to the following conditions:

"(a) a first lien in favor of the Insular Government to guarantee the payment of the special taxes assessed pursuant to the provisions of section 18 of Act 2259, as amended;

"(b) that this lot is subject to a sale with a right of repurchase in favor of Nicolas Buenaflor for the sum of ₱3,000, and for a term of 2 years from this date." (Italics supplied).

Teopista Dolar sold the same land to the other defendants, Anatalia, Jesus, Vicente and Sulpicio, all surnamed Palma, be reason of which original certificate of title No. 48054 was cancelled and transfer certificate of title No. 28491 (Exhibit B), entered on January 11, 1947, was issued in favor of the vendees, carrying the same conditions contained in the original title copied above.

Natividad Dolar, wife of Nicolas Buenaflor, testified that she made several attempts to redeem the land in question from Teopista Dolar—first, in 1934; second, in September, 1936; then, in March, 1947, or more than 10 years later;

and, lastly, in August, 1948; that on each of the first 3 occasions, Teopista Dolar asked that she be allowed to retain possessions of the property for a longer period; that on September 13, 1936, Teopista Dolar executed a document wherein she agreed that the plaintiffs could redeem the property at any time, provided that at the time of redemption there would be no palay crop growing thereon; and, that this document was lost in 1948.

Emilio Dolar, brother of Natividad, testified that he drafted the document executed by Teopista Dolar on September 13, 1936, and the same was signed by said Teopista in his presence. A reproduction of the alleged document signed by Teopista Dolar, made from memory by Emilio, is in the record of this case as Exhibit E.

In her deposition (Exhibit 1), Teopista Dolar denied that there was any attempt on the part of the plaintiffs to redeem the land in question.

The court below dismissed the complaint of the plaintiffs. In this appeal interposed by them, their counsel contends that the lower court erred:

- "1. In finding that the period for redemption had expired;
- "2. In not discrediting the evidence for the defendants and finding the preponderance of evidence in favor of the plaintiffs;
- "3. In not applying equity to the case; and,
- "4. In dismissing the complaint with costs against the plaintiffs instead of granting the prayers of said plaintiffs."

We have carefully gone over the evidence of record, and we fully concur with the following findings of the court below which we hereby adopt as our own:

"Assuming that Teopista Dolar signed such a document as has been reproduced in Exhibit E, to the effect that the land in dispute was redeemable at any time by the vendor *a retro*, the period for such redemption could not exceed ten years from September 13, 1936, when the said document was supposed to have been executed (article 1503, Civil Code). Since the next offer to redeem was allegedly made in March, 1947, the ten-year period had then already expired and the offer was therefore untimely and ineffective.

"But as a matter of fact the court entertains grave doubts as to the veracity of the testimony of Natividad Dolar that she attempted to redeem the land prior to the last world war. The sale, according to the complaints was made as long ago as 1930. The period of repurchase was only two years. It is hard to believe that the vendor or his wife would allow so many years to pass before deciding to assert their rights in a positive and unequivocal manner. The terms of the sale *a retro* were duly annotated on the original certificate of title issued in the name of the defendant Teopista Dolar. It would be dangerous to vary what is shown by the title in the absence of very clear and convincing evidence. It is to be noted that the area of the land in question is less than three hectares. It was sold in 1930 for P3,000, which was its fair market value at the time, even if the sale had not been subject to the right of repurchase. It would seem that the plaintiffs became interested in redeeming the property only after the war, when the prices of real estate rose to unprecedented heights. For whereas prior to the war palay, to the production of which the land in question is dedicated, was being sold for only

P2.50 a cavan, after the war it rose to as high as P15 or P20 a cavan. The land itself is now worth at least P7,000. Evidently it is such increased value that has stirred the plaintiffs' interest in desiring to redeem the property but, as has been said, they failed to exercise their rights on time."

The lower court was correct in applying article 1508 of the old Civil Code. In *Umale vs. Fernandez*, 28 Phil., 89 it was said that the period agreed upon originally by the parties may be extended, provided any one extension is not in excess of 10 years. Even if there was an attempted or intended agreement as to the period of redemption, made in September, 1936, between the appellants and appellee Teopista Dolar, as alleged by appellants' counsel in his brief, the same could not extend more than 10 years. Article 1606, of the new Civil Code, is inapplicable, not only because the plaintiffs herein have lost interest in, or title to, the property in question after the lapse of 10 years counted from September 13, 1936, or on September 14, 1946, when the new Civil Code was not yet in force, but also because the third paragraph of said article 1606, relied upon by appellants' counsel, refers only to a case where the party litigants have questioned the real nature of the contract affecting the property, that is, whether the contract was one of sale with right of repurchase or an equitable mortgage. In the case at bar, the appellants admit that the transaction had between Nicolas Buenaflor and defendant Teopista Dolar was one of sale with right of repurchase.

Wherefore, no reversible error having been committed by the lower court, and the appealed judgment being in accord with the evidence and the law, said judgment of the lower court is hereby affirmed in all its parts, with costs against the appellants. So ordered.

Concepcion and Dizon, JJ., concur

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 8769-R. October 5, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. CRESENCIO DE FIESTA, defendant and appellant

1. CRIMINAL LAW; DAMAGE TO PROPERTY THROUGH RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE; OPERATOR OF MOTOR VEHICLE, HIS DUTY WHEN OVERTAKING ANOTHER VEHICLE.—While the operator of a motor vehicle is not compelled to trail behind another and may overtake and pass to the front of the one that precedes him, he may do so only if the road is clear and when the conditions are such that his attempt to pass would be reasonably safe and prudent [*U. S. vs. Knight*, 26 Phil., 216; *People vs. Pascual*, G. R. No. 35677, March 7, 1932 (56 Phil., 842, unpub.); *People vs. Enriquez (CA)*, 40 Off Gaz., No. 5, 984].
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; ONE ACTING INSTANTLY IN AN EMERGENCY, NOT LIABLE.—One who is suddenly placed in an emergency and compelled to act instantly "is not guilty of negligence if he makes such a

choice as a person of ordinary prudence placed in such a position might make, even though he did not make the wisest choice and one that would have been required in the exercise of ordinary care, but for the emergency" (5 Am. Jur. 600-601).

3. *Id.*; *Id.*; CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE NOT DEFENSE.—Contributory negligence would not absolve appellant from criminal responsibility if his own reckless negligence was the immediate cause of the accident (*People vs. Nidoy*, 60 Phil., 1023; *People vs. Enriquez* (CA) 40 Off. Gaz., No. 5, 984).

APPEAL from the judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Ibañez, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Salvador Barrios for defendant and appellant.

Assistant Solicitor General Guillermo E. Torres and *Solicitor Juan T. Alano* for plaintiff and appellee.

REYES, J. B. L., *J.*

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of May 10, 1950, a jeepney with plate No. AC-1780 owned by Aurora Fontañós was parked at the right side of Sande Street, Manila, facing north, in front of a vulcanizing plant where a tire of the jeep was being repaired, and Sulpicio Fontañós, the owner's brother, was sitting inside the jeepney in the driver's seat, waiting for the repair of the tire. At the same time, a 4' × 6' weapons carrier with plate No. T-3867 belonging to Du Song was also parked on the same side of the street about six meters behind the jeepney, likewise facing north. Shortly thereafter, 6' × 6' truck driven by Alberto Gliocam came from the south of the street going northward. As it was about to pass the parked weapons carrier, another 6' × 6' truck, driven by the accused-appellant Cresencio de Fiesta, suddenly appeared from behind and, in trying to overtake Gliocam's vehicle, either bumped into the latter or caused it to veer to the right and collide with the weapons carrier parked on the side of the street. Because of the force of the impact, the right front tire of Gliocam's truck jumped over the left front tire of the weapons carrier, and both cars were dragged towards and rammed against the parked jeepney. Appellant De Fiesta nevertheless continued driving his truck until he was stopped by a policeman some fifty meters from the scene of the collision; and, upon investigation at police headquarters, De Fiesta admitted having overtaken Gliocam's truck, but claimed that he was not aware that his truck had collided with Gliocam's as he overtook it.

As a result of the collision, the jeepney of Aurora Fontañós suffered damages amounting to ₱735, in addition to unearned rentals at the rate of ₱8 a day from May 18, 1950 to July 15, 1950, the period during which the damaged jeep was in the repair shop.

Hailed to court on a charge of damage to property through reckless imprudence, the accused Cresencio de Fiesta was, after trial, found guilty by the Court of First Instance of Manila of the crime charged, and was sentenced to pay a fine in the sum of ₱735; to indemnify Aurora Fontaños in a like sum of ₱735 for the repair of the damaged jeepney, plus the amount of ₱288 representing the daily income of said jeepney during the period of its repair, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency; and to pay the costs. Not satisfied with this judgment, Cresencio de Fiesta appealed to this court.

Appellants urges that the court *a quo* erred in giving full credit to the sole testimony of Sulpicio Fontaños who, testifying for the prosecution, claimed to have seen appellant's truck bump into the truck driven by Gliocam, as he overtook and bypassed the latter, causing Gliocam's vehicle to be forcibly thrown towards and collide with the weapons carrier parked on the right side of the street. In attacking Fontaños, credibility, appellant argues that Fontaños could not have seen what had happened at his back, since he was then sitting in the driver's seat of his sister's jeep facing north; and that being a brother to the complainant Aurora Fontaños, he was necessarily biased in favor of the prosecution and against the accused. We do not think that these grounds are sufficient for us to disbelieve Fontaños' testimony. The range of one's vision is not necessarily limited to the direction towards which his face is turned; a person may equally observe, if his attention is not elsewhere engrossed, what is in plain view at his right or left or what may have easily been seen by merely turning his head or eyes from the front. In the case of Fontaños especially, who was sitting idly by the side of a normally busy street, it was only natural for him to amuse himself by watching the passing traffic. In fact, appellant testified that he sounded his horn before he tried to bypass Gliocam's truck; and upon hearing the horn blare, it would not be strange that Fontaños should turn his head to look behind him and thus see the collision take place. As for his kinship with the complainant, this fact alone casts no doubts on his veracity, since Fontaños had no special reason to put the blame on the appellant if Gliocam were the culpable party, and his sister, the complainant Aurora Fontaños, could very well recover her damages from Gliocam as from appellant, or from any of their respective employers.

We are thus satisfied that Fontaños witnessed the occurrence as he claimed, and that he related the accident in the court below only in the way he saw it happened. Besides, there are other clear indications in the record showing that, as testified by Fontaños, appellant had been

guilty of reckless negligence on the day and time in question.

That appellant overtook and bypassed the vehicle of Alberto Gliocam, is not denied. While the operator of a motor vehicle is not compelled to trail behind another and may overtake and pass to the front of the one that precedes him, he may do so only if the road is clear and when the conditions are such that his attempt to pass would be reasonably safe and prudent [U. S. *vs.* Knight, 26 Phil., 216; *People vs.* Pascual, G. R. No. 35677, March 7, 1932 (56 Phil., 842, unpub.); *People vs.* Enriquez (CA), 40 Off. Gaz., No. 5, 984]. It appears from the evidence that Sande Street is only about five meters wide, and is furthermore a two-way road. And with a big truck (like a weapons carrier) parked on the right side thereof, there was hardly enough space on the left of the parked vehicle for two other big trucks to pass the street side by side. Seeing that a big weapons carrier was parked on one side of the street, it was therefore rash imprudence on the part of appellant to try to overtake Gliocam's truck as it neared, and before it had driven past, the parked weapons carrier; for, considering that the road was not wide enough to accommodate all three cars at the same time, appellant could have reasonably foreseen, as it did inevitably happen, that in his attempt to drive ahead of Gliocam's truck, his own vehicle would bump into the former, and that the truck of Gliocam would in turn collide with the parked weapons carrier.

And even if it were true, as appellant claimed, that his vehicle did not actually touch Gliocam's truck as he overtook the latter, the fact that Gliocam was crowded and compelled to veer to the right to avoid collision with the appellant and in so doing collided with the parked weapons carrier, is still attributable to appellant's negligence. Appellant can not shift the blame for the accident on Gliocam, for Gliocam was suddenly placed in an emergency and compelled to act instantly; and he "is not guilty of negligence if he makes such a choice as a person of ordinary prudence placed in such a position might make, even though he did not make the wisest choice and one that would have been required in the exercise of ordinary care, but for the emergency" (5 Am. Jur., 600-601). In truth, even were Gliocam guilty of contributory negligence, such negligence on Gliocam's part still would not absolve the appellant from criminal responsibility, since appellant's own reckless negligence was the immediate cause of the accident. (*People vs.* Nidoy, 60 Phil., 1023; *People vs.* Enriquez [CA], *supra*). Consequently, appellant must be held responsible for the damages suffered by the jeepney of Aurora Fontaños when the truck of Gliocam and the parked weapons carrier in turn rammed

into it; for the chain of collisions being directly caused by appellant's negligence, he must rightfully answer for all the damages which are properly the proximate result of his unlawful act. And with or without Gliocam's testimony (which the prosecution had failed to present), the guilt of appellant of the crime charged has been sufficiently established.

The claim of Enrique Cortez, operator of the vehicle driven by the appellant, that the steering link (guia) of Gliocam's truck was loose or out of place, merits no serious consideration. Being appellant's employer, and the one who would be liable for the damages caused by appellant in case of the latter's insolvency, it is understandable that Cortez would exert every effort to throw the blame for the accident on someone else and thus exempt himself from liability. Besides, Cortez had not shown that the collision came about because Gliocam's steering link was loose or defective, or that the loose action of the steering wheel existed before the accident, since he only saw it after the collision; on the other hand, all indications are that Gliocam's truck would not have collided with the parked weapons carrier and the jeepney of the complainant, had not appellant tried to bypass Gliocam negligently and without care.

The judgment appealed from is therefore affirmed, with costs against appellant.

Rodas and Ocampo, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 9006-R. October 7, 1953]

LEON G. GUINTO, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* SANTIAGO MEDINA (deceased), DOMINADOR MEDINA et al., defendants and appellants.

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; ACTIONS; FORCIBLE ENTRY; TWO REMEDIES BUT ONLY ONE ACTION; BOTH REMEDIES CANNOT BE THE SUBJECT OF TWO INDEPENDENT ACTIONS; CASE AT BAR.—In a forcible entry case it is well settled that the real issue is the physical possession of real property. The question of damages is merely secondary or incidental, so much so that the amount thereof does not affect the jurisdiction of the court. In other words, the unlawful act of a deforciant in taking possession of a piece of land by means of force and intimidation against the rights of the party actually in possession thereof is a delict or wrong, or a cause of action that gives rise to two remedies, namely, recovery of possession and recovery of damages arising from the loss of possession, but only to one action. For obvious reasons, both remedies cannot be the subject of two separate and independent actions, one for recovery of possession only and the other for the recovery of damages. That would inevitably lead to what is termed in law as splitting up a cause of action (Rule 2, sections 3 and 4, Rules of

Court). Moreover, it is well settled too that when the law confers jurisdiction upon a court over a given action or subject-matter, that court must be deemed to have received all the legal authority necessary to determine not only the main question but also those that are inseparably linked with it or are entirely dependent upon it. In the light of these principles and bearing in mind that it would obviously be unwise to split up the remedies a party is entitled to upon one single and indivisible cause of action, we are constrained to agree with appellant in that the trial court erred in holding that the claim for damages in this case must be dismissed to be prosecuted in the testate or intestate proceeding for the settlement of the estate of the deceased Santiago Medina. (*McFarland vs. Carpenter*, 63, P. 2d 859, 18 Cal. App. 2d 205 (cited in 36 C. J. S., p. 1169)).

2. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; PARTIES; DEATH OF PARTY; SUBSTITUTION BY HEIRS; LIABILITY OF HEIRS FOR DAMAGES, EXTENT OF; CASE AT BAR.—The heirs of the original defendant in this case having been merely substituted in his place upon his death, their liability for damages is only “to the extent of the value of the property” that they might have received, if any, from him. (1, C. J. S. 242).

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cavite. Lucero, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Vicente J. Francisco for defendants and appellants.

Leon G. Guinto for plaintiff and appellee.

DIZON, *J.*:

On October 3, 1941 Leon G. Guinto filed an action for forcible entry against Santiago Medina in the Justice of the Peace Court of Bacoar, Cavite (civil case No. 11), alleging that he had been in possession of a parcel of land known as lot No. 4607 of the Imus Estate Subdivision, described in said complaint, since 1934 and that on September 20, 1941 Medina, by means of force and intimidation, deprived him of the possession thereof. In his answer Medina made a denial of the material averments of the complaint and by way of affirmative defense alleged that he had been in possession of the same lot since 1921, as owner and that his title thereto was evidenced by transfer certificate of title No. 17678 of the Register of Deeds of Cavite. On August 26, 1942 the Justice of the Peace Court rendered judgment ordering Medina to vacate the property and to deliver the possession thereof to Guinto. From said judgment Medina appealed to the Court of First Instance on September 3 of the same year.

While the case for forcible entry was pending trial in the Court of First Instance of Cavite, Guinto instituted civil case No. 19 of said court for reconveyance to him of lot No. 4607, alleging in his complaint that he had been in possession of said lot as far back as 1932 as a mortgagee; that on June 21, 1937 Potenciana Medina, then

the owner of said property, sold the same to him, although the deed of sale (Exhibit A) executed in that connection mistakenly designated the property as lot No. 4888; that Medina had never been in possession of said lot No. 4607 but of lot No. 4888. The answer filed by Medina in said case was mainly a reproduction of his answer in the forcible entry case.

Both cases were tried in due time before the Hon. Eulalio Garcia, then presiding the Court of First Instance of Cavite, who, on November 27, 1943 rendered judgment therein in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant. An appeal from said judgment was perfected and prosecuted by Medina to the Court of Appeals where the records of said case were completely destroyed during the battle for the liberation of Manila. After the war, although the parties were able to reconstitute the pleadings and the decision of Judge Garcia, they failed to reconstitute the oral and documentary evidence. For this reason, in a certiorari proceeding filed in the Supreme Court by the heirs of Santiago Medina, who had died during the pendency of the original appeal, against Leon G. Guinto and others (G. R. No. L-3036), the Supreme Court, on December 31, 1949, rendered judgment whose dispositive part is as follows:

"It is apparent from all the foregoing that the decision appealed from has not become final and executory and that, therefore, the respondent judge exceeded his jurisdiction in ordering its execution.

"The orders complained of and the writ of execution issued pursuant thereto are hereby set aside, and a new trial is hereby ordered in accordance with section 64 of Act 3110, with costs against the respondents." (Record on Appeal, p. 112.)

Pursuant to the above judgment, both cases were tried anew in the court below, after the deceased Santiago Medina had been substituted by his heirs, the proceedings ending with the rendition of judgment again in favor of Guinto, the dispositive part of which reads as follows:

"For the foregoing considerations, this Court hereby renders judgment, (a) ordering the defendants to surrender to the plaintiff the possession and occupancy of lot No. 4607 of the Imus Estates Subdivision, together with all existing improvements thereon; (b) directing the Register of Deeds of Cavite, under the provisions of section 10, Rule 39, of the Rules of Court, to cancel transfer certificate of title No. 17678 in the name of Santiago Medina and to issue, in lieu thereof, a new transfer certificate of title to and in the name of Leon G. Guinto covering lot No. 4607 of the Imus Estate Subdivision, whose personal circumstances may be supplied by his own affidavit; (c) ordering plaintiff Leon G. Guinto to execute a deed of reconveyance of whatever rights, interests and participation he may have in lot No. 4888 of the Imus Estate Subdivision in favor of the defendants; (d) dismissing defendants' counterclaim for damages, and (e) sentencing plaintiff Leon G. Guinto to pay the defendants the sum of P200 representing the expenses

incurred by them in obtaining transfer certificate of title No. 17678 for lot No. 4607." (Record on Appeal, pp. 145-146.)

Both parties appealed.

Guinto's appeal raises but one question, namely, the failure or refusal of the lower court to render judgment sentencing the Medinas to pay him damages at the rate of at least ₱300 per year. In this connection he contends that his claim for damages is one that survived after the death of Santiago Medina and could be prosecuted until final judgment against the heirs of the latter, who were substituted in his place in both cases, and that there is enough evidence in the record showing that the fruits produced by the property annually are worth at least ₱300.

Upon the other hand, the appeal of the Medinas rests upon the contention that the lower court erred: (1) in holding that Guinto had been in possession of lot No. 4607 since 1931 or even before the execution of the deed of absolute sale Exhibit A in 1937; (2) in holding that what was intended to be conveyed to Santiago Medina was not lot 4607 but lot 4888; (3) in holding that Guinto is the owner of lot No. 4607 and in ordering the Medinas to surrender the possession thereof to him, and finally, (4) in holding that the now deceased Santiago Medina gained possession of lot No. 4607 through force and intimidation.

The issues raised in both appeals depend entirely upon whether it was really lot No. 4607 and not lot No. 4888 of the Imus Estate Subdivision that was conveyed to Leon G. Guinto by Potenciana Medina on June 21, 1937 and on whether the now deceased Santiago Medina deprived Guinto of the possession of said property, by means of force and intimidation, on or about September 20, 1941.

It is not disputed that lot No. 4607 of the Imus Estate Subdivision (G.L.R.O. Record No. 8843), containing an area of 10,609 square meters, originally belonged to the Friar Lands Estate and that on October 1, 1910 the same was conveyed by the Director of Lands, under a sales patent contract, on installment basis, to Igmidio Medina (Sales Certificate No. 4133 mentioned in Exhibit C; Exhibit 1). Upon the death of the latter, he was survived by his only daughter, Potenciana Medina, married to Severino Javier, who on May 27, 1937 executed a public document entitled "Extra-Judicial Partition and Sale" (Exhibit F) whereby she conveyed lot No. 4607, for the sum of ₱500, to Santiago Medina. By virtue of this conveyance the Director of Lands ordered the issuance of the final deed of conveyance of lot No. 4607 in the name of Santiago Medina and, upon the issuance thereof, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the Registrar of Deeds of Cavite issued transfer certificate of title No. 17678 (Exhibit A) to and in his name.

On June 21, 1937 the same Potenciana Medina, for and in consideration of the sum of P500, executed another deed of absolute sale in favor of Leon G. Guinto over a parcel of land described as follows:

"Lot No. 4888 of the Imus Estate Subdivision, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the north, by Paso de Pintung Bato; on the east, by river; on the south, by land of Valentin Dayday; and on the west, by land of Leon G. Guinto, formerly belonging to Casimiro Basallage. Registered in the Provincial Treasurer's office for taxation purposes under Tax Declaration No. 12959 in the name of Igmidio Medina, and with an assessed value of P210."

Upon the evidence of record the lower court held that, although the deed of sale in favor of Guinto referred to lot No. 4888 of the Imus Estate Subdivision, in reality the boundaries stated in the description were those of lot No. 4607 of the same subdivision; that, as a matter of fact, Guinto had been in possession of lot No. 4607 since 1932 by virtue of a verbal contract of mortgage between him, as mortgagee, and Potenciana Medina, as mortgagor, and the property remained in his possession upon the execution of the deed of absolute sale in his favor on June 21, 1937; that the evidence had satisfactorily established that it was lot No. 4888 that Santiago Medina bought from Potenciana Medina and that it was said property that he took possession of upon the execution of the deed of sale in his favor on May 27, 1937; that upon finding that the deed of sale in his favor, as well as the transfer certificate of title issued in his name, referred to lot No. 4607 and not to lot No. 4888, Medina's cupidity was aroused and, as a result, he took possession thereof by means of force and intimidation on September 20, 1941.

As his honor, the trial judge, said in the appealed judgment, the evidence presented by both parties upon these main questions and the collateral ones raised by them as a means of proving or making more credible their respective main points of view, was sharply conflicting. For this reason, his honor, who had the greater advantage over us of having seen and heard the testimony given by the witnesses and had the opportunity of observing their conduct and demeanor while testifying, made a very exhaustive and clear analysis of said conflicting evidence. We have, for our part, undertaken to review the same evidence and, after doing so, we feel that we can do no better than adopt and make ours the findings made and the conclusion drawn by his honor, as follows:

"In view of the intimate connection of these two cases, they were tried jointly, in pursuance of the decision of the Honorable Supreme Court, before this court. And as the crucial issue involves purely and entirely questions of fact, it is mighty necessary to analyze and weigh carefully the evidence presented by the contending parties. And who are the witnesses who testified for plaintiff Leon G. Guinto?

"As first witness for plaintiff Leon G. Guinto, Severino Javier, husband of Potenciana Medina, testified that his wife really mortgaged lot No. 4607 to Leon G. Guinto for P100 in 1931. He also confirmed the sale made by his wife Potenciana Medina of lot No. 4607 in favor of Leon G. Guinto (t. s. n., pp. 4-5).

"As second witness, the plaintiff presented Crisanto Bansagan—a 70 year old farmer—who declared that he had worked as tenant of Leon G. Guinto on lot No. 4607 which, by agreement of the parties, is known in the locality as "kataasan", and that, some time in September, 1941, the possession thereof was taken by force and intimidation by Santiago Medina from Leon G. Guinto (t. s. n., p. 55).

"Valentin Medina, a farmer from San Nicolas, Bacoor, Cavite, testified in corroboration of Crisanto Bansagan regarding the fact that they had been working on lot No. 4607 since 1931 or 1932 as tenants of Leon G. Guinto (t. s. n., pp. 162-163), and that, some time in September, 1941, Santiago Medina entered the premises of lot No. 4607 and drove him and Crisanto Bansagan away.

"Macario Gawaran also testified for the plaintiff regarding the truth of Crisanto Bansagan's having been driven away from lot No. 4607 on September 20, 1941 by Santiago Medina (t. s. n., pp. 165-166).

"Cristina de Leon, wife of the deceased Delfin Guinto, testified that her deceased husband was the overseer of Leon G. Guinto over lot No. 4607 and that she knew for a fact that Crisanto Bansagan and Valentin Medina, tenants of Leon G. Guinto, were driven away by force and intimidation by Santiago Medina on September 20, 1941, because the incident had been reported to her husband as Leon G. Guinto's overseer, and that due to the excitement caused by the unpleasant report, her husband proceeded to lot No. 4607 carrying with him his shotgun, but, then, Macario Gawaran, an uncle of theirs, suggested to her husband Delfin Guinto not to resort to force but to report the matter to Leon G. Guinto who was in Manila (t. s. n., pp. 231-233). These were the principal witnesses presented by plaintiff Leon G. Guinto, upon the strength of whose testimony he depends to prove that he has always been in possession of lot 4607 since 1931.

"On the other side of the picture, the defendants presented Juan de los Santos, Canuto Leuterio and Isidro Patuga—all residents of barrio Bayanan, Bacoor, Cavite, who declared that lot No. 4607 had always been in the possession of Santiago Medina, for the fact was that, according to Juan de los Santos, in 1931 he rented a portion of lot No. 4607 from Santiago Medina where he planted beetle leaves. The testimony of Juan de los Santos negates the claim of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto that he was in possession of lot No. 4607 in 1932, for the essence of Juan de los Santos' testimony tends to show that Leon G. Guinto began his possession of lot No. 4607 only three years before the Japanese forces arrived in the Philippines.

"As to Canuto Leuterio, it appears that this witness is the son-in-law of Santiago Medina, and there exists a strong temptation on his part to testify in favor of the defendants who are his relatives.

"True to cases of this nature, this Court has before it the testimonies of various witnesses which are diametrically opposed to each other—one group claiming that plaintiff Leon G. Guinto has been in possession of lot No. 4607 since 1931 while the other group alleging that it was Santiago Medina who was in occupancy of the same lot during the years when Leon G. Guinto claims to have been there. As can be seen from these conflicting versions, upon the shoulder of this Court rests the tremendous responsibility of shifting the chaff from the grains of truth. And if experience is to be of

any avail, the grains of truth will be found scattered among the testimonies of numerous witnesses that were presented by both parties.

"Let us analyze with particular care the testimony of defendant Dominador Medina, the eldest son of Santiago Medina, who, even during the lifetime of Santiago Medina, bore the burden of these litigations for his father, and there is evidence to show that Santiago Medina was of weak mentality. While Dominador Medina claims to have been born on lot No. 4607 (t. s. n., p. 452), yet there is his admission that at the age of 14 his family moved to their lot near a road, and, since he was born in 1906 (t. s. n., p. 499), it is safe to state that his family moved to their present residence on lot No. 4352 (t. s. n., p. 455) in 1920. The conclusion drawn from this statement appears to be accurate, because, in the original answer filed by Attorney Apolonio Chavez in behalf of defendant Santiago Medina in Civil Case No. 11 there is the allegation that Santiago Medina had been in possession of lot No. 4607 since 1921. Another scattered fragment of truth that is found in the testimony of Dominador Medina refers to his father's (Santiago Medina's) having taken the possession of lot No. 4607 from Crisanto Bansagan, a tenant of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto, whose appellation in the locality is "Santos", and if this Court is to quote the testimony of Dominador Medina on this score, his father Santiago Medina simply told to "Santos": "Santos, just leave that work and I would work the land as the promise was not carried out" (t. s. n., p. 497).

"There is therefore now a point of contact whereby both parties would converge upon the fact that Santiago Medina took possession of lot No. 4607 from Crisanto Bansagan. However, the parties disagree as to the date when this possession took place, for, while plaintiff Leon G. Guinto and his witnesses claim that it took place on September 20, 1941, the defendants, on the other hand, aver in their answers filed in these two cases that plaintiff Leon G. Guinto usurped possession of lot No. 4607 some time in March, 1938. Naturally, the testimony of Dominador Medina with respect to the other extremes tends to establish that his father Santiago Medina had been in possession of lot No. 4607 since his birth in 1906 and continued in such possession until March, 1938, when Leon G. Guinto, through Delfin Guinto, usurped possession of lot No. 4607. However, notwithstanding Dominador Medina's assertion of his having given the necessary data to Attorney Apolonio Chavez, his father's counsel in Civil Case No. 11 when it was still in the Justice of the Peace Court of Bacoor, Cavite, it has not been explained why their original answer filed with the Justice of the Peace Court contradicts Dominador Medina's theory of possession, for, if his father was in possession of this lot since his birth in 1906, it is strange why defendant Santiago Medina's original answer alleges 1921 as the year when he began possessing the same lot. As it has been held in the case of *Pablo Zara vs. Fortunato Amarante*, 46 Off. Gaz., 621 (February, 1950), the trial court will be justified to consider a fact set forth in the original answer which was suppressed by the filing of an amended answer, and, if this Court considers this alteration, which is of the essence, it can be stated that the defendants' assertion regarding possession of lot No. 4607 lacks stability and cannot be relied upon in the ascertainment of truth.

"Let us consider now the situation of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto. If it is true that Leon G. Guinto was not in possession of lot No. 4607 on June 21, 1937 when he acquired the ownership of the same lot from Potenciana Medina, sole heiress to Igmidio Medina who was the original occupant of said lot, common sense dictates that Leon G. Guinto would not part with his money in buying that lot if he could not take possession thereof. The background of this case

shows that Leon G. Guinto was born in barrio San Nicolas, Bacoor, Cavite, where his mother lived, at the time of the transaction. As a matter of plain truth, not only Potenciana Medina but also the defendants are his relatives, and, being a native of that place, Leon G. Guinto is very much familiar not only with the territory where his lots are situated but also with the people that reside in that locality. While he might have belonged later to the upper strata of society, the defendants could not deny the fact that they are related to Leon G. Guinto who from his childhood to adolescence was among their kind. It is hardly necessary for this court to state that Leon G. Guinto, who had occupied positions of category in the Philippine government, is not only an experienced lawyer but a very intelligent man, and, as such, is presumed to possess a fair medicum of common sense not to buy a land without exercising his rights of possession and ownership thereon. According to him he had never promised to pay P500 for the acquisition of whatever rights Santiago Medina might have had over lot No. 4607, even when the title was shown to him, but that he only promised to pay P200 for the expenses incurred by Santiago Medina in obtaining the title from the Bureau of Lands. Under the circumstances it can be presumed with reasonable degree of certainty that when Leon G. Guinto bought lot No. 4607 from Potenciana Medina he must have known who was in possession of that property at the time of his acquisition. As has been explained by Leon G. Guinto, the reason why he had manifested lack of confidence on Santiago Medina and refused to advance the P200 without Santiago's signing the corresponding deed of reconveyance of lot No. 4607 to him, was because they were political enemies and that Santiago Medina had never followed his political affiliation. Considering these environmental circumstances, there is reason to believe that Leon G. Guinto, intelligent as he is, could not be foolish to buy lot No. 4607 from Potenciana Medina if it was in the possession of a party other than Potenciana Medina, who might start trouble if driven away from the land. But Leon G. Guinto bought lot No. 4607 from Potenciana Medina with full awareness of the conditions obtaining on lot No. 4607, and there is therefore more reason to give weight to his contention that it was he and not Santiago Medina who was possessing lot No. 4607 at the time he bought it on June 21, 1937.

"Let it be remembered that there is no claim on the part of any of the parties to this case that Leon G. Guinto ever possessed lot No. 4888, which is the lot that plaintiff Leon G. Guinto contends having been possessed by Santiago Medina. This is a consideration of substantial importance, taking into account—as the Court does—the high intelligence of Leon G. Guinto and his awareness that Santiago Medina could not be persuaded so easily in executing a deed of reconveyance to his favor in view of their differences in political affiliation. On the other hand, there is more probability that Santiago Medina was really in possession of lot No. 4888 and his cupidity was aroused when he found that the title issued to him by the Bureau of Lands covered lot No. 4607 which Leon G. Guinto bought from Potenciana Medina.

"A searching analysis of the documentary evidence is of strong utility in deciding the questions of fact in this case. On the sketch, Exhibit B, certified correct by the Bureau of Lands, the relative positions of lot No. 4888 and lot No. 4607 are shown. A perusal of this sketch shows that lot No. 4607 is bounded by a river on its eastern side, which is a natural boundary that cannot be altered. From this sketch, lot No. 4888, aside from being separated by various lots from lot No. 4607, is too far away from the river. In the deed of sale, Exhibit A, evidencing the sale of

Potenciana Medina to Leon G. Guinto of a parcel of land which is denominated as lot No. 4888, there can be no dispute that the descriptions appearing thereunder are those of lot No. 4607. As described in the deed of sale, Exhibit A, of lot No. 4888, it appears that on its northern side is a road and yet on the plan or sketch, Exhibit B, the correct northern boundary of lot No. 4888 is not a road but lot No. 4889. On the eastern side of lot No. 4888, as described on the deed of sale, Exhibit A, it appears that a river adjoins it. But as the sketch, Exhibit B, will show to the naked eye, lot No. 4888 is not bounded by river on its eastern side but by lots Nos. 4349, 4350, 4351 and 4352. On the southern side of lot No. 4888, as described in the deed of sale, Exhibit A, it appears that it is bounded by the land of Valentin Dayday, which is not so, because, under the sketch, Exhibit B, the southern side of lot No. 4888 is lot No. 4348 and lot No. 4889—the latter lot being owned by Macario Gawaran. In the deed of sale, Exhibit A, the western boundary of lot No. 4888 is a land of Leon G. Guinto, formerly belonging to Casimrio Basallage, which is not true, because, on the sketch, Exhibit B, the western side of lot No. 4888 is bounded by lot No. 4889 of Macario Gawaran. There can not be the slightest doubt that the descriptions appearing in Exhibit A are those of lot No. 4607 and not lot No. 4888's. This is the strongest evidence that plaintiff Leon G. Guinto has presented to shake the very foundation of this case, and to show that the descriptions of lot No. 4888 in his deed of sale, Exhibited A, were merely a clerical error. A study of the descriptions mentioned in Exhibit A leaves no room for doubt that the descriptions refer to lot No. 4607, as the sketch, Exhibit B, will immediately indicate to any one who peruses over it.

"Another strong evidence that plaintiff Leon G. Guinto has submitted, which will convince anyone that lot No. 4607 was never possessed by Santiago Medina are the corresponding tax declarations. As for example: Exhibit G, which is tax declaration No. 13785 issued in the name of Santiago Medina over lot No. 4607—the one now object of this suit—one would immediately notice that on the eastern side of lot No. 4607, as described in tax declaration No. 13785, is "Calle del Barrio"; but, how can it be "calle del barrio" when it is a conceded fact as shown by the sketch, Exhibit B, that the eastern side of lot No. 4607 is no other than a river? In this analysis of the evidence, there can not be any confusion, because, aside from a river, there is no other lot on the eastern boundary of lot No. 4607. Then, it may be asked: Why is it that the eastern boundary of lot No. 4607, as described in tax declaration No. 13785 (Exhibit G) names "Calle del barrio" as its eastern boundary? As plaintiff Leon G. Guinto has explained, this description of lot No. 4607 in tax declaration No. 13685, unmistakably refers to lot No. 4352 where the defendants have moved their residence, which is owned by them by their own admission, and not to lot No. 4607 proper. Furthermore, tax declaration No. 13785, which supposedly covers lot No. 4607, describes lot No. 4607 as "palayero rogado", when in truth and in fact, as the parties to this case admit without the least ambiguity, lot No. 4607 is not a riceland but a "kataasan" or rural land, dedicated, according to the evidence for the defendants, to the cultivation of beetle leaves.

"Let us come to another exhibit which sustains and gives life and truth to the contention of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto. This Court refers to Exhibit H, which is a certified copy of tax declaration No. 12959. This is the tax declaration which is mentioned in the deed of sale, Exhibit A. While this tax declaration No. 12959, marked Exhibit E, mentions lot No. 4888, yet the descriptions of

the boundaries as well as the character of the land refer to lot No. 4607, not only because of the boundaries but also because the tax declaration mentions a lot which is a "kataasan", and lot No. 4888 is known as "tubigan" or riceland. This is another evidence that will not lie to support the proposition that what was sold to Leon G. Guinto by Potenciana Medina is really lot No. 4607. As it has already been mentioned time and again, the defendants moved to lot No. 4352, which is a residential lot, way back in 1920, when Dominador Medina, who was born in 1906, was already 14 years of age and tax declaration for lot No. 4352 in tax declaration No. 2788, marked Exhibit I. The thing to be noted in tax declaration No. 2788, marked Exhibit I, is that the residential lot (lot 4352) therein described is bounded on the west by Santiago Medina. If one looks at the sketch, Exhibit B, he will find that the western boundary of residential lot No. 4352 is lot No. 4888, and, if according to tax declaration No. 2788, marked Exhibit I, the western boundary of lot No. 4352 is another lot owned by Santiago Medina, there can not be any other lot except lot No. 4888. So, this is another tangible and concrete proof that lot No. 4888 is the one possessed by Santiago Medina, by his own admission, in the tax declaration covering his residential lot. This theory is also supported by tax declaration No. 14504, marked Exhibit J, which covers lot No. 4352 and wherein Santiago Medina is mentioned as the boundary owner of the lot on the western side. As it has been explained, the only lot on the western side of lot No. 4352 is lot No. 4888, and if it is owned by Santiago Medina he was really in occupancy of lot No. 4888. These are the documentary exhibits that swing the strength of probability to the side of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto.

"In these two cases, there were witnesses who testified coming from the rank and file of government officials and employees. They are not from the Province of Cavite nor are they related to the parties to this case, and their testimonies, therefore, deserve weight and consideration, especially so when these two cases were heard anew after the liberation, Mr. Leon G. Guinto was no longer occupying a high position in the government service. There could therefore be no fear of reprisal on the part of these government officials and employees of the government from Mr. Leon G. Guinto who is now a plain private citizen.

"From the evidence that Eladio Pureza, a forest ranger and employed with the Bureau of Lands at the Friar Lands Agency in Rosario, Cavite, who testified in this case, Mr. Pureza explained that as such employee of the Bureau of Lands he was directed to make an inspection of lots Nos. 4607 and 4888 by the Chief of the Public Lands Division, Mr. Zoilo Castrillo. And if his testimony is to be given any credit, it appears that when he made the investigation of these two lots he found out that lot No. 4607 was occupied by Leon G. Guinto and that Mr. Santiago Medina admitted and confided to him that he had been in possession of lot No. 4888 for more than twenty years (t. s. n., pp. 94-95). It also appears that the inspection conducted by Mr. Eladio Pureza upon orders of the Chief of the Public Lands Division took place in August, 1938 (t. s. n., p. 101) and Mr. Pureza repeated the same testimony in 1943 when these two cases were tried before Judge Eulalio Garcia and also when these same cases were tried jointly after liberation pursuant to the order for new trial from the Honorable Supreme Court. And in support of his statement that he made the investigation officially upon orders of his superior, he presented Exhibit C, which is a certified copy of the report made by him for his superiors, the substance of which confirms the testimony made by him in court.

Exhibit C-1 shows the indorsement of Friar Lands Agent Jose B. Lopez to the Bureau of Lands regarding Mr. Eladio Pureza's report. There is the certified copy, marked Exhibit D, of a letter written by Mr. Castrillo, Chief of the Public Lands Division, to Friar Lands Agent Jose B. Lopez of Rosario, Cavite, wherein the investigation of lot No. 4607 and lot No. 4888 was directed. There is also another letter, marked Exhibit E, wherein the Chief of the Public Lands Division, Mr. Zoilo Castrillo, stated to Commissioner Leon G. Guinto on September 30, 1938, among other things, that the land occupied by Santiago Medina was lot No. 4888 and not lot No. 4607. These communications—all of which is certified copied but the identity of which can not be doubted, were written by government officials to their subordinates who are like government employees who investigated the truth of the matter. And it has been found that lot No. 4888 was the one occupied by Santiago Medina and Leon G. Guinto was in actual occupancy and possession of lot No. 4607. Of course, the introduction of these documentary evidences were objected to by counsel for the defendants, on the ground of being hearsay, but this court has overruled the objection in a lengthy order that may be found in the stenographic notes (t. s. n., pp. 309-310), for it is the considered opinion of this court, under Rule 123, section 35, that the entries in official records made in the performance of official duties by public officials in the Philippines are *prima facie* evidence of the fact therein stated. Perhaps, these documentary evidence alone—and by themselves—are not sufficient to tip the balance in favor of the plaintiff, but joined together with the other documentary proofs and testimonial evidences they constitute sufficient force to see the strength of probabilities.

"On the one side of the scale are the testimonies of Severino Javier, Crisanto Bansagan, Valentin Medina, Macario Gawaran, Cristina de Leon—all witnesses whom the other party may consider may have reasons of their own to testify in favor of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto. On the other side of the scale are the testimonies of Juan de los Santos, Canuto Leuterio and Isidro Patuga, when plaintiff Leon G. Guinto may also have reasons to testify for defendants Dominador Medina and others. But there are other witnesses for the plaintiff that can be depended upon, who have no reason nor active to subserve and who are government officials and employees who owe no loyalty to plaintiff Leon G. Guinto, but to the trust reposed by the public in their respective government positions, especially now that Leon G. Guinto is out of the government service, and the testimonies of these government officials and employees are crystal-clear to the effect that the result of the government investigations shows that Leon G. Guinto was and is in actual occupancy of lot No. 4607 from the time of the investigation in August of 1938. And not only that. Attorney Jose P. Santos, to whom the Chief of the Public Lands Division, Mr. Zoilo Castrillo, delegated the authority to investigate the complaint of Leon G. Guinto, testified that he remembers an old lady, accompanied by her son, who went to see him at his office in the Bureau of Lands for the purpose of correcting the erroneous issuance of a transfer certificate of title over lot No. 4607 to Santiago Medina. This testimony of attorney Jose P. Santos has been corroborated by Mr. Zoilo Castrillo, at present Assistant Director of Lands, who declared that a certain woman, accompanied by Mr. Gawaran and Mr. Leon G. Guinto, and other one or two men, came to see him regarding the error in the issuance of the transfer certificate of title over lot No. 4607. As a matter of fact, Assistant Director of Lands Zoilo Castrillo declared that they came twice to his office. If the testimonies of these disinterested witnesses can not be believed, then, who else can be believed? Let it

be remembered that these witnesses have nothing to gain by this case. That their testimony reflects the truth is also made potent if it is related to the testimony of Dominador Medina who declared that there was an agreement whereby Mr. Leon G. Guinto would pay his father the sum of P500 for the reconveyance to Mr. Leon G. Guinto of lot No. 4607, and the latter would in turn reconvey to his father lot No. 4888. Reading between the lines, there can not be the slightest doubt that when Santiago Medina agreed to reconvey lot No. 4607 to Mr. Leon G. Guinto, it was because Mr. Santiago Medina was convinced that Mr. Leon G. Guinto was the real owner thereof. Perhaps, there is more truth in the testimony of plaintiff Leon G. Guinto that he only promised to pay P200 to Mr. Santiago Medina representing the expenses incurred by the latter in obtaining the corresponding transfer certificate of title for lot No. 4607 instead of for this lot No. 4888. Out of fairness to the defendant this court believes that the lack of confidence on the part of Leon G. Guinto was the root cause why the transaction did not materialize. This court can simply draw a mental picture of what had happened. For, the words of Dominador Medina, when he and his mother went to the residence of Leon G. Guinto at San Marcelino Street, City of Manila—after having waited for hours because Mr. Leon G. Guinto had gone to the movie—they received a cold reception from Mr. Guinto. And not only that: their sensibilities were hurt beyond endurance when Leon G. Guinto attempted to insinuate that they were “very eager to receive the money”. This court has paid close attention to Mr. Dominador Medina, who is a decent man although of humble birth, and this court can really feel what he felt when he and his mother were ignored and snubbed by Leon G. Guinto who, at that time, was in the high council of the government occupying a high responsible position. If this testimony of Mr. Dominador Medina is combined with the admission made by Leon G. Guinto in his testimony that he had never had confidence on the family of the deceased Santiago Medina because they had never followed his political affiliation, that mental picture becomes complete (and here is the case).

“On account of the mistake in the issuance of transfer certificate of title for lot No. 4607, Santiago Medina, who was a poor man of weak mentality, agreed to sign the corresponding deed of reconveyance in favor of Leon G. Guinto, a relative of theirs of high social standing and occupying a high government position. Leon G. Guinto himself admitted that the defendants, who are his poor relatives, agreed to reconvey to him lot No. 4607 provided that he would agree to refund what they had spent for securing the transfer certificate of title from the Bureau of Lands which they believed covered lot No. 4888, the lot which presently they are occupying and have possessed ever since before, and also for what they had paid the government in the form of land taxes (for the Medinas have been paying land taxes for lot No. 4607 by mistake). To this Leon G. Guinto agreed but failed to do so, because of his lack of confidence and distrust on his poor relatives for reasons of his own, and the worst of it is that he had even hurt their sensibilities, wittingly or unwittingly, and had been wanting them first to sign a deed of reconveyance before he would deliver the P200, while the Medinas had been wanting him to pay first P200 before they would execute the deed of reconveyance. This mutual distrust became aggravated when Leon G. Guinto slighted their dignity by his cold reception at his residence when they called on him one night. And it is a mistake common to people of the upper strata to believe that people of the lower strata have no sensibilities and pride of their own.

This is exactly the case—despite the good will of both parties: mutual distrust aggravated by their differences in political affiliations that have developed into a situation whereby their self-pride got the better part of them all.

“Another consideration which has forced this Court to conclude that usurpation in this case was committed by Mr. Santiago Medina on September 20, 1941 (and not by Leon G. Guinto in March, 1938) is the fact that from March, 1938 to August, 1940—which is a period of two years and five months—it would be hard for this court to believe that Santiago Medina, if he were tricked by Leon G. Guinto, would allow such a length of time to pass without making any effort to regain back the possession of lot No. 4607. For it is the theory of the defendants that Leon G. Guinto took possession of lot No. 4607 from March, 1938 to August, 1940, when, by reason of his noncompliance with his promise, Santiago Medina took back the possession of the same land. That is a period of time too long for Santiago Medina to wait for the fulfillment of a promise. And, moreover, there could be no necessity to have waited for two years and five months to determine whether Leon G. Guinto would make good his promise or not.” (Record on Appeal, pp. 120-143).

The only question remaining to be determined is whether or not appellant Guinto is entitled to recover damages in the action for forcible entry. His claim was disallowed by the trial court upon two main grounds, namely, that the claim is one for money and, due to the death of the deforciant prior to final judgment, the same must be dismissed without prejudice to the filing of the corresponding claim in the testate or intestate proceedings for the settlement of the estate of Santiago Medina, and because the evidence of record upon the subject of damages is not sufficiently clear to afford a reasonable basis for a just award.

In a forcible entry case it is well settled that the real issue is the physical possession of real property. The question of damages is merely secondary or incidental, so much so that the amount thereof does not affect the jurisdiction of the court. In other words, the unlawful act of a deforciant in taking possession of a piece of land by means of force and intimidation against the rights of the party actually in possession thereof is delict or wrong, or a cause of action that gives rise to two remedies, namely, recovery of possession and recovery of damages arising from the loss of possession, but only to one action. For obvious reasons, both remedies cannot be the subject of two separate and independent actions, one for recovery of possession only and the other for the recovery of damages. That would inevitably lead to what is termed in law as splitting up a cause of action (Rule 2, sections 3 and 4, Rules of Court). Moreover, it is well settled too that when the law confers jurisdiction upon a court over a given action or subject-matter, that court must be deemed to have received all the legal authority necessary to deter-

mine not only the main question but also those that are inseparably linked with it or are entirely dependent upon it. In the light of these principles and bearing in mind that it would obviously be unwise to split up the remedies a party is entitled to upon one single and indivisible cause of action, we are constrained to agree with appellant Guinto in that the trial court erred in holding that the claim for damages in this case must be dismissed to be prosecuted in the testate or intestate proceeding for the settlement of the estate of the deceased Santiago Medina.

American precedents support the above view. In *McFarland vs. Carpenter*, 63, P. 2d 859, 18 Cal. App. 2d 205 (cited in 36 C. J. S., p. 1169) it was held that under a statute allowing survival of unlawful detainer action, claim for damages, which is merely incidental, also survives.

Appellant Guinto claims that, according to the evidence, his share in the fruits of the mangoes, watermelons, bamboos and vegetables obtained from the lot in question amount to P300 yearly. However, his witness Crisanto Bansagan, answering the question of how much was the harvest of the land called "kataasan" while he was working for appellant Guinto, answered: "About P300 all in all." That this witness as referring to the harvest obtained from the whole property may be gleaned from his testimony appearing at pages 82-84 of the transcript of the stenographic notes. Although Guinto's other witness by the name of Valentin Medina claimed that he worked on one-half of the land and that his yearly share in the fruits thereof was worth P150, as far as he could "remember", we believe that the testimony of Bansagan is more reliable because it is more definite and categorical.

We are therefore of the opinion and so hold that appellant Guinto is entitled to recover reasonable compensation for the use and occupation of the property in question at the rate of P150 yearly from the date of illegal entry, as found heretofore. However, inasmuch as the heirs of Santiago Medina were merely substituted in his place upon his death, their liability for damages is only "to the extent of the value of the property" that they might have received, if any, from the original defendant (1 C. J. S., 242). With this limitation, they shall therefore pay to appellant Guinto, jointly and severally, the sum of P150 as yearly damages until they have delivered the possession of the property in question to the latter.

Modified as above indicated, the appealed judgment is affirmed in all other respects. So ordered.

Concepcion and De Leon, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 9082-R. October 10, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. GENEROSO JUAN and PERPETUA TOLENTINO, de-
fendants and appellants.

CRIMINAL LAW; CONCUBINAGE; INDETERMINATE SENTENCE LAW NOT APPLICABLE TO PENALTY OF "DESTIERRO".—The trial court erred in applying the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentence Law, as amended, to the penalty of *destierro* imposed upon appellant, who should be, therefore and who is hereby sentenced to suffer such penalty for 2 years and 11 months.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte. Flores, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Conrado Rubio for defendants and appellants.

Assistant Solicitor General Francisco Carreon and *Solicitor Federico V. Sian* for plaintiff and appellee.

DIZON, *J.*:

This is an appeal from a decision of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte finding Generoso Juan and Perpetua Tolentino guilty of concubinage and sentencing the former to suffer an indeterminate penalty of not less than 4 months of *arresto mayor* nor more than 2 years and 11 months of *prisión correccional* and to pay one-half of the costs, and the latter to suffer the penalty of *destierro* of from 4 months to 2 years and 11 months, during which period she was prohibited from going within a radius of 50 kilometers from the municipality of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, and to pay the remaining half of the costs.

The first three errors assigned in appellants' brief raise no question other than one of credibility of witnesses, while the fourth is to the effect that the trial court should have held that the complainant, Victorina de los Santos, had given her consent to the illegal relations complained of. The last two are mere corollaries of the others.

It is not disputed that appellant Generoso Juan, *alias* Rufo Juan, and Victorina de los Santos, were legally married in 1919 and that their marriage had never been dissolved.

It appears that sometimes in 1943 Generoso dismantled the dining room and the granary of his house in barrio No. 1, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, and, with the materials, built a small house on a vacant lot 80 meters away from the conjugal home. The excuse he gave his wife was that he would use the small house as his hiding place if the Japanese would look for him, he then being the barrio lieutenant. It turned out, however, that once the house was finished, he left the conjugal abode, where his wife and his sister, Marcelina, remained, and went to live in the recently constructed small house together with his herein

co-appellant. Since that time he only visited the conjugal home once in a while. In May, 1950 Generoso even sold the conjugal home, so one morning his wife went to the small house to ask him for her share in the proceeds of the sale and it was on that occasion when she saw him and Perpetua Tolentino lying together and embracing each other. When she recriminated them, appellant Generoso chased her with a bolo. A little more than a month afterwards Victorina filed her complaint for concubinage.

The evidence of record has conclusively established the fact that since the construction of the small house already referred to in 1943, the herein appellants began living therein together. The testimony of Police Corporal Juan Madamba, in particular, shows that every time he went to the house of Generoso Juan in the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 to serve notices or summons to him in his capacity as barrio lieutenant, he always found him and Perpetua Tolentino living together in the same house.

But appellants contend that, considering the fact that the small house where appellants lived as husband and wife was barely 80 meters away from the conjugal dwelling, the complainant must have known of the illegal relations now complained of and in view of her failure to file the corresponding charge against them within four or six months from the time she knew of such unlawful relationship, it must necessarily be presumed that she had tacitly consented to such relations and pardoned the offenders. This contention, however, cannot be sustained, because the evidence is clearly to the effect that it was only sometime in May, 1950 that the complainant came to know positively that the appellants had been unlawfully living together as husband and wife, for which reason she filed the corresponding complaint for concubinage a little more than a month later. Before that date, she might had reasons to suspect that they were carrying on illicit relations, but that is not enough ground upon which to base the conclusion that she had consented to such illicit relations.

Upon all the foregoing, we are therefore of the opinion and so hold that the guilt of the appellants of the crime of concubinage has been fully established. However, the trial court erred in applying the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentence Law, as amended, to the penalty of *destierro* imposed upon appellant Perpetua Tolentino, who should therefore and who is hereby sentenced to suffer such penalty for 2 years and 11 months.

Modified as above indicated, the appealed judgment is affirmed in all other respects. So ordered.

Concepcion and De Leon, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 10697-R. October 16, 1953]

MARIA DE LA ESTRELLA SORIANO Y FRUTOS VDA. DE CERDEIRA, represented by her attorney-in-fact, ANTONIO CAMPOS RUEDA, petitioner, *vs.* THE HON. HIGINIO B. MACADAEG, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, the CLERK of said Court, the AUDITOR GENERAL and ARTURO P. REYES, respondents.

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; FORCIBLE ENTRY OR ILLEGAL DETAINER; APPEAL FROM JUDGMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OR MUNICIPAL COURT; RULE DIFFERENT IN EJECTMENT CASES.—The rule is now well established that in cases of forcible entry or illegal detainer, the resolution of an appeal from the judgment of the Justice of the Peace or Municipal Court to the Court of First Instance operates to make the judgment *functus officio*, in other words, legally defunct (Ballentine), “something which once has had life and power, but which has become of no virtue whatsoever” (Bouvier). In ordinary civil actions, the mere perfection of an appeal from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace or Municipal Court operates to vacate the judgment, and only the withdrawal of the appeal has the effect of reviving it (Rule 40, section 9, Rules of Court). The rule is somewhat different in ejectment cases. Pending appeal, if execution has been stayed by the filing of a *supersedeas* bond and the deposit of the rents (assuming that it is the defendant who has appealed), execution may still issue upon the terms of the judgment appealed from if it is shown at any time before the Court of First Instance renders its own judgment that the defendant has failed to make the deposits from time to time as required (Rule 72, section 8, Rules of Court). In either case, however, the judgment of the Municipal Court becomes a thing of the past, without life, purpose or effect, once the Court of First Instance hands its own judgment. It is superseded by the latter judgment by the mere fact of its rendition. It cannot be executed anymore. Whether it is confirmed or reversed by said judgment, it is the latter which prevails. It is the latter which can and should be executed. It stands to reason, then, in such a case, that the judgment of the Municipal Court being impossible to execute, the purpose for staying its execution also ceases to exist. It is not necessary to stay what can no longer be done. *De la Fuente vs. Jugo*, G. R. No. L-212, 42 Off. Gaz., (No. 11) p. 2764; *Romero vs. Pecson*, G. R. No. L-2745, April 13, 1949; *Zarcal vs. Herrero*, G. R. No. L-2423, May 26, 1949).
2. ID.; EJECTMENT; JUDGMENT; APPEAL; EXECUTION.—The following propositions may now be laid down: A judgment in the Municipal Court in favor of the plaintiff in an ejectment case is immediately executory. Pending appeal, however, the defendant may stay execution by filing a *supersedeas* bond and depositing in court from time to time rentals at the rate fixed by the judgment. If the plaintiff wins in the Court of First Instance. Ordinarily, if the plaintiff loses and he appeals, no *supersedeas* bond is required, there being nothing to be executed since the defendant is entitled to continue in his possession, unless the plaintiff has in the meantime managed to secure possession from him or the judgment has made provision for the return of the deposits, or a part of them, made by the defendant pending appeal from the Municipal Court. Similarly, the plaintiff has no obligation to deposit rentals, since it is

the defendant, not he, who pays these. However, a favorable judgment in the Court of First Instance also relieves the defendant from making any further deposits. The deposits and the *supersedeas* bond are required by Rule 72, section 8, of the Rules of Court to stay execution and to protect the plaintiff from loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of such stay as, for example, when the defendant becomes insolvent in the meantime and the appeal is either withdrawn or lost. Where the judgment of the Court of First Instance dismisses or amounts to a dismissal of the plaintiff's claim, the reasons for requiring the bond and the deposits vanish. There is no execution to stay, no loss to guard against.

3. ID.; ID.; ID.; ID.; ID.; CASE WHEN DEFENDANT WINS AND PLAINTIFF APPEALS; EXECUTION PENDING APPEAL; RULE APPLICABLE.—It cannot be said, simply because Rule 72 of the Rules of Court governing ejectment cases makes no provision for execution pending appeal, where it is the defendant who has won and it is the plaintiff who appeals, that no such execution may be ordered. In such a case, the rules governing executions in ordinary civil actions apply (Rule 73, section 2, Rules of Court) and execution pending appeal may issue upon good reasons to be stated in a special order (Rule 39, section 2). The rule need not be complied with to the latter, it being sufficient that good reasons may be found distinctly somewhere in the record (*Luak vs. Stevens*, 36 Off. Gaz., 1929; *Guevara vs. Court of First Instance of Laguna*, G. R. No. 46698, June 20, 1940; *Moran* (2 ed.) Vol. I, p. 643).

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Court of Appeals. Certiorari.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Jose Sotelo and Salvador Franco for petitioner.

Sofronio Quimson and Jose M. Garcia for respondents.

DIAZ, Pres. J.:

Stripped to the essentials, the facts underlying the present petition are as follows:

In civil case No. 16406 of the Municipal Court of Manila, Antonio Campos Rueda, on behalf of Maria de la Estrella Soriano y Frutos Vda. de Cerdeira, sued Arturo P. Reyes for the alleged illegal detainer of a parcel of land and building in Manila which Reyes occupied under a contract of lease from the former. In due course, judgment issued in favor of the plaintiff ordering the defendant, among other things, to vacate the premises and to pay the plaintiff the sum of ₱3,000 per month as rents from July, 1951 until he actually left the property. The defendant appealed to the Court of First Instance of Manila and, to stay execution pending appeal, filed a *supersedeas* bond and deposited with the court an amount equal to the rents due at the rate of ₱3,000 per month as determined by the municipal court. After trial, the Court of First Instance rendered judgment declaring the lease of the premises still in force at the rental rate of ₱1,000 per month as provided for in the contract and authorizing the defendant to withdraw such portion of his deposit as was in excess of the total amount of rents due at that rate. The plaintiff forth-

with appealed to this court. In turn, the defendant filed a motion to withdraw his excess deposits in the amount of P23,000. The Court of First Instance granted his motion conditioned upon his first filing "a surety bond to be approved by this court * * * to satisfy whatever damages plaintiff may suffer as a result of such withdrawal." Accordingly, the defendant presented a bond of P5,000, which was approved by the court, and thereafter withdraw P23,000 from his deposit with said court.

Thru a petition for certiorari filed with this court (CA-G. R. No. 10173-R), the plaintiff assailed this last action of the Court of First Instance as a grave abuse of discretion and an excess of its jurisdiction. This court denied the petition, justifying the release of the excess deposit principally on the provisions of Rule 39, section 2, of the Rules of Court to the effect that execution pending appeal may issue at the discretion of the court for good reasons to be stated in a special order, and of that portion of Rule 72, section 8, of the same Rules requiring that "if the case is tried on its merits in the Court of First Instance, any money paid into court by the defendant for the purpose of stay of execution shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the judgment of the Court of First Instance."

It may be needless, but the court feels it is not amiss to add some additional observations on the question raised in that previous proceeding. To start with, the rule is now well established that in cases of forcible entry or illegal detainer, the resolution of an appeal from the judgment of the Justice of the Peace or Municipal Court to the Court of First Instance operates to make the judgment *functus officio*, in other words, legally defunct (Ballentine), "something which once has had life and power, but which has become of no virtue whatsoever" (Bouvier). In ordinary civil actions, the mere perfection of an appeal from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace or Municipal Court operates to vacate the judgment, and only the withdrawal of the appeal has the effect of reviving it (Rule 40, section 9, Rules of Court). The rule is somewhat different in ejectment cases. Pending appeal, if execution has been stayed by the filing of a *supersedeas* bond and the deposit of the rents (assuming that it is the defendant who has appealed), execution may still issue upon the terms of the judgment appealed from if it is shown at any time before the Court of First Instance renders its own judgment that the defendant has failed to make the deposits from time to time as required (Rule 72, section 8, Rules of Court). In either case, however, the judgment of the Municipal Court becomes a thing of the past, without life, purpose or effect, once the Court of First Instance hands down its

own judgment. It is superseded by the latter judgment by the mere fact of its rendition. It cannot be executed anymore. Whether it is confirmed or reversed by said judgment, it is the latter which prevails. It is the latter which can and should be executed. It stands to reason, then, in such a case, that the judgment of the Municipal Court being impossible to execute, the purpose for staying its execution also ceases to exist. It is not necessary to stay what can no longer be done.

In *de la Fuente vs. Jugo*, G. R. No. L-212, reported in 42 Off. Gaz., No. 11) p. 2764, the doctrine of *functus officio* was laid down when the Supreme Court refused to order the execution of the judgment of the Municipal Court in an ejectment case on the ground that it had already been superseded by a judgment on appeal of the Court of First Instance.

In *Romero vs. Pecson*, G. R. No. L-2745, April 13, 1949, it was held that the rental to be deposited by the defendant in an ejectment case on appeal from a judgment of the Court of First Instance is that determined by the judgment of said court and not that fixed by the judgment of the Municipal Court.

Another case, *Zarcal vs. Herrero*, G. R. No. L-2523, May 26, 1949, presents facts similar to those of the case at bar. A judgment in an ejectment case was rendered by the Municipal Court, ordering the defendants to vacate the premises and to pay ₱77 per month as rentals from January 1, 1947. On appeal, the Court of First Instance dismissed the complaint. While the defeated plaintiffs were taking steps to appeal the judgment against them, the defendants allegedly failed to deposit the rentals from January to May, 1948. The plaintiffs sought on this ground to have the judgment of the Municipal Court executed. In holding that execution could not properly issue, the Supreme Court said:

"The petitioners have instituted the present petition for certiorari, with a view to obtaining the annulment of the order directing the issuance of a writ of execution against the petitioners. There is merit in said petition. We have already held that the judgment of the Municipal Court is superseded by the judgment of the Court of First Instance, and the latter cannot order the execution of said judgment of the Municipal Court which has become *functus officio* (*De la Fuente and Teodoro vs. Jugo and Borromeo*, G. R. No. L-212, decided March 12, 1946, 42 Off. Gaz., p. 2764). The action of the respondent judge in ordering the execution of the decision of the Municipal Court, in spite of the judgment of said respondent in favor of the herein petitioners, amounts to a reversal of his own judgment pending appeal by the plaintiffs (herein respondents other than respondent judge and respondent sheriff).

"Moreover, it appears that the execution was ordered on the ground that herein petitioners failed to pay the rentals awarded in the decision of the Municipal Court. This is erroneous not only

because the rental to be paid or deposited by the defendant in an ejectment case pending appeal from a judgment of the Court of First Instance, is that determined by latter court. (Romero vs. Pecson et als., G. R. No. L-2745, decided April 13, 1949)—in the case at bar the judgment of the Court of First Instance dismissed the complaint—but because the defendant in an ejectment case has to pay or deposit said rentals only in case he appeals from the judgment of the Court of First Instance, in order to stay execution. In the case now before us, the petitioners are not bound to pay or deposit said rentals, because it is the plaintiffs (herein respondents other than respondent judge and respondent sheriff) who have appealed from the decision of the Court of First Instance. (Rule of Court No. 72, section 9.)”

The following propositions may now be laid down: A judgment in the Municipal Court in favor of the plaintiff in an ejectment case is immediately executory. Pending appeal, however, the defendant may stay execution by filing a *supersedeas* bond and depositing in court from time to time rentals of the rate fixed by the judgment. If the plaintiff wins in the Court of First Instance and the defendant appeals to a higher court, in order to stay execution, he (defendant) must continue depositing rents, this time at the rate fixed by the judgment of the Court of First Instance. Ordinarily, if the plaintiff loses and he appeals, no *supersedeas* bond is required, there being nothing to be executed since the defendant is entitled to continue in his possession, unless the plaintiff has in the meantime managed to secure possession from him or the judgment has made provision for the return of the deposits, or a part of them, made by the defendant pending appeal from the Municipal Court. Similarly, the plaintiff has no obligation to deposit rentals, since it is the defendant, not he, who pays them. However, a favorable judgment in the Court of First Instance also relieves the defendant from making any further deposits. The deposit and the *supersedeas* bond are required by Rule 72, section 8, of the Rules of Court to stay execution and to protect the plaintiff from loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of such stay as, for example, when the defendant becomes insolvent in the meantime and the appeal is either withdrawn or lost. Where the judgment of the Court of First Instance dismisses or amounts to a dismissal of the plaintiff's claim, the reasons for requiring the bond and the deposit vanish. There is no execution to stay, no loss to guard against.

When, therefore, the defendant (now respondent) Reyes won in the Court of First Instance, he was not only relieved of making any further deposits pending the plaintiff's appeal; *he also became vested with a clear right to withdraw whatever deposits he had made in order to stay execution of the judgment of the Municipal Court, which were in excess of the rents due at the rate of ₱1,000 per month fixed by the judgment of the Court of First Instance.*

This is the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the provisions of law and the rulings in the cases already cited. The judgment of the Municipal Court having become *functus officio* with the rendition of the judgment of the Court of First Instance, it was superfluous, to say the least, to stay its execution. Moribound judgments cannot be given effect.

So also, the action of the respondent Reyes in withdrawing his deposit was loss of an execution of the judgment of the Court of First Instance than of the exercise of an undoubted right to receive back moneys which had already served their purpose. He did not seek to stay the execution of that judgment. He had, in fact, moved for its execution and if the plaintiff wanted to stay it, it was her turn to post the guaranties required by law.

It cannot be said, simply because Rule 72 of the Rules of Court governing ejectment cases makes no provision for execution pending appeal, where it is the defendant who has won and it is the plaintiff who appeals, that no such execution may be ordered. In such a case, the rules governing executions in ordinary civil actions apply (Rule 73, section 2, Rules of Court) and execution pending appeal may issue upon good reasons to be stated in a special order (Rule 39, section 2). The rule need not be complied with to the latter, it being sufficient that good reasons may be found distinctly somewhere in the record (*Lusk vs. Stevens*, 36 Off. Gaz., 1929; *Guevara vs. Court of First Instance of Laguna*, G. R. No. 46698, June 20, 1940; *Moran* (2 ed.) Vol. I, p. 643). Undoubtedly, the fact that the deposits sought to be withdrawn had fulfilled their purpose and need no longer be retained by the court is "good reason" within the meaning of the rule. Again, the provision of Rule 72, section 3, to the effect that "If the case is tried on its merits in the Court of First Instance, any money paid into court by the defendant for the purposes of stay of execution shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the judgment of the Court of First Instance," which is obviously applicable where it is the defendant who wins, can only be construed to authorize immediate withdrawal of such amounts without necessarily waiting for the judgment to become final and executory. Unless it were taken in this sense, there would be no meaning to and necessity for the provision, because execution of a final judgment is a matter of right already guaranteed by Rule 39, section 1, of the Rules of Court. The observation of the Supreme Court in *Cruz vs. Jugo*, 43 Off. Gaz., (No. 5) p. 1604, that where the plaintiff appeals from a judgment of the Court of First Instance in an ejectment case, the general rule that no execution shall be issued before the judgment becomes final and executory applies, is no more than what

it appears to be, the statement of a general rule subject to recognized exceptions.

But it is contended in the present petition that, in ordering the withdrawal of the excess deposits, the respondent court committed itself to requiring the posting of a bond the equal in amount of the money withdrawn. This is not borne out by the record. All that the order requires is the filing of a bond, subject to the approval of the court, to satisfy whatever damages the plaintiff might suffer as a result of the withdrawal. No amount was mentioned, and the petitioner mistakenly makes capital of the statement in the resolution of this Court in CA-G. R. No. 10173-R, *supra*, to the effect that "the lower court modified said judgment and only authorized the withdrawal of said sum upon the posting of a bond in the same amount." As the respondents correctly put it, that statement was only one of the considerations, not the sole consideration, for denying the earlier petition. It cannot conclude any contrary interpretation of the terms of the questioned order.

It is obvious from the order itself that the respondent court reserved the right to exercise its discretion with reference to the amount and other conditions of the bond. Whether it abused its discretion in accepting a bond of ₱5,000 only might depend, though not necessarily so, on the amount of damages the plaintiff might possibly incur by reason of the withdrawal. The judgment of the Municipal Court cannot be made the measure of possible damage because it has long ceased to be of any effect. If, as should be the case, the possible loss is reckoned by the terms of the judgment of the respondent court, then there can be no forceable loss because only the excess of the deposits over the rate of ₱1,000 per month determined by that judgment have been withdrawn. It cannot be argued that the entire deposits should be retained to answer for rents of such rate during the pendency of the appeal in this Court. That cannot be done, for it would be equivalent to imposing upon the respondent Reyes a duty no longer required of him by law, since he is bound to continue making such deposits only if he appeals and wishes to stay execution in the meantime. The court does not feel it necessary to state whether the petitioner has any recourse to collect or insure her right to rents at the rate fixed by the judgment of the respondent court pending the appeal therefrom.

Wherefore, being without merit, the petition for certiorari is denied, with costs against the petitioner. The preliminary injunction issued against the respondents is dissolved.

It is so ordered.

Concepcion, Felix, Paredes, and Natividad, JJ., concur.

Petition for certiorari is denied with costs against the petitioner. The preliminary injunction issued against the respondents is dissolved.

[No. 8020-R. October 22, 1953]

Testate Estate of the Late JOAQUINA ROMERO Y MONTELIBANO, LUIS G. HILADO, petitioner and appellee, *vs.* JOSE L. PONCE DE LEON, oppositor and appellant.

1. EVIDENCE; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; DEATH CERTIFICATE.—A death certificate which had become part and parcel of public records becomes a public instrument receivable in evidence, not only pursuant to section 13 of Act No. 3753 but also under section 35 of Rule 123 of the Rules of Court.
2. WILL; COURT'S PROBATE JURISDICTION; INQUIRY INTO LEGALITY OF DISINHERITANCE.—It has already been held by virtue of the probate jurisdiction of a Court of First Instance that it can inquire as to whether the disinheritance by the testator of an heir is legal, and receive evidence during the hearing in support of the validity of the provision of disinheritance. (*Pecson vs. Mediavillo*, 28 Phil., 81.) As a matter of fact even the question of the status of a natural child, an issue which is completely not germane to the main question of probate, could be decided in a probate proceeding when it is raised in conjunction therewith (*Severino vs. Severino*, 44 Phil., 343-348).
3. EVIDENCE; DEPOSITION; NOT NECESSARY TO BE READ WHEN OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.—It is not imperative to read a deposition when it is offered in evidence. It may be offered as an ordinary document, and it is admissible against any party who was present or represented at the taking of the same or who had due notice of the hearing. The actual reading of the deposition is necessary where jurymen hear a case in order to be apprised of its contents, but in courts where judges have the evidence before them for perusal at their convenience, it is not necessary that the deposition should be read when presented as evidence (*Baron vs. David*, 51 Phil., 1).
4. WILLS; DISINHERITANCE; WHO MAY PROVE GROUNDS FOR DISINHERITANCE.—Article 850 of the old Civil Code plainly mentions "heirs of the testator" without specifically referring to forced heirs as used in article 807 of the same Code. It is not therefore, correct for the oppositor to contend that only forced heirs may prove the ground for disinheritance.
5. ID.; EVIDENCE OF GENUINENESS AND DUE EXECUTION; INTERVENTION OF PROFESSIONALS IN THE EXECUTION OF WILLS.—No better evidence in support of the genuineness and due execution of the will can be presented than the testimony of attesting witnesses. This is obvious. In the absence of any showing of self-interest that might possibly have warped their judgment and twisted their declarations, the intervention of professional men in the execution of a will deserves grave consideration. (*Garcia vs. Garcia de Bartolome*, 63 Phil., 419.)
6. ID.; ID.; ATTESTING WITNESSES; MINOR DISCREPANCIES IN THEIR TESTIMONY.—Minor discrepancies as difference of the color of the ink and the kind of pens used by the three witnesses in signing the will are, according to the Supreme Court, not sufficient to raise any doubt as to the veracity of their testimony

(Jocson *vs.* Jocson, 46 Phil., 701). And while it is true that "a number of contradictions in the testimony of alleged subscribing witnesses to a will as to the circumstance under which it was executed or a single contradiction as to a particular incident to which attention of such witnesses must have been directed, may in certain cases justify the conclusion that the alleged witnesses were not present, together at the time when the alleged will was, executed," however, "a mere lapse of memory on the part of one of these witnesses as to the precise details of an unimportant incident, to which his attention was not directed, does not necessarily put in doubt the truth and veracity of the testimony in support of the execution of the will" ruled the Supreme Court in the case of Bugnao *vs.* Ubag, 14 Phil., 163.

7. ID.; EXECUTION; UNDUE INFLUENCE; NO UNDUE INFLUENCE IN CASE AT BAR.—We do not find an undue influence exercised upon the testatrix in executing her last will and testament now in question from the visits paid to her by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bacolod, neither on the occasion, when the parish priest of Bacolod wrote a letter of condolence to the testatrix upon the death of her mother, whose example she was exhorted to follow, nor in the fact that Atty. Luis G. Hilado who drafted the will was a retained lawyer of the Bishop. (Coso *vs.* Fernandez Deza, 42 Phil., 596; Sancho *vs.* Abella, 58 Phil., 728; Page on Wills, p. 145; Torres et al. *vs.* Lopez, 48 Phil., 775; 68 C. J., 749.)
8. ID.; DISINHERITANCE; UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND, DISINHERITANCE OF; CONVICTION FOR CONCUBINAGE, NOT A CONDITION "SINE QUA NON".—Conviction for concubinage is not a condition *sine qua non* to disinherit an unfaithful husband.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental. Teodoro, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Vevencio T. Ibrado and *Alfredo Catolico* for oppositor and appellant.

Hilado & Hilado for petitioner and appellee.

PEÑA, J.:

Sometime in June, 1943, Joaquina Romero y Montelibano sent for Atty. Luis G. Hilado for the preparation of her last will and testament which she accordingly signed and executed on June 28 of the same year, in the presence of Attys. Julian T. Hernández and Tomás A. Garucho and Dr. José Varela (Exhibit D), in which she disinherited her husband, José L. Ponce de Leon. Again towards the end of January, 1946, Joaquina Romero sent for Atty. Luis G. Hilado for the preparation of another will, because the parcel of land bequeathed in her first will to Antonio Montelibano had been disposed of by her, and to express at the same time her desire to leave legacies to Alfredo Yulo, Rosario Locsin, Martina Santiago Montelibano and her aunt Sabina Montelibano, and to emphasize further that she was determined to disinherit her husband, and to leave the residue of her properties, not disposed of in the will,

to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bacolod. Accordingly, the will was drawn up in three copies (Exhibits A, A-1, and A-2) which were all signed on February 2, 1946, by the testatrix and the attesting witnesses by the name of Attys. Julian T. Hernáez, Ernesto Piccio and Dr. Magdaleno V. del Rosario, while all the four signers and Atty. Luis Hilado were gathered around a table in the home of the testatrix, and after all of them had read the contents of the will.

The testatrix, Joaquina Romero y Montelibano, died on March 9, 1950, at Bacolod City (Exhibit C), and two days later (March 11) Atty. Luis G. Hilado petitioned the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental.

"That the Honorable Court fix a time and place for proving the last will and testament of the deceased Joaquina Romero, and cause notice of such time and place to be published three weeks successively, previous to the time appointed, in a newspaper of general circulation in this province; that after hearing, the said last will and testament be admitted to probate, and letters testamentary be issued to the petitioner as executor of the said will; and that in the meantime the petitioner be appointed as Special Administrator, so that he may take possession and keep in his custody all the assests of the estate and collect rents until a regular administrator or executor has been appointed."

On the same date, March 11, 1950, the court appointed the petitioner special administrator with a bond of ₱2,000, and on March 20, an order was issued setting the case for hearing on April 29, 1950. Letters of administration was accordingly issued in favor of Atty. Luis G. Hilado.

Upon petition of the parties concerned, the hearing was postponed, and on May 29, 1950, José Ponce de León filed his opposition to the petition for probate, alleging that Joaquina Romero was not of sound and disposing mind at the time she was supposed to have made the alleged will and testament object of the present proceedings; that it was obtained by means of illegal exercise of undue and improper pressure and influence on the part of the legatees and heir and of some other persons for their benefit; that it was not executed in accordance with the formalities prescribed by law; that the testamentary disposition in the same will and testament in no case can be carried out for the reason that the distribution of the properties of the deceased Joaquina Romero is void and contrary to law, the oppositor having been deprived of his usufructuary rights in the properties left by her. The oppositor, therefore, prayed the court to deny the probate of the alleged last will and testament of Joaquina Romero, and after due hearing to appoint him as administrator of her estate, pending the final distribution of the same in accordance with the laws on intestate succession.

After several postponements, the case was finally heard, and the probate court rendered judgment on February 17,

1951, by issuing an order, the dispositive portion of which read as follows:

"In conclusion, the court holds: that Exhibit A-1 is the last will and testament of the deceased Joaquina Romero y Montelibano; that said will was executed in accordance with all the requisites and formalities required by the law in force on the date of its execution and on the date of the death of the testatrix; that said testatrix was of sound and disposing mind and memory when she signed her said will on February 2, 1946; that when the testatrix signed her said will she was not acting under duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence; and that said testatrix has legally and effectively disinherited her husband, the oppositor Jose L. Ponce de Leon, for a cause which is expressly authorized by law and the truth of which has been satisfactorily proved. Exhibit A-1 is hereby admitted to probate as the last will and testament of the deceased Joaquina Romero y Montelibano. In conformity with the wishes of the testatrix, Atty. Luis G. Hilado is hereby appointed executor, to whom letters testamentary shall be issued upon his filing a bond in the amount of P500 with sufficient surety or sureties acceptable to the court."

Not satisfied with the aforesaid order, the oppositor appealed to this court maintaining, that:

1. The learned trial court erred in holding that notwithstanding the lack of evidence proving the venue and the jurisdictional facts and allegations, it acquired jurisdiction of the proceedings, such as to be able to validly decree the allowance or probate of the will and the disinheritance of the herein oppositor;

2. The trial court erred in upholding the testamentary disposition disinheriting herein oppositor Jose L. Ponce de Leon in connection with the probate of the will and in relation thereto,

(a) That the trial court erred in considering as sufficient ground thereof the deposition of Diego Gusio Exhibit "J" and in admitting same in evidence without reading it into the records and notwithstanding failure to comply with the requirements relative to the taking thereof; and

(b) The trial court erred in not allowing witnesses Emilio Legumbres and Ramon Borromeo to establish the fact of the reconciliation between herein oppositor and his wife the testatrix before her death.

3. The trial court erred in not establishing the fact that in accordance with the preponderance of evidence the said will was not duly executed according to the formalities prescribed by law; and in relation thereto,

(a) The trial court erred in not finding and establishing the fact that Joaquina Romero y Montelibano did sign the will before the date appearing therein as that of the execution thereof;

(b) The trial court erred in admitting and establishing the due execution of the herein testatrix' will of the year 1943 Exhibit "D" which was not the object of the present probate proceedings;

(c) The trial court erred in not allowing witness Nicolas Amenobar to declare that attesting witness Magdaleno del Rosario revealed to him that when he signed the will the testatrix and the other attesting witnesses had already signed the deed in his absence; and

(d) The trial court erred in admitting and considering inside these proceedings the deed of donation Exhibit "B".

4. The trial court erred in not finding and establishing that the herein testatrix executed her will under and by reason on the undue influence exercised upon her by the universal legatee Bishop Lladoc and his cohorts; and in relation thereto.

(a) The trial court erred in not allowing witnesses Felix Querubin and Candelario Montelibano de Querubin to establish the contents of the lost letter written by Father Arreola on behalf of Bishop Lladoc-calculated and intended to exercise undue influence upon the testatrix who was seriously sick in bed; and

(b) The trial court erred in not finding and establishing the fact that due to her sickness, mental and physical condition, the testatrix' testamentary capacity was seriously affected.

5. The trial court finally erred in ordering the allowance or probate of the will in question despite the preponderance of evidence presented by herein oppositor.

The record satisfactorily shows that Joaquina Romero y Montelibano died in Bacolod City on March 9, 1950, and that she was residing at Nueva Street of the same City (Exhibit C). Exhibit C was properly admitted in evidence by the probate court over the objection of counsel for the oppositor to the effect that there was no proof to show that the deceased Joaquina Romero named in said certificate was the same testatrix Joaquina Romero. It is a legal presumption that the identity of person is established by identity of name pursuant to section 69 (w) of Rule 123 of the Rules of Court.

However, counsel for appellant insistently argues that the contents of the death certificate (Exhibit C) is hearsay evidence. Among the data that section 6 of Act No. 3753 requires to be furnished to the civil registrar reporting the death of a certain person are the date and place of death, name, sex, residence and status of the deceased. And according to section 13 of the same Act "the books making the civil register and all documents relating thereto shall be considered public documents and be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the fact therein contained." Examining the record of this case, we failed to note that counsel for the oppositor would have attempted, much less controverted, to question the truth of the facts contained in the death certificate. Therefore, as Exhibit C has become part and parcel of public records it becomes a public instrument receivable in evidence, not only pursuant to section 13 of Act No. 3753 but also under section 35 of Rule 123 of the Rules of Court which provides:

"Entries in official records made in the performance of his duty by a public officer in the Philippines, or by a person in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law, are *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein".

we hold and declare that the death certificate (Exhibit C) has sufficiently established the residence of the testatrix in Bacolod City at the time of her death, especially if we are to consider that the oppositor's counsel did not present any proof to show that the late Joaquina Romero y Montelibano was a resident of a place outside of Negros Occidental.

Moreover, it has already been held that the requirement "in the case of a resident of the country, that he died in

the province where the court exercises jurisdiction" is a matter of venue, contrary to the contention of counsel for the oppositor. Thus, the Supreme Court in the Intestate estate of Kow Singco, 74 Phil., 239, ruled:

"We are not unaware of the existing decision to the effect that in probate cases the place of residence of the deceased is regarded as a question of jurisdiction over the subject matter. But it declines to follow this view because of its mischievous consequences. For instance, a probate case has been submitted in good faith to a Court of First Instance of a province where the deceased had not resided. All the parties, however, including all the creditors, having submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the court and the case is therein completely finished except for a claim of a creditor who also voluntarily filed it with said court but on appeal from an adverse decision raises for the first time in this court the question of jurisdiction of the trial court for lack of residence of the deceased in the province. If this court considers such question of residence as one affecting the jurisdiction of the trial court over the subject matter, the effect shall be that the whole proceedings including all decisions on the different incidents which have arisen in court will have to be annulled and the same case will have to be commenced anew before another court of the same rank in another province. That this is of mischievous effect in the prompt administration of justice is too obvious to require to comment."

In view of the foregoing we hold and declare that the probate court properly acquired jurisdiction over the instant proceeding.

Counsel for appellant sarcastically argues that it was improper for the probate court to have entertained facts other than those referring to the due execution of the will in accordance with the formalities of the law. It is further argued that no proofs of the existence, truth, reasonability, legality and justice of the testamentary dispositions are admissible at this early stage of the proceeding. But, it was the very oppositor who properly put those matters in issue, that compelled the probate court to entertain evidence in support thereof, and it has already been held by virtue of the probate jurisdiction of a court of first instance that it can inquire as to whether the disinheritance by the testator of an heir is legal, and receive evidence during the hearing in support of the validity of the provision of disinheritance. On this point, the Supreme Court in deciding the case of Pecson *vs.* Mediavillo, 28 Phil., 81, said:

"Disinheritance of a lawful heir can only be made for one of the causes expressly fixed by law (Arts. 848, 756, 853, and 849, Civil Code). Such disinheritance can only be affected by a will in which shall be mentioned the legal grounds or causes for such disinheritance. Article 850 of the Civil Code provides that the reason for the disinheritance shall be established by the heirs of the testator. In other words, if the person disinherited shall deny the truthfulness of the cause of disinheritance, he may be permitted to support his allegations by proof. (Art. 851, Civil Code). In accordance with the foregoing provisions of the Civil Code, courts may inquire into the justice of disinheritance, and if they find that the disinheritance was

without cause, that part of the will may be pronounced null and void."

As a matter of fact even the question of the status of a natural child, an issue which is completely not germane to the main question of probate, could be decided in a probate proceeding when it is raised in conjunction therewith (*Severino vs. Severino*, 44 Phil., 343, 348).

It is not imperative to read a deposition when it is offered in evidence. It may be offered as an ordinary document, and it is admissible against any party who was present or represented at the taking of the same or who had due notice of the hearing. The actual reading of the deposition is necessary where jurymen hear a case in order to be apprised of its contents, but in courts where judges have the evidence before them for perusal at their convenience, it is not necessary that the deposition should be read when presented as evidence (*Baron vs. David*, 51 Phil., 1).

The oppositor further maintains that in accordance with article 807 of the old Civil Code only forced heirs may prove the ground or grounds for disinheritance expressed in a will. Thus, he would like to prevail upon us to declare that he alone has the right to prove the truth of the cause of his own disinheritance. Article 850 of the old Civil Code provides—

"The burden of proving the truth of the ground for disinheritance shall rest upon the heirs of the testator should the disinherited person deny it."

The aforequoted article 850 plainly mentions "heirs of the testator" without specifically referring to forced heirs as used in article 807 of the same Code. Commenting on article 850, Manresa say—

"La causa ha de ser cierta, esto se ha de existir en realidad. El desheredado puede negarla. De nada servirle que la desheredacion se fundase en una causa legal, si no podia probarse su existencia. A quien corresponde la prueba? La prueba de un hecho, incumbe, con arreglo al derecho procesal, el que afirma su certeza. Afirma el testador; a él mismo, o al heredero o herederos instituidos que representan su personalidad, y son ademas los verdaderos interesados, incumbio probar la certeza de la causa legal en que la desheredacion se funda. Mas no han de probarea siempre, sino solo cuando la afirmación sea contradicha, cuando el desheredado niegue la certeza de la causa. Si el desheredado se conforma, la cause se presume cierta." (Manresa, Vol. 6, 6th ed., 562, 563.)

It is not, therefore, correct for the oppositor to contend that only forced heirs may prove the ground or grounds for disinheritance.

The trial court correctly enjoined witnesses Emilio Legumbres and Román Borromeo from establishing the alleged reconciliation between the oppositor and his wife before her death, for the simple reason that what counsel wanted to prove by their testimony was not alleged in the opposition, and, therefore, their testimony relative to the

alleged reconciliation would be irrelevant and immaterial. Besides, the evidence which counsel for appellant would want to elicit from said witnesses could not prevail over the convincing evidence that oppositor, long before the death of his wife, the testatrix Joaquina Romero, abandoned her and never gave her consolation up to the moment when she breathed her last.

No better evidence in support of the genuineness and due execution of the will can be presented than the testimony of attesting witnesses. This is obvious. In the case of *Garcia vs. Garcia de Bartolome*, 63 Phil., 414, the three attesting witnesses unanimously testified in detail to the due execution of the will. The oppositor, on the other hand, produced two witnesses who declared that they did not see the deceased execute any will on the date when the document was alleged to have been executed and signed, nor had they seen any of the instrumental witnesses in the house of the testatrix where the will was signed on that occasion. In appreciating the testimony of attesting witnesses, the Supreme Court said in the case of *Garcia vs. Garcia de Bartolome*, 63 Phil., 419:

"We find no reason for rejecting the testimony of the attesting witnesses in the present case. In fact, persons other than the subscribing witnesses to the will may be called upon to prove the due execution of the will and the sanity of the testator only in cases where none of the subscribing witnesses reside in the Philippines or in case one or more of them has been deceased or is insane. (*Caband vs. Delfinando*, 34 Phil., 145; *Unson vs. Abella*, 43 Phil., 494.) Subscribing witnesses are much relied upon to establish due execution of the will; nor can the testimony of persons accidentally present, who had nothing to do with the transaction, be entitled to equal consideration. Though personally to the testator, their concurring testimony alone may well establish the due execution in which they participated; and even in a conflict of evidence great weight is given to their several statement.' (Scheuler on Wills, Executors, and Administrators, section 348, p. 432, 5th ed.) By signing a will as witnesses, the persons who thus sign impliedly certify as to the truth of the facts which admit to probate, including the sufficiency of the execution, the capacity of the testator, the absence of undue influence and the like. (Page on Wills, 2nd. ed., Vol. I, section 682, pp. 1130, 1131, and cases cited.)"

The attesting witnesses in the last will and testament of Joaquina Romero y Montelibano are all professional men, two of them being lawyers of good standing, and the other a practicing physician. In the absence of any showing of self-interest that might possibly have warped their judgment and twisted their declarations, the intervention of professional men in the execution of a will deserves grave consideration. Thus, the Supreme Court said in the aforementioned case of *Garcia vs. Garcia de Bartolome*:

"In the present case, two of the subscribing witnesses are lawyers. This fact, together with the circumstance that they were not shown to have any interest in the subject of the litigation, led the trial

court to consider their testimony as worthy of credit. The intervention of professional men, especially lawyers, in the preparation and execution of wills, has been given by this court the consideration deserved. (*Ozoa vs. Ozoa*, G. R. No. 372028, 58 Phil., 928; *Serrano de Cabanos vs. Arcela and Arcela*, G. R. No. 36948, 58 Phil., 919; *In re will of Medina*, 60 Phil., 391.)"

"It is hardly inconceivable that any attorney of any standing would risk his professional reputation by falsifying a will and then go before a court and give false testimony," the Supreme Court further quoted in the aforesaid case.

Therefore, as between the unanimous testimony of the attesting witnesses and those of the oppositor's witnesses, we do not hesitate to give credence to the former.

Had witness Nicolas Amenobar been allowed to declare that attesting witness Magdaleno del Rosario revealed to him that when the latter signed the will the testatrix and the other attesting witnesses had already signed in his absence, he would have testified on something that was hearsay, and, for this reason, the trial court correctly disallowed him from testifying on that matter. Nowhere in the cross-examination of Dr. Magdaleno del Rosario by counsel for the oppositor was he questioned as to whether or not he divulged the imputation against him by Nicolas Amenobar. Therefore, for lack of proper basis, Amenobar was correctly disallowed by the trial court to testify on a matter supposedly disclosed to him by Doctor del Rosario.

Counsel for appellant would want to draw something significant on the difference of the color of the ink and the kind of pens used by the three witnesses in signing the will. Such difference is explained by the simple fact there were more than two witnesses who apparently had used their individual pens, the pen point and ink of which differ from the other.

Minor discrepancies similar to what counsel for appellant is now harping, in his effort to discredit the testimony of the proponent's witnesses are, according to the Supreme Court, not sufficient to raise any doubt as to the veracity of their testimony (*Jocson vs. Jocson*, 46 Phil., 701). And while it is true that "a number of contradictions in the testimony of alleged subscribing witnesses to a will as to the circumstance under which it was executed or a single contradiction as to a particular incident to which attention of such witnesses must have been directed, may in certain cases justify the conclusion that the alleged witnesses were not present, together at the time when the alleged will was executed", however, "a mere lapse of memory on the part of one of these witnesses as to the precise details of an unimportant incident, to which his attention was not directed, does not necessarily put in doubt the truth and veracity of the testimony in support of the execution of the

will," ruled the Supreme Court in the case of *Bugnao vs. Ubag*, 14 Phil., 163.

We do not find any undue influence exercised upon the testatrix in executing her last will and testament now in question from the visits paid to her by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bacolod, neither on the occasion, when the parish priest of Bacolod wrote a letter of condolence to the testatrix upon the death of her mother, whose example she was exhorted to follow, nor in the fact that Atty. Luis G. Hilado who drafted the will was a retained lawyer of the Bishop. As to what constitute "undue influence", the Supreme Court has already clearly stated in the case of *Coso vs. Fernandez Deza*, 42 Phil., 596, thus—

"The English and American rule in regard to undue influence is thus stated in 40 Cyc., 1144-1149:

'Mere general or reasonable influence over a testator is not sufficient to invalidate a will; to have that effect the influence must be 'undue'. The rule as to what constitutes 'undue influence' has been variously stated, but the substance of the different statements is that, to be sufficient to avoid a will the influence so exerted must be of a kind that so overpowers and subjugates the mind of the testator as to destroy his free agency and make him express the will of another, than his own. * * * Such influence must be actually exerted on the mind of the testator in regard to the execution of the will in question, either at the time of the execution of the will, or so near thereto as to be still operative, with object of procuring a will in favor of particular parties, and it must result in the making of testamentary dispositions which the testator would not otherwise have made * * * and while the same amount of influence may become 'undue' when exercised by one occupying an improper and adulterous relation to the testator, the mere fact that some influence is exercised by a person sustaining that relation does not invalidate a will, unless it is further shown that the influence destroys the testator's free agency.'

"Influence gained by kindness and affection will not be regarded as 'undue', if no imposition of fraud be practiced, even though it induces the testator to make an unequal and unjust disposition of his property in favor of those who have contributed to his comfort and ministered to his wants, if such disposition is voluntarily made."

In the case of *Sancho vs. Abella*, 58 Phil., 728, the probate of the will was opposed on the ground that the testatrix had been unduly influenced in the execution of the same by the priest in whose convent she was temporarily staying during the treatment by a certain doctor. In dismissing the opposition and sustaining the probate of the will, the Supreme Court said:

"The fact that Matea Abella stopped at a convent and enjoyed the hospitality of a priest who gave her accommodations therein, or the fact that the will was executed in the convent in question in the presence of the parish priest, could certainly not be considered as an influence which placed her under the obligation to bequeath part of her property to the bishop of said diocese."

To digress further on what constitutes undue influence, we would cite some definitions of the same:

"Undue influence is such as in same measure destroys the free agency of the testator and prevents the exercise which the law requires that party should possess'. It consists in such influence, overpersuasion, coercion or force as destroys the free agency and will power of the estator." (Page on Wills, p. 145.)

"Undue influence as used in connection with law of wills, may be defined as that which compels testator to do that which is against the will from fear, the desire for peace, or from other feelings which he is unable to resist." (Torres et al. *vs.* Lopez, 48 Phil., 775.)

"Influence, consisting of appeals, requests, entreaties, arguments, flattery, persuasion solicitations, or over importunity, is legitimate, and becomes 'undue' so as to invalidate the will, only when it is extended to such a degree as to override the discretion and destroy the free agency of the testator. A will executed by the testatrix that she might secure peace at home and which disposed of her property contrary to her wishes, if executed in the exercise of the testatrix' free agency, has been held not to be the result of undue influence." (68 C. J., 749.)

Considering the circumstances surrounding the execution of the last will and testament of Joaquina Romero y Montelibano in the light of the aforequoted jurisprudence and definitions of undue influence, we hold and declare that she was never unduly influenced in the execution thereof.

We are also satisfied that the testatrix was of sound and disposing mind and possessed of full testamentary capacity when she executed her last will and testament. No better witness than Dr. Magdaleno del Rosario could have testified as to the mental condition of the testatrix at the time when she executed her will, not only because of his professional training but also because he was her attending physician. In the matter of the testate estate of the deceased Bonifacio Legaspino and Teodora Monteroso de Legaspino, CA-G. R. No. 8295-B, July 27, 1953, we have said, and we quote—

"If the will of a testator by the name of Tomas Rodriguez, who was 76 years old, physically decrepit, weak in intellect, suffering from a loss of memory, had a guardian of his person and property, and was eccentric, but he still possessed that spark of reason and life, that strength of mind to form a fixed intention and to summon his enfeebled thoughts to enforce that intention (Lopez *vs.* Torres, 48 Phil., 772) was admitted to probate, we do not feel justified to disallow the last will and testament of Bonifacio Legaspino Exhibit 'A') in the light of his physical and mental state as disclosed by the evidence."

A study of the physical and mental condition of Tomas Rodriguez, Bonifacio Legaspino and Joaquina Romero y Montelibano in the light of the evidence on record, we have observed that the physical and mental condition of the last named testatrix was comparatively better than the rest at the time when they executed their respective wills. For this reason, we refrain from disallowing the same upon the allegation that Joaquina Romero y Montelibano was seriously sick in bed, mentally incapable of making her testamentary disposition on February 2, 1946.

Finally, was Jose L. Ponce de Leon properly disinherited. Both in the first and second wills (Exhibits D, A, A-1 and A-2), he was disinherited on the ground of infidelity, as he had deserted his lawful wife, Joaquina Romero, and lived with his concubine by the name of Carmelina Russell, with whom he has four children according to witness Diego Cusio, whose deposition (Exhibit J) was correctly admitted in evidence by the probate court. Such infidelity of Jose Ponce de Leon justified his wife in making use of the right provided for in article 855 and 105 of the old Civil Code. Counsel for appellant, however, argues that because Jose Ponce de Leon has never been convicted of concubinage in a criminal case he could not be validly disinherited. In his comments on article 105 of the old Civil Code, Tolentino says—

“Causes for Divorce.—The grounds for divorce under article 105 are as follows: (1) The adultery of the wife in all cases, and that of the husband when it results in public scandal or in disgrace to the wife; (2) Maltreatment by deed, or grave insults (3) Violence exerted by the husband upon the wife in order to force her to change her relation; (4) The proposal of the husband to prostitute his wife; (5) The attempt of the husband or the wife to corrupt their sons or prostitute their daughters, and the connivance in their corruption or prostitution; (6) The conviction of the spouse with the penalty of cadena or reclusion perpetua.

Under the present Divorce Law, the only grounds for divorce are adultery on the part of the wife, and concubinage on the part of the husband. Can disinheritance of the spouse still be made on any of the grounds given in article 105 of the Civil Code.

We do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. The cause for disinheritance is not the existence of a divorce obtained on the grounds given in article 105; on the contrary the divorce is not required, but simply the grounds therefor stated in article 105. (6 Manresa, 646; 6 Sanchez Roman, 1123.) The law thus considers those grounds as serious enough in themselves to warrant disinheritance, whether a divorce is actually secured or not. The fact that those grounds are no longer grounds for divorce, does not alter their nature as ground for disinheritance. They have become incorporated by reference into the provisions of article 855 and have thus acquired an existence, for purposes of disinheritance, distinct from their existence for purposes of divorce. Their repeal in the latter concept does not carry their repeal in the former concept. (See 59 C. J., 937-938.)”

It is plain from the foregoing that conviction for concubinage is not a condition *sine qua non* to disinherit an unfaithful husband, like Jose Ponce de Leon. And Manresa, commenting on the articles of the Civil Code dealing with disinheritance, says—

“La desheredación es el acto por el cual el testador en virtud de una justa causa, priva a un heredero forzoso de su derecho a legítima.

Solamente pueden ser desheredados los herederos forzosos, porque solo ellos tienen por la ley derecho a heredar. A las demás herederos puede o no instituirlos a su arbitrio el testador, y, por lo tanto, puede

privarles de la herencia sin mas causa que su voluntad; como no tienen derecho a heredar, no puede decirse que se los deshereda.

Para que la ley consienta al testador semejante derecho, para poner en su mano recurso tan extraordinario, es especial que exista una causa o razon poderosa. La ley no puede inponer de tal modo su voluntad, que obligue el testador a dejar su propios bienes al que con sus actos se ha hecho indigno de todo beneficio, quitandole el medio mas adecuado para castigar el hijo ingrato y culpable, al padre cruel o desnaturalizado, o el conyuge infiel." (6 Manresa 6th ed., 586.)

Thus, for his acts, frowned upon and abhorred by the faithful, like Joaquina Romero y Montelibano, we hold and declare that Jose L. Ponce de Leon was lawfully disinherited by his wife, in her last will and testament.

Wherefore, the order appealed from, being in accordance with law and the evidence, is hereby affirmed, with costs in this instance against the appellant.

It is so ordered.

Felix and David, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 4495-R. October 23, 1953]

CIRIACA CANLAS, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* SEVERINO DAVID,
defendant and appellant

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; DEFAULT; DEFAULTING PARTY NOT ENTITLED TO APPEAL; REMEDY.—It is well-settled rule that a defendant who has been declared in default has no right to perfect an appeal from the judgment by default taken against him (*Velez vs. Ramos*, 40 Phil., 787; *Lim Toco vs. Go Fay*, 45 Off. Gaz., 3350), and is not even entitled to service of notice of the motion asking that he be declared in default, or of any subsequent pleadings filed or proceedings had in the case (*Pielago vs. Generosa*, 73 Phil., 654; *Lim Toco vs. Go Fay, supra*). The only recourse open to such defendant is to file a petition for relief from the judgment, on the grounds stated in Rule 38 of the Rules of Court, or to institute certiorari proceedings to have said judgment set aside (*Lim Toco vs. Fay, supra*).
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; ID.; RELIEF UNDER RULE 38, WHEN IT CAN BE INVOKED.—A motion for a reconsideration of an order of default and judgment by default taken against a party defendant, when it is filed before such judgment had become final, cannot be considered as a petition for relief from that judgment, for this remedy can only be invoked when the judgment from which relief is sought has become final (*Anuran vs. Aquino*, 38 Phil., 29). Such motion partakes of the nature of a motion for a new trial on the ground of fraud, accident mistake or excusable negligence, under Rule 37 of the Rules of Court, and from an order denying a motion of this nature an appeal cannot be perfected, for that would amount to allowing an appeal from the judgment by default.
3. ID.; ID.; ID.; ERROR IN DECISION BY DEFAULT, HOW CORRECTED.—An award of allowance for support in excess of the amount prayed for in plaintiff's complaint is contrary to law; but

errors committed in this report, when the defendant had been declared in default, can only be corrected through certiorari proceedings.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Castelo, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Buenaventura Evangelista, for defendant and appellant.
E. M. Banzali, for plaintiff and appellee.

NATIVIDAD, J.:

This action was filed by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to give her a monthly allowance of ₱60 for her support. The defendant having failed to answer the complaint within the legal period, a judgment by default was on December 15, 1948, rendered by the Court below, ordering him to pay to the plaintiff a monthly pension of ₱90 for her support beginning the date of the filing of the action, upon the following findings:

"Resulta de las pruebas que en 1907, la demandante y el demandado se casaron en Sto. Tomas, San Fernando, Pampanga, como se comprueba por el certificado de matrimonio, unido en la causa criminal No. 6609 de esta mismo Juzgado, y vivieron juntos como marido y mujer. Estos gozando como gozaban de la armonía y tranquilidad del hogar, con el tiempo pudieron adquirir propiedades, consistentes en un lote y una casa, situados en el barrio Obrero, Tondo, Manila, que hoy renta ₱120 mensual, más el jornal de ₱10 diario que ganaba el demandado, como carpintero. Desgraciadamente, despues de algun tiempo, o sea, en el año 1943, ambos conyuges tuvieron un altercado en que la demandante fue maltratada y despedida de la casa conyugal por dicho demandado, sin motivo justificado. Desde entonces, la demandante ha vivido, y hasta ahora sigue viviendo de la caridad de sus hijos, sin que el demandado la haya dado ningun manutención, no obstante los repetidos requerimientos hechos el efecto."

Advised of this judgment on December 22, 1948, the defendant filed on January 7, 1949, a verified motion, asking that the order of default and judgment by default taken against him be vacated and set aside and his answer to the complaint, which was attached to said motion, be admitted, and that he be granted such other reliefs as may be warranted, alleging that his failure to file his answer to plaintiff's complaint was due to excusable negligence. It was claimed that defendant's failure to file his answer was due to his belief that the then attorney for the plaintiff, whom he had approached for an amicable settlement of the case, had succeeded in effecting one. This motion as well as another motion filed by the defendant for the same purpose were denied. This case is now before this Court on the appeal interposed by the defendant from the judgment by default entered against him on December 22, 1938 and the orders denying his motions to vacate and set aside said judgment.

We are of the opinion that this appeal should be dismissed. It is well-settled rule that a defendant who has been declared in default has no right to perfect an appeal from the judgment by default taken against him (*Velez vs. Ramos*, 40 Phil., 787; *Lim Toco vs. Go Fay*, 45 Off. Gaz., 3350), and is not even entitled to service of notice of the motion asking that he be declared in default, or of any subsequent pleadings filed or proceedings had in the case (*Pielago vs. Generosa*, 73 Phil., 654; *Lim Toco vs. Go Fay*, *supra*). The only recourse open to such defendant is to file a petition for relief from the judgment, on the grounds stated in Rule 38 of the Rules of Court, or to institute certiorari proceedings to have said judgment set aside (*Lim Toco vs. Go Fay*, *supra*).

Defendant's motion for a reconsideration of the order of default and judgment by default taken against him cannot be considered as petitions for relief from said judgment, for they were filed before said judgment had become final, and it is well-settled that the relief provided for in said rule can only be invoked when the judgment from which relief is sought has become final (*Anuran vs. Aquino*, 38 Phil., 29). Such motion partake of the nature of motions for new trial on the round of fraud, accident, mistake or excusable negligence under Rule 37 of the Rules of Court, and from orders denying motions of this nature an appeal cannot be perfected, for that would amount to allowing an appeal from the judgment by default, in circumvention of the ruling above referred to. But be that as it may, under a liberal interpretation of the rules of court, nevertheless defendant's appeal from the orders denying them cannot be entertained. The granting or denial of a petition for relief under Rule 38 of the Rules of Court is a matter that rest largely upon the sound discretion of the trial court. A careful consideration of the facts of this case, as disclosed by the evidence and the pleadings, has convinced us that the trial court in denying said motions did not abuse its discretion. Appellant's only excuse for his failure to file his answer to plaintiff's complaint is that he believed that the former attorney for the plaintiff, whom he had approached to effect an amicable settlement of the case, had succeeded in effecting one. Granting that he had really approached the former attorney for the plaintiff and asked him to effect an amicable settlement of the case, nevertheless his excuse for his failure to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint does not constitute excusable negligence. The defendant was served with the summons issued in the case in the month of April 1948. He was declared in default only on December 22, 1948. There is no showing that in the intervening period of about eight months he had made any effort to see the former counsel for the plaintiff to find out the result of his efforts, or done anything to protect

his interests. Such negligence cannot be excused even in an ignorant man, granting that the appellant were really ignorant, a fact which may still be doubted, for although he was a mere carpenter nevertheless he was able to acquire property worth several thousand pesos during his married life with the plaintiff, a fact which is indicative that he was endowed with some amount of intelligence.

The contention of the appellant that the trial court has violated the law in awarding to the plaintiff an allowance for support in excess of the amount prayed for in her complaint is well founded. This error, however, can only be corrected, as above stated, through certiorari proceedings, and not by appeal.

In view of the foregoing, the present appeal is hereby dismissed, with the costs taxed against the appellant.

It is so ordered.

Paredes and Diaz, JJ., concur.

[No. 9483-R. October 23, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. ALFONSO QUILINO, defendant and appellant

1. CRIMINAL LAW; EVIDENCE; PRESUMPTION; CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE.—It is settled that no adverse or unfavorable presumption can arise from the failure to present merely corroborative or cumulative evidence.
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; INTENT TO KILL; HOW DETERMINED.—While intent to kill is purely a mental process, it may be inferred from the weapon used, the extent of the injuries sustained by the offended party, and the circumstances of the aggression (*People vs. Parana*, 64 Phil., 331), as well as from the fact that the accused performed all the acts that should have resulted in death, had it not been for the intervention of a third person (*People vs. Mercado*, 51 Phil., 99).
3. *Id.*; FRUSTRATED HOMICIDE; PERIOD OF INCAPACITY FOR WORK, DETERMINES EXTENT OF DAMAGE; PECUNIARY AND MORAL DAMAGES.—While the number of days during which the victim of a frustrated homicide was incapacitated for work is immaterial in the fixing of the penalty it however determines the extent of pecuniary damages in terms of unearned income to which the offended party is entitled, as well as moral damages under article 2219 of the new Civil Code.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Antique. Imperial Reyes, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Felipe Z. Operiano and *Bernabe O. Torresillas* for appellant.

Assistant Solicitor General Francisco Carreon and *Solicitor Federico V. Sian* for appellee.

REYES, J. B. L., *J.*:

Alfonso Quilino, on the one hand, and Paulino Oliveros and Felicísimo Lachica, on the other, were the protagonists in a bloody fight which took place at about 5 o'clock in

the afternoon of February 13, 1951, in sitio Harmon, barrio Hamtik, San Jose, Antique. As a result of said fight, two informations were filed in the Court of First Instance of Antique for frustrated homicide, criminal case No. 491 against Alfonso Quilino, and criminal case No. 492 against Paulino Oliveros and Felicísimo Lachica. After a joint trial, the court below acquitted Paulino Oliveros and Felicísimo Lachica, but convicted Alfonso Quilino of the crime charged, and sentenced him to suffer an indeterminate penalty of from 2 years, 4 months and 1 day of *prisión correccional* to 8 years and 1 day of *prisión mayor*, with the accessory penalties provided by law; to indemnify Paulino Oliveros in the sum of ₱303.10, with the corresponding subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency; and to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costs. From this judgment, Alfonso Quilino has appealed to this court.

The evidence for the prosecution shows that on the afternoon in question, appellant Alfonso Quilino saw a carabao belonging to Paulino Oliveros feeding on the corn of his (Quilino's) field in sitio of Harmon, barrio Hamtik, San Jose, Antique. Seeing Oliveros plowing in the adjacent field, Quilino shouted to him to come to his field to see the damage done by his carabao. In compliance, Oliveros repaired to Quilino's field. Quilino angrily demanded that Oliveros pay the old and new damages caused by the latter's carabao to his cornfield, but Oliveros answered that he would pay only the new damages. A heated discussion ensued between the two, and as Oliveros turned to investigate the extent of the damages complained of, appellant Quilino struck him in the left arm with his scythe. Feeling the wound, Oliveros, although unarmed, retaliated by boxing Quilino several times, and then struggled for the possession of the scythe. In the course of the scuffle, Oliveros fell in a sitting position; and Quilino, taking advantage of the situation, smote Oliveros several times with his scythe. In the meantime, Felicísimo Lachica, Silvestre Oliveros, Felipe Calumbres, and Rafael Bertalono had followed Paulino Oliveros and were some thirty *brazas* from the combatants. Seeing appellant Quilino strike Paulino Oliveros several times with his scythe, Lachica ran towards the two and hurled lumps of dried mud at Quilino. Quilino, however, turned and hacked Lachica in the left arm; and the latter, wounded and cowed, retreated. Quilino then returned to Oliveros who, weakened by his wounds, was already in a crouching position, and again smote him several times; and as Oliveros fell unconscious to the ground, Quilino ran away, shouting for help. Quilino gone, Felicísimo Lachica, Silvestre Oliveros, Felipe Calumbres and Rafael Bertalono rushed to the prostrate Paulino, placed him in a hammock, and brought him to the Antique Provincial Hospital for treatment.

The medical certificate issued by Dr. Jesus de la Cruz reveals that Paulino Oliveros suffered the following lesions:

"(1) Wound, incised, 9 cms. long, neck, posterior portion, right involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles, blood vessels and nerves.

(2) Wound, incised, 15 cms. long, shoulder, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and bone.

(3) Wound, incised, 14 cms. long, elbow, left volar aspect, extending from the epicondylar region to the medial side, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and cartilage and blood vessels.

(4) Wound, incised, 7 cms. long, dorsal aspect, distal 3rd forearm, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and blood vessels.

(5) Wound, incised, 9 cms, long, shoulder right, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(6) Wound, incised, 16 cms. long, suprascapular and scapular region, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(7) Wound, incised, 10 cms. long, extending from the left, scapular region to the vertebral line at the level of the 2nd thoracic vertebrae, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(8) Wound, incised, 16½ cms. long, extending from the right suprascapular region, to the scapular region, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(9) Wound, incised, 6½ cms. long, interscapular region, right, intercepting wound No. 7, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(10) Wound incised, 12 cms. long, extending from right shoulder, directing inwards to the scapular region, right, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(11) Wound, incised, 3½ cms. long, scapular region, right, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(12) Wound, incised, 12 cms. long, anterior and medial aspect, upper 3rd, thigh, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(13) Wound, incised, 8 cms. long at the level of iliac crest, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(14) Wound, incised, 5 cms. long, dorsal aspect, middle 3rd, forearm, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(15) Wound, incised, 4½ cms. long, dorsal aspect, middle 3rd forearm, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(16) Wound, incised, 2 cms. long, dorsal aspect, middle 3rd, forearms, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(17) Wound, incised, 6 cms. long, between the ring and little fingers, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(18) Wound, incised, 5½ cms. long, between thumb and forefinger, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(19) Wound, incised, 3 cms. long, middle finger, phalanx palmar aspect, hand, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(20) Wound, incised, 4 cms. long, anterior and medial aspect, upper 3rd, thigh, left, involving the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

(21) Wound, incised, 6 cms. long, eyelid, upper, left, involving the skin, and subcutaneous tissue.

(22) Wound, incised, 2 cms. long, glabella, nose, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(23) Wound, incised, 5 cms. long, nose, left side, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(24) Wound, incised, mastoid region, right, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(25) Wound, incised, 5 cms. long, mammary region, left, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(26) Wound, incised, 5 cms. long, mammary region, right, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(27) Wound, incised, 4 cms. long, chest, upper, left, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(28) Wound, incised, 5½ cms. long, extending from the upper lip to the malar region, left, involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

(29) Abrasion, 3 cms. long, 1 cm. wide, malar region, left involving the skin only." (Exhibit A, Criminal Case No. 491.)

Doctor De La Cruz disclosed at the trial that Oliveros would have died from his wounds had it not been for timely medical treatment; that the big scars in the neck, shoulder and left arm of Oliveros had produced deformities in the sense that the parts affected could not assume any more their normal appearance; and that Oliveros was confined in the hospital for 17 days, and had to come back for treatment for another two days. On his part, Oliveros testified that for his stay in the hospital, he paid the amount of ₱103.10, and that his earnings amounted to ₱1 a day.

Appellant pleaded self-defense, offering the following version of the fight:

That before the afternoon in question, he had already caught Oliveros' carabao destroying his cornfield about ten times, and that each time, he would bring the carabao to the house of Oliveros and ask the latter not to let loose the animal because it was damaging his field; that on the afternoon in question, while he was drinking *tuba* with Victorio Naza and Felipe Calumbres, he again saw Oliveros' carabao in his field; that he left the group to drive the animal away, but Felicisimo Lachica came ahead of him and drove the animal home; that as appellant Quilino and Lachica exchanged hot words, Paulino Oliveros suddenly appeared, with a bolo and a piece of wood; that Oliveros asked appellant what he wanted, and before the latter could answer, gave him a blow with the piece of wood, hitting appellant on the left shoulder; that Lachica, cooperating with Oliveros, threw dried mud or stones at appellant; that as appellant endeavoured to escape, he stumbled, and Oliveros gave him another blow; that appellant however succeeded in running away towards his house, but Oliveros and Lachica chased him; that Oliveros overtook appellant and struck him with his bolo; that appellant parried the blow and drew his scythe in self-defense; and that appellant did not know how he managed to wound Oliveros, nor did he feel the extent of his own injuries.

Medical examination of the lesions of appellant after the fight disclosed that he sustained only two incised wounds, one in the left forearm and the other at the back, his other six injuries being either contusions or abrasions (Exhibit A, criminal case No. 492).

We find no merit in the appeal. A careful and close scrutiny of the evidence reveals appellant's claim of self-defense to be unsatisfactorily proved, and impeached by the probabilities and undisputed physical facts of the case.

Firstly, the medical certificate Exhibit A shows that Oliveros sustained 28 incised wounds, in almost all parts of the body; while appellant, as shown by his medical certificate, Exhibit A—criminal case No. 492, received only two wounds, the rest of his injuries being mere abrasions or contusions. The nature, extent, and number of Oliveros' wounds, compared to appellant's relatively few and slight injuries, confirm the version of the prosecution that Oliveros was unarmed, and that it was appellant who assaulted him with his scythe. The cuts of Oliveros in the left hand and fingers show that he did try to wrest appellant's scythe from him and must have held it in the blade in the course of the scuffle; and Oliveros' eight wounds in the shoulder and back indicate that, as related by the prosecution witnesses, appellant repeatedly hacked Oliveros with his scythe after the latter had fallen helpless in a sitting position. Appellant's two wound, one in the left forearm and the other at the back, appear to have resulted from the struggle for the possession of the scythe; it is entirely possible that during the scuffle, Oliveros had succeeded in possessing the scythe for a brief second and wounded appellant twice with it, only for the weapon to be wrested back by the latter. As for the contusions and abrasions found on appellant's body, they must have been produced either by blows given him by Oliveros, or by the dried mud or stones thrown at him by Lachica. On the whole, it appears improbable that appellant should have emerged from the fight almost unscathed, while his opponent lay prostrate and unconscious with twenty-nine wounds all over the body, if Oliveros were equally armed, and appellant merely acted in self-defense.

Secondly, it was appellant who, under the circumstances, had sufficient motive to make an unlawful assault on Oliveros. Appellant admits that prior to the afternoon in question, he had already caught Oliveros' carabao destroying his crops about ten times, which fact would naturally incite him to wrathful indignation against Paulino Oliveros. Upon seeing the same animal feeding on his corn again on the afternoon, in question, appellant must have been infuriated the more; and when he called Oliveros and demanded that the latter pay the old and new damages caused by his carabao to appellant's field, and Oliveros retorted that he would pay only the new damage but not the old, appellant must have been so incensed that he attacked Oliveros and struck him with the scythe suddenly and without warning. Indeed, it is hard to believe that it would be Oliveros, whose carabao had recurringly damaged appellant's field,

who would take offense and attack appellant, just as it is difficult to believe appellant's claim that after he was allegedly attacked by Oliveros, he had to seek refuge in flight instead of standing his ground and defending himself from bodily harm, and that he was unconscious as he later fought Oliveros, so that he could not tell how he wounded Oliveros twenty-nine times.

Appellant presented the testimony of his brother-in-law Felipe Genodipa to corroborate his own, claiming that Genodipa was drinking *tuba* with him and one Victorio Maza at the foot of the stairs of his hut in his corn field on the afternoon in question. But it appears that appellant's hut was some twenty *brazas* away from the scene of the fight; and that furthermore, Genodipa kept on conversing and drinking *tuba* with Maza after appellant had left the group to drive Oliveros' carabao away, with his back turned to the combatants. Genodipa was thus in no position to observe the details of the fight, nor was he at a distance sufficiently close to hear the exchange of words between appellant and Oliveros. Discounting Genodipa's testimony, therefore, as incompetent and untrustworthy, appellant's testimony practically stands alone and uncorroborated; and rebutted by the probabilities and physical facts of the case, it is insufficient to establish his claim of self-defense.

It is insisted by appellant that Lachica had admitted that it was Oliveros and he who attacked appellant, quoting the following excerpt from the stenographic transcript:

"Q. Alfonso Quilino and his witnesses testified that on February 13, 1951, years together with Paulino Oliveros attacked Alfonso Quilino, and you threw mud at Alfonso Quilino, is that true or not?—
A. That is true." (t. s. n. p., 76.)

On this point, we agree with the Solicitor General that the above question is divisible in two: first whether Lachica and Oliveros attacked appellant, and second, whether Lachica threw mud at appellant; and that Lachica was obviously answering only the last extreme of counsel's double-barreled question, since his testimony earlier in the trial was clear and consistent that it was appellant who attacked Oliveros, notwithstanding that the latter was unarmed and had not given any provocation.

Appellant also accuses the prosecution of suppressing or withholding the testimony of the other three companions of Oliveros (Silvestre Oliveros, Felipe Calumbres, and Rafael Bertalono), claiming that the failure to present them as witnesses tends to show that their testimony would have been unfavorable to the prosecution. Their testimony, however, would have been merely corroborative of that of Oliveros and Lachica, and it is settled that no adverse or unfavorable presumption can arise from the failure to present merely corroborative or cumulative evidence. On the other hand, the testimony of the three persons aforementioned

would have been rebutting evidence for the defense, and the presumption is more properly applicable to the latter (*U. S. vs. Dinola*, 37 Phil., 797).

We entertain no doubts that appellant had intended to kill Paulino Oliveros on the afternoon in question. While intent to kill is purely a mental process, it may be inferred from the weapon used, the extent of the injuries sustained by the offended party, and the circumstances of the aggression (*People vs. Parana*, 64 Phil., 331), as well as from the fact that the accused performed all the acts that should have resulted in death, had it not been for the intervention of a third person (*People vs. Mercado*, 51 Phil., 99. In the instant case, while appellant did not strike a vital part of Oliveros' body, which is not always possible in the course of a struggle, the evidence nevertheless shows that he repeatedly hacked Oliveros in the neck, shoulder, and back even when the latter had already fallen helpless in a crouching position, and that appellant desisted from attacking Oliveros only after he saw the latter collapse to the ground, bloody, prostrate, and practically dead. And it being clear from the testimony of Dr. Juan de la Cruz (t. s. n., pp. 5, 31) that Paulino Oliveros would have died from his twenty-nine wounds had it not been for timely medical treatment, we are of the opinion, and so hold, that under the circumstances, the intent to kill of appellant is clearly inferable, and he was therefore properly convicted by the lower court of the crime of frustrated homicide.

Appellant's act of running away and shouting for help, as commented by the Solicitor General, must have been purposely done to simulate before the on-lookers that he had been the victim of the aggression; for if appellant were in real earnest in shouting for help, he would have gone directly to his companions, Genodipa and Maza, instead of running in the opposite direction, away from his friends who could have rendered him any help and assistance that he might need.

Appellant is, however, correct in pointing out that the lower court erred in finding that it took more than ninety days to cure the wounds of Paulino Oliveros, because Dr. Jose de la Cruz clearly testified that Oliveros stayed in the hospital for only 17 days, and returned to the dispensary for further treatment only for another two days, after which he was completely cured (t. s. n., p. 30). While the number of days during which Oliveros was incapacitated for work is immaterial in the fixing of the penalty in frustrated homicide, it however determines the extent of damages in terms of unearned income to which Oliveros is entitled. Oliveros testified that he spent ₱103.10 for hospitalization expenses, and that his earning was ₱1 daily. He is, there-

fore, entitled to pecuniary damages in the total amount of P122.10, instead of the sum of P303.10 awarded to him by the court below but we feel that he should be allowed an additional P500 as moral damages, under article 2219 of the new Civil Code.

The judgment appealed from is modified in the sense that the damages awarded to Paulino Oliveros is increased to P622.10, and affirmed in all other respects. Costs against appellant.

Rodas and Ocampo, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 7552-R. October 26, 1953]

ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* ROMAN CABALUNA, EMILIANO MILLIADES, VICTORIANO CAÑETE, FELIX AGBAO, MARGARITO RECALDE and MARCELO MILENDRES, defendants and appellees.

1. FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER; PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY, THE ONLY ISSUE.—It is well-settled that the only issue in a forcible entry and detainer case is the physical possession of the real property therein involved (*Mediran vs. Villanueva*, 37 Phil., 752; *Fuentes vs. Justice of the Peace of Pila*, 67 Phil., 364; *Mandammu vs. Court*, 74 Phil., 230; *Lizo vs. Carandang*, 73 Phil., 649; *Mercado vs. Go Bio*, 73 Phil., 279), and that where a person was in prior physical possession of a real property, whatever may be the character of such possession, he has the right to stay in the property until lawfully ejected therefrom by a person having a better right (*Masallo vs. Cesar*, 39 Phil., 134).
2. REAL PROPERTY; POSSESSION; ACTUAL POSSESSION, THOUGH NOT FOUNDED UPON CLAIM OF OWNERSHIP ENTITLED TO PROTECTION OF THE LAW; CASE AT BAR.—To be in possession of real property one need not have his feet planted on every inch of it; actual possession of land consists in the exercise of acts of dominion over it of such nature as could naturally be expected from one who owns it (*Ramos vs. Director of Lands*, 39 Phil., 175). This possession, although not founded upon any claim of ownership, is entitled to the protection of the law, and the possessor should be maintained therein until he is lawfully ejected by a person having better right. The fact that the property was covered by a fishpond permit granted the appellant by the Bureau of Fisheries does not confer upon him a better right to the possession thereof. The act of the appellant in taking possession of the property, which was occupied by the appellees, merely on the strength of such fishpond permit, is that of a usurper which the law does not tolerate. He is not entitled to the remedy of forcible entry and detainer, for this remedy can only be invoked against the usurper and not against the person wronged, like the appellee in this case (*Masallo vs. Cesar*, *supra*).

APPEAL for a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Davao. Maceren, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Antonio Habana, Jr. and Carlos Dominguez, Jr. for plaintiff and appellant.

Pantaleon A. Pelayo for defendants and appellees.

NATIVIDAD, J.:

This action of eviction was initiated in the Justice of the Peace Court of Tagum, Davao, to recover from the defendants the possession of the parcel of land described in the complaint which is situated in the barrio of Busaon in that municipality. It was taken by the plaintiff on appeal from a judgment of that court dismissing the action to the Court of First Instance of Davao. After trial, the Court of First Instance of Davao rendered judgment, dismissing plaintiff's complaint and ordering him to pay to defendant Roman Cabaluna the sum of ₱300 as damages and ₱50 monthly from November 1948 as reasonable compensation for the occupation of the premises, and to pay the costs. From this judgment, the plaintiff appealed to this court.

The evidence establishes by a clear preponderance that some time in the year 1932 defendant Roman Cabaluna filed with the Bureau of Lands an application for the purchase of a tract of public land of around 60 hectares in area, situated in the barrio of Busan, municipality of Tagum, Province of Davao. The land covered by the application was in that month of February 1936 sold a public auction and awarded to defendant Roman Cabaluna as the highest bidder, Cabaluna immediately made the initial payment and took possession of the land, fenced a portion thereof with barbed wire, constructed a house thereon, and planted therein about 200 coconut trees.

In the year 1937 this tract of land was surveyed under the Cadastral Law. As a portion thereof along the seashore was claimed by the Bureau of Forestry to be timber land, the surveyors divided it into two lots, that portion claimed by the Bureau of Forestry with an area of about 15 hectares having been designated as lot No. 895, Cadastral survey of Tagum, and the rest, with an area of about 22 hectares, as lot No. 896. Notwithstanding this division, Cabaluna continued in the possession of the whole tract, and wrote the Bureau of Forestry and the Bureau of Lands communications requesting that the classification of lot No. 895 as timber land be reconsidered and that his sale application therefor be approved. However, no action until now has been taken on this request by the authorities. The land involved in this action is lot No. 895, and it is the portion of the land where Cabaluna had built his house, constructed a barbed wire fence and planted about 200 coconut trees.

On July 6, 1948 the plaintiff, Alejandro Rodriguez, was granted by the Bureau of Fisheries permit to construct and maintain a fishpond in a public forest area of about 32 hectares, situated in the same barrio of Busaon. This area happens to include lot No. 895. Armed with this permit, the plaintiff entered into the possession of the tract of the public forest included in his permit and began the construction of fishponds and other improvements thereon. In the course of this work of construction the plaintiff occupied lot No. 895, and destroyed a barbed wire fence constructed thereon by defendant Roman Cabaluna which cost the latter ₱300. Cabaluna, upon learning of this action of the plaintiff, warned the latter not to proceed as the land was occupied by him. As the plaintiff disregarded this warning, on October 23, 1948, Cabaluna reoccupied the premises and excluded the plaintiff therefrom. Hence, this action.

The main question to be determined in this appeal is who had the prior physical possession of lot No. 895 of the cadastral survey of Tagum, whether the appellant or the appellees. For it is well-settled that the only issue in a forcible entry and detainer case is the physical possession of the real property therein involved. (*Mediran vs. Villanueva*, 37 Phil., 752; *Fuentes vs. Justice of the Peace of Pila*, 67 Phil., 364; *Mandammu vs. Court*, 74 Phil., 230; *Lizo vs. Carandang*, 73 Phil., 649; *Mercado vs. Go Bio*, 78 Phil., 279), and that where a person was in prior physical possession of a real property, whatever may be the character of such possession, he has the right to stay in the property until lawfully ejected therefrom by a person having a better right (*Masallo vs. Cesar*, 39 Phil., 134).

The question who was in the prior physical possession of the real property involved in this action is a question of fact which must be decided upon the evidence. The trial judge, who for obvious reasons is in a better position than the members of this court to gauge the credibility of the witnesses who testified in the case, found that appellee Roman Cabaluna was in the prior physical possession of said real property, and that he had been in such possession since the year 1937. We have examined the records of the case, and we find absolutely no reason for interfering with this finding. The evidence clearly shows that the parcel of land involved in this action is lot No. 895 of the cadastral survey of Tagum, Davao, which was included in sales application filed in the Bureau of Lands by defendant Roman Cabaluna way back in the year 1932; that said lot was, together with lot No. 896, adjudicated to Roman Cabaluna at a public auction in the year 1937 under his sales application; that after the adjudication of the land to Roman Cabaluna the latter took possession thereof, constructed thereon a house where he lived for some time prior to the

Pacific war and during the Japanese occupation, and introduced therein improvements, consisting of a barbed wire fence for which he spent P300, a ditch for drainage purposes and about 200 coconut trees which are now fruit bearing; that although lot No. 895 was later on excluded from the sales because the Bureau of Forestry claimed that it was timber land, Cabaluna nevertheless continued in the possession thereof, and appealed to the authorities concerned for the revocation of their classification of the lot as timber land, although this appeal has not as yet been acted upon; that in the year 1947 the appellant was granted a permit to construct a fishpond on the lot and because of this permit he entered the land in the year 1948; and that in the same year Cabaluna re-entered the property and excluded the appellant therefrom. Upon the facts of record, therefore, it is clear that appellee Roman Cabaluna had prior physical possession of the land in question. To be in possession of real property one need not have his feet planted on every inch of it; actual possession of land consists in the exercise of acts of dominion over it of such nature as could naturally be expected from one who owns it (*Ramos vs. Director of Lands*, 39 Phil., 175). This possession, although not founded upon any claim of ownership, is entitled to the protection of the law, and said appellee should be maintained therein until he is lawfully ejected by a person having better right. The fact that the property was covered by the fishpond permit granted the appellant by the Bureau of Fisheries does not confer upon him a better right to the possession thereof. The act of the appellant, therefore, is that of a usurper which the law does not tolerate. He is not entitled to the remedy of forcible entry and detainer, for this remedy can only be invoked against the usurper and not against the person wronged, like the appellee in this case (*Masallo vs. Cesar, supra*).

We, therefore, hold that the judgment appealed from in so far as it dismisses plaintiff's complaint is in accordance with law. We believe, however, that the award of damages therein provided should be modified. The sum of P300 awarded appellee Roman Cabaluna as damages for the destruction of his wire fence is exaggerated. The appellee, testifying on this point, stated that the wire fence cost him P300 including labor. He did not state how much of this amount represented the original cost of the wire and how much the cost of labor, and in what state of wear and tear it was at the time of its alleged destruction. Under the circumstances, we feel authorized to use our discretion in the matter and hereby fixed at P100 the amount of damage suffered by the plaintiff for the loss of said barbed wire fence. As regards the payment to the appellee of P50 monthly from November 1948 as reasonable rental of the

premises, there is no evidence whatsoever that the premises in question was producing that much monthly. On the contrary, it appears that the lot, with the exception of the portion occupied by the house of the appellee and that on which the 200 coconut trees were planted, was swampy and covered by mangroves, and there is no showing that the appellee had a permit from the Government to exploit said public forest for commercial purposes. This award, therefore, is unwarranted and should be discarded.

Wherefore, with the only modification of the judgment appealed from in the sense indicated above, the same is hereby affirmed in all other respects, with the costs taxed against the appellant.

It is so ordered.

Diaz, Pres. J., and Paredes, J., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 8173-R. October 26, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. NATIVIDAD MATEO Y PEREZ, defendant and appellant

1. CRIMINAL LAW; EVIDENCE; PRIVILEGE OF SELF-INCRIMINATION WHEN IT SHOULD BE INVOKED.—The privilege against self-incrimination is "an option of refusal, not a prohibition from inquiry," and should be claimed when a question is asked or an act required to be done, the answer to or performance of which might be self-incriminating. It cannot be invoked for the first time on appeal so as to exclude evidence previously given voluntarily. (*Bermudez vs. Castillo*, 64 Phil., 483, 487-488).
2. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; RIGHT OF ACCUSED TO ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL; APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL DE OFFICIO WITHIN A FIXED DATE BEFORE TRIAL, NOT MANDATORY; SECTION 1, RULE 115, RULES OF COURT.—The right to the assistance of counsel during trial does not involve a mandatory duty on the part of the court to appoint such counsel within a fixed date before trial. It is sufficient, if the accused demands counsel, that such is appointed in time to be on hand at the actual commencement of trial. Section 1 of Rule 115, Rules of Court, requires only that the parties be notified of the date set for hearing at least two days in advance of it; it does not require that the accused should also be furnished with counsel within that time.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Rizal. Tan, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Jorge de Leon for defendant and appellant.

Assistant Solicitor General Francisco Carreon and *Solicitor Estrella Abad Santos* for plaintiff and appellee.

DIAZ, Pres. J.:

This appeal is taken by Natividad Mateo y Perez from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Pasay City

convicting her of the crime of qualified theft and sentencing her accordingly.

The evidence for the prosecution shows that the appellant was employed as housemaid, at a salary of ₱20 per month, of Eusebia Rodriguez and was actually serving in that capacity on and prior to September 20, 1950. As such housemaid, she lived and slept in the house of her mistress at Parañaque, Rizal, together with the latter and her daughter, Angeles Rodriguez. On the night of September 10, 1950, the appellant roused her employers and told them that someone had entered or tried to enter the house. This alarmed Mrs. Rodriguez and her daughter because they then had about ₱7,000 kept in a wardrobe (aparador) upstairs. Rushing to the wardrobe, they found it open, the clothes it had contained strewn on the floor. The key which had apparently been used to open it also lay on the floor. The box where the money was placed was, to all appearances, undisturbed and, reasoning that if a thief had taken any money, he would have taken it box and all, mother and daughter did not bother to open the box and count its contents. In the morning, however, they decided to put the money in the bank and, when they opened the box and made a count, they discovered about ₱1,000 missing. Even then, their first thought was that someone from outside had stolen the money and, with this in mind, they made inquiries with their neighbors about the incidents of the night before. None of these latter had noticed anything unusual. On the other hand, the appellant began to exhibit unusual conduct. She began buying fruits and delicacies she ordinarily never bought nor could afford to buy on her salary. It was also recalled that on the morning following the incident, she had asked her mistress to change a 100-peso bill into smaller denominations, saying that it was at the request of Alfonso Rodriguez, a neighbor who owned a *sari-sari* store. When he was asked about this, Rodriguez denied that the money had been his or that he had made any such request thru the appellant. On October 5, 1950, the appellant admitted to her mistress that she had taken the money. The latter then sent for her parents and, after acquainting them with their daughter's confession, took her and her father to the National Bureau of Investigation in Manila. There, the appellant made and signed a confession in the presence of her employer, her father and NBI Agent No. 71.

At trial, the appellant repudiated her confession on the ground that it was obtained by means of force, that her employer's son maltreated her in order to make her confess, and that she was afterwards brought to the NBI office in such a condition that she was not aware of what she did

or what happened to her during the time that she was there. She also denied her signature on the confession, Exhibit A, saying that she did not know how to write. None of these pretensions deserves any belief. It is alleged in the appellant's brief that she was physically maltreated in her father's presence. This alone is enough to excite suspicion, as no one will for a moment believe that a parent would stand idly by while his child was being abused, no matter how heinous her crime might be. Furthermore, though the father was placed on the stand and testified on other matters, he was not asked to confirm this allegation, a reliable indication that no physical force had been used on his daughter. The appellant patently lied when she testified that she did not know how to write. In court, she was asked to write her name and she did so, voluntarily and without objection from counsel, and produced with her left hand a legible signature. Thus having waived her privilege against self-incrimination which, it has been said, is "an option of refusal, not a prohibition from inquiry," and should be claimed when a question is asked or an act required to be done, the answer to or performance of which might be self-incriminating, she cannot invoke the privilege for the first time on appeal so as to exclude the evidence she had voluntarily given (*Bermudez vs. Castillo*, 64 Phil., 483, 487-488).

The appellant's confession also bears the signature of her father, Felipe Mateo, as a witness. The latter admitted that he signed the confession, but asserted that he did so only because he was told by NBI Agent No. 71 that it was merely a statement that he appeared at the NBI office. The court, however, does not doubt that he knew the real nature of the document he signed. It is highly improbable for even an unlearned person to believe that a simple statement of his presence would require expression in a document the length of Exhibit A, which covers fully one and one-half pages of legal size bond paper. He admitted that he saw his daughter sign the same document, yet, unbelievably, it never occurred to him to suspect that she was signing a confession or to refuse to sign in his turn as a witness if he thought that she had been forced or threatened into making it. If then, the defense is to be believed, Felipe Mateo must be a most unnatural parent. Not only did he suffer his daughter to be physically maltreated in his presence; not only did he permit her to sign an extorted confession; he also gave such confession every appearance of validity and voluntariness by signing it as a witness. Courts will not presume such cullousness and indifference to be the common denominator of parental conduct and, there being no showing in this particular case that Felipe Mateo was anything but a good father, the assertion that any imposition, physical or otherwise, was

used to obtain the confession of his daughter becomes unconvincing.

NBI Agent No. 71 testified that the confession was freely and voluntarily given. There is no doubt whatsoever, that his actuations in this case were more or less than those of an impartial officer of the law. Unless there is positive proof of this character, the Court will give full faith and credit to his testimony and to the document to which he gave the confirmation of his presence and signature.

The appellant also cites as error the alleged fact that the lower court appointed counsel for her only on the date of trial, without giving the latter sufficient time and opportunity to prepare for her defense. The right to the assistance of counsel during trial does not involve a mandatory duty on the part of the court to appoint such counsel within a fixed date before trial. It is sufficient, if the accused demands counsel, that such is appointed in time to be on hand at the actual commencement of trial, which appears to be the case here. Section 1 of Rule 115, Rules of Court, invoked by the appellant in her brief, requires only that the parties be notified of the date set for hearing at least two days in advance of it; it does not require that the accused should also be furnished with counsel within that time. It is of record that the order setting the trial for November 15, 1950 was issued on November 6, 1950, nine days earlier, and was served on November 8, 1950. Besides, the appellant's counsel did not ask for postponement or manifest that he had not enough time to prepare, as indeed he could or should have done if it is true that his appointment was too recent to enable him to defend his client adequately.

It makes no difference that none of the stolen money was found in the appellant's possessions, since the evidence proves her guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

The court is not inclined to accept the recommendation of the Solicitor General to consider nighttime as an aggravating circumstance, since there is no sufficient showing that the appellant purposely chose this time to commit the theft in order to insure its success. It is, in fact, reasonable to suppose, considering that she lived and slept in the house with only two women companions and that the keys to the money were so carelessly kept (pp. 24-25, t. s. n.), that she would have considered any other time as propitious as night for the commission of the offense. However, the penalty imposed by the lower court is below the legal range. The crime being qualified theft, the proper penalty, pursuant to article 309, sec. 3, and article 310 of the Revised Penal Code, is *prisión mayor* in its medium and maximum periods.

Wherefore, the appealed judgment is modified to raise the penalty imposed upon the appellant to an indeterminate term of from 4 years, 2 months, and 1 day of *prisión correccional*, as minimum, to 9 years, 4 months and 1 day of *prisión mayor*, as maximum, and is affirmed in all other respects, with costs.

It is so ordered.

Paredes and Natividad, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 7395-R. October 28, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. PANIMBAGANAN DIMDIM and MORO DIMASANGKA,
defendants and appellants.

1. CRIMINAL LAW, EVIDENCE, WITNESSES, WEIGHT OF THEIR TESTIMONY.—Greater weight must generally be given to the positive testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution than to mere denials of the accused.
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; EVIDENCE ON AFFIDAVIT OFTEN INACCURATE.—As a general rule, evidence taken on affidavit is incomplete and often inaccurate, for want of suggestion or inquiry which would enable the witness to recall all the facts. (II Moore on Facts, sec. 938.)

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance
of Bukidnon. Gonzales, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Cipriano Vamenta, Jr. for defendant and appellant.

Assistant Solicitor General Francisco Carreon and *Solicitor Federico V. Sian* for plaintiff and appellee.

PAREDES, *J.*:

We gather from the evidence adduced by the prosecution the following facts:

Juan Lupiahan was the owner of a male carabao, valued at P350, the ownership of which is evidenced by certificate Exhibit A. As usual, he impounded it on the evening of July 2, 1949, near his house, situated at Barrio Manolong, Ta'akag, Bukidnon. Early in the next morning, Lupiahan found the carabao missing, and the rope which fastened the animal to a tree had been cut. At noon of the same day, Manuel Ugsalan, barrio lieutenant of Balaronga, delivered some nails to councilor Pio Dagoyo at Indulang. Because of the rain, he could only leave at 9 o'clock in the evening for Balaronga. Afraid to go home alone, Ugsalan requested Isidoro Dinatlao of Indulang to accompany him, as the way was uninhabited. At about 10 o'clock that same evening and on reaching the crossing of the Indulang and the Lantug roads, municipality of Talakag, Ugsalan and Dinatlao met accused Panimbaganan Dompilis walking ahead of Lupiahan's carabao with accused Dimasangka Dim-

dim riding on it, while one Estanislao Devera was walking behind Dimdim. Dinatlao asked the three who were old acquaintances, where they came from, where they were bound to and why they had a carabao with them. Accused Dompilis told the inquirer that they had borrowed the animal from Lupiahan for hauling corn. Ugsalan was likewise an old acquaintance of the accused. Almost at the same hour (10 o'clock) that night, Bernabe Sinoyan, while on his way to his house and upon reaching the road leading to Lantug, saw accused Dimdim, riding on Lupiahan's carabao, accompanied by Estanislao Devera and another person not recognized by him. Sinoyan inquired from Dimdim where they were going, and he answered they were going to Parian to look for food. In the afternoon of July 3, 1949, Lupiahan was informed by Sinoyan of what he had seen on the night previous. On July 20, 1949, Lupiahan met Dinatlao in the house of Albino Obod, and said Dinatlao told Lupiahan that on the night of July 2, 1949, he and Ugsalan saw Lupiahan's carabao in the possession of Dimdim, Dompilis and Devera. On July 7, 1949, Lupiahan, accompanied by Sinoyan, complained to the Chief of Police and the Mayor of Talakag, regarding the loss of the animal.

Accused Dompilis denied participation in the commission of the offense. He declared that Lupiahan must have entertained a grudge against him, because Lupiahan suspected him to be the person responsible for Lupiahan's second wife, who was his (Dompilis) sister-in-law, deserting him. He has no grudge, however, against the other witnesses for the prosecution. Accused Dimdim also denied the allegation of the complaint. He likewise declared he had no grudge against the prosecution witnesses. To neutralize state witness Dintalao's testimony, one Simeon Dalunhao was presented by the defense to declare that the said Dinatlao was in Bagon-ba-an, attending a "kaliga" (feast of grace for good harvest) from 5:00 p. m. of July 2, 1949, until 4 o'clock a.m. the following day; that Dinatlao was there throughout the night, as he was the "pari-pari" (high priest) of the celebration.

Based upon the foregoing evidence, the trial court found the accused Panimbaganan, Dimdim and Dimasangka Dompilis guilty of theft of large cattle and sentenced each to suffer an indeterminate penalty ranging from 4 years, 2 months and 1 day of *prisión correccional* to 8 years of *prisión mayor*, with the necessities of the law; to indemnify jointly and severally Juan Lupiahan in the amount of P350; and to pay the proportionate costs. On appeal, these two accused seek the reversal of the judgment. Accused Estanislao Devera is still at large.

The whole question bails down to one of credibility. After a careful perusal of the facts of record, we find the

findings and conclusions of the trial court fully supported. Greater weight must generally be given to the positive testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution than to mere denials of the accused. The defense brands as improbable and unnatural the following testimony of the witnesses: 1. That they used flashlights in identifying the accused, notwithstanding the presence of the moon; and 2. That Manuel Ugsalan was with him (Dinatlao) when he saw the appellants with Lupiahan's carabao that night, when such statement does not appear in Dinatlao's affidavit Exhibit 1. As regards the first, the state witnesses focussed their flashlights, because the moon at that time was behind the clouds and they wanted to be certain as to the identity of the persons they were talking to. As to the second, it has been said that mere omission of a certain fact or circumstance in an affidavit can not be a basis to discredit the testimony of a witness, because, as a general rule, evidence taken on affidavit is incomplete and often inaccurate, for want of suggestion or inquiry which would enable the witness to recall all the facts. (II Moore on Facts, sec. 938.)

Moreover, the defense has not shown any motive why the state witnesses had testified adversely to the appellants against whom they did not harbor ill-feeling at all. The alleged grudge of Lupiahan against appellant Dompilis did not pass beyond a mere suspicion. Prosecution witness Bernabe Sinoyan, being a brother-in-law of appellant Dimdim, would have naturally favored the latter, instead of declaring for the prosecution.

There is no doubt in our mind that the appellants committed the offense charged against them. The aggravating circumstances of nocturnity, not having been offset by any mitigating circumstances, the penalty prescribed by law should be imposed in the maximum period. The appellants should, therefore, suffer each an indeterminate sentence, the maximum period of which is 10 years, 8 months and 1 day of *prisión mayor*.

With the modification just indicated, the decision appealed from is affirmed in all other respects, with costs. So ordered.

Diaz, Pres. J., and Natividad, J., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 9753-R. October 29, 1953]

JUANITA DE LA ROSA DE MARISTELA, et al., plaintiffs and appellees, vs. CASTOR MARISTELA, defendant and appellant.

1. DAMAGES; EXEMPLARY DAMAGES IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES AS PART OF CIVIL LIABILITY.—There being no aggravating circumstance present in the commission of the oral defamation in the instant

case, the exemplary damages of P200 should not have been allowed. (article 2230, new Civil Code).

2. ID.; MORAL DAMAGES; LIBELOUS REMARKS IN PLEADINGS; PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION.—Moral damages for alleged libelous remarks in pleadings cannot be allowed when the remarks or statements are pertinent and relevant to the case, for they are covered by the mantle of privileged communication.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Masbate. Santos, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Marcial G. Mendiola for defendant and appellant.

Ernesto P. Valencia for plaintiffs and appellees.

GUTIERREZ DAVID, J.:

On or about September 12, 1950 in the municipal building of the town of Masbate, Province of Masbate, Castor Maristela uttered to Juanita de la Rosa de Maristela the following words: *Autora ka sa pag pañgawat*" meaning in English "You are the author or leader of the thievery." For the utterance of these words Juanita filed against Castor a criminal action for the crime of serious slander which was docketed in the Court of First Instance of Masbate as criminal case No. 1081 and wherein Castor was found guilty of slight oral defamation only but aggravated by the circumstance of relationship—the accused and the complainant being brother and sister by affinity—and was sentenced to suffer 25 days of *arresto menor*. From this judgment the accused reasonably appealed to the Court of Appeals (CA-G. R. No. 8897-R).

On September 27, 1950 Juanita filed this separate civil actions against Castor seeking to recover P10,000 for damages arising out of the aforesaid offense of slander. After trial,—during which by agreement of the parties the evidence taken in the criminal case was considered together with other evidence both parties presented,—the court below found for the plaintiffs and rendered judgment ordering the defendant Castor Maristela to pay unto plaintiff Juanita de la Rosa Maristela the sum of P1,000 as moral damages and P200 as exemplary damages for the slander and P200 as moral damages for the statement made by the defendant in his answer and counterclaim to the complaint, which the court found to be libelous, or a total sum of P1,400 to bear interests at the legal rate from the filing of the complaint.

The statements of the pleadings which plaintiffs' alleged and the court considered to be libelous read as follows:

"That, upon observing the attitude of the plaintiff, Juanita de Maristela, acting this way in a scandalous, overbearing and arrogant manner, with her unruly, daring and defiant tongue, insisting that the herein defendant should be criminally prosecuted for thefts of coconuts because he is a 'thief' and posing herself in a dominant posture, * * *." (Paragraph 3.—Affirmative defense, answer.)

"That under such circumstance, plaintiff Juanita de Maristela, she being the author and originator of the 'grave slander and insult' preferred by her to the defendant Castor Maristela, by naming him 'thief' first, and by retorting to her as 'author of the thievery', there is nothing in her reputation and good name that has been injured, and her mind being ready to accept anything of answer to her slanderous assertions, there can be no physical suffering, mental anguish, serious anxiety, besmirched reputation, wounded feelings, because of her remorse conscience, and consequently, the damage she is complaining of in the amount of P10,000 is but an imagination, a dream and illusory, and a grand-stand show at that, and a silly announcement to the whole world of her value and worth." (Par. 4, affirmative defense, answer).

"That, it was from the plaintiff's (Juanita de Maristela) arrogant mouth and unruly tongue who, because of the refusal of the Chief of Police of Masbate to file a complaint for 'theft of coconuts' in order to have self-satisfaction and appeasement of feeling on her part and in order to satisfy her personal vengeance against the defendant, did insult him, with that scandalous and slanderous assertion, calling the said defendant a 'thief' before a crowd anxiously waiting for her unwomanly exhibition." (Par. 1,—Counterclaim, answer).

"(b) to advise the plaintiff Juanita de la Rosa in open court, to little bit control her unruly tongue, and to cut short her pride and arrogance, and that due respect be given by her to her elder brother-in-law the herein defendant." (Par. (b), Prayer, answer). (pp. 35-37, R. on A.)

The judgment of the lower court in the aforementioned criminal case for slander was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals (CA-G. R. No. 8897-R) but the penalty was reduced to a fine of P100.

From the decision rendered in the case at bar, defendant appealed contending in this instance that the trial court erred: (1) in finding that he uttered the alleged slanderous words with the deliberate intent of bringing the plaintiff-appellee Juanita de la Rosa de Maristela into discredit, disrepute, and contempt; (2) in condemning him to pay the sum of P1,000 as moral damages; (3) in condemning him to pay the sum of P400 as exemplary damages.

Appellant argues that he, not having any malice or deliberate intent to insult plaintiff and the persons present so understood it, plaintiff's good name and reputation could not have been injured, stained, or blemished, much less damaged and the court below should have absolved him (appellant) from payment of damages, moral or otherwise. He claims that the finding of the lower court in the criminal case that the accused (appellant herein) uttered the slanderous words with the deliberate intent of bringing the complainant into discredit, disrepute, and contempt, was destroyed or overruled by the Court of Appeals when, in deciding said criminal case, *inter alia* it said:

"As hereinabove stated, the appellant has admitted that he called his sister-in-law a thief and the author of thievery. The only question to be discussed is whether such defamation was uttered by

appellant with the deliberate intent of insulting the latter or it was done without meaning to convey the import of the words so uttered by him. The lower court found that appellant uttered said words during a wordy brawl between the complainant and the appellant immediately after a discussion between the appellant and his brother Ignacio during the investigation conducted by the chief of police, and considered the slander committed by said appellant as a mere slight oral defamation." (Decision, CA-G. R. No. 8897-R, p. 4).

It is also urged by appellant that the present action, being civil in nature, and not criminal or punitive, the damages sought for cannot be recovered without proof and that the proofs adduced herein by plaintiffs are insufficient and incredible.

Lastly, appellant contends that there was no basis for the exemplary damages of ₱200 as springing from the defamation because there was no aggravating circumstance present, the existence of the aggravating circumstance of relationship as found by the lower court in the criminal case having been overruled by the Court of Appeals when instead of considering it so, regarded the same as mitigating. Anent the moral damages of ₱200 for the alleged libelous pleadings, appellant asserts that they are bereft of foundation, said pleadings being privileged matter, pertinent and material to the defense of defendant.

After carefully examining the whole record and considering the arguments adduced by both sides, we came to the following conclusions:

1. Defendant in fact proffered the defamatory words in question for which he was definitely and finally found guilty of slight oral defamation and sentenced accordingly;

2. For said defamation, moral damages may be recovered by the offended party. (Article 2219 [7] of the new Civil Code);

3. There is sufficient evidence of record to the effect that as proximate result of said defamation, plaintiff suffered mental anguish, wounded feelings and moral shock. (Article 2216, new Civil Code);

4. Considering the circumstances surrounding the case the amount of ₱500 (instead of ₱1,000) is estimated as a reasonable compensations for plaintiff's moral damages;

5. Since conformably with the final decision in the criminal case, no aggravating circumstance was present in the commission of the oral defamation, the exemplary damages of ₱200 should not have been allowed. (Article 2230, new Civil Code); and

6. Neither should the moral damages of ₱200 for the alleged libelous remarks in the pleadings been allowed because the remarks or statements being pertinent and relevant to the case, are covered by the mantle of privileged communication.

In view of the foregoing conclusions, we hereby modify the appealed judgment by reducing to ₱500 the amount

of the moral damages arising from the defamation with its corresponding legal interests as awarded, and discarding therefrom the awards of P200 for exemplary damages in connection with the defamation, and of P200 for moral damages resulting from the alleged defamatory statements in the pleadings.

In all other respects, the judgment appealed from is affirmed. No costs are taxed in this instance.

Felix and Peña, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 6421-R. October 30, 1953]

JUANITO R. IMPERIAL, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* POLICARPO C. DESTURA, defendant and appellee

1. SALE OF IMMOVABLES, SALE FOR A LUMP SUM; ARTICLE 1471 OLD CIVIL CODE.—In this jurisdiction the rule seems to be that, as in the instant case, when an immovable is sold “for a lump sum and not at the rate of a certain sum for a unit of measure or number”, the boundaries specified control although the area stated may be different, unless impairment on equity is apparent. This is so governed by article 1471 of the (old) Civil Code. (*Asiasin vs. Jalandoni* (45 Phil., 296; *Garchitorena vs. Director of Lands* G. R. No. L-2151, November 5, 1948).
2. ID.; CO-OWNERSHIP; RIGHT OF CO-OWNER TO DISPOSE OF HIS UNDIVIDED SHARE; LIMITATION.—It is immaterial whether or not the lots sold were, at the time of their alienation, part of a parcel owned in common by the former owners. A co-owner may irrevocably, dispose of his right to the undivided share he is entitled to, subject only to the outcome of final partition, insofar as all the co-owners are concerned. Each co-owner, or his successor, is entitled to his lawful share only.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Lanao. Nolasco, *J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Malcolm G. Sarmiento for plaintiff and appellant.

Amadeo D. Seno for defendant and appellee.

MARTINEZ, *J.*:

The case is one of recovery of real property, with Juanito R. Imperial, as plaintiff, and Policarpo C. Destura as defendant. After hearing, the lower court rendered decision, absolving defendant from the complaint with costs against plaintiff. Imperial comes now on appeal making the following assignment of errors:

“1. The lower court erred in applying only article 1473 of the Spanish Civil Code without taking into account that the property sold by Felix Sabayle in favor of Imperial and Destura in 1947 was a property held in common by the vendor and his co-heirs.

“2. The lower court erred in holding that defendant-appellee’s prior registration of his document of sale on January 2, 1948 vests on him better right over the land than the plaintiff-appellant.

"3. The lower court erred in not applying the fundamental principle in equity that no man shall enrich himself at the expense of another."

There is no controversy on the identity of the piece of land involved herein which is situated in Iligan, Lanao. It includes 100 square meters (20 meters by 5 meters), stretching between the lot sold to Imperial by Felix N. Sabayle on October 31, 1947 (Exhibit C) and the lot sold to Destura by the same vendor on December 27, 1947 (Exhibit 1). The two lots referred to are described as follows:

Lot sold to Imperial

"A parcel of residential lot bounded on the North, by the lot belonging to Leoncio Sabayle measuring 25 meters; on the east, by the proposed extension of Roosevelt St. from the municipal building of Iligan measuring 20 meters; on the south, by the proposed road from the new wharf of Iligan measuring 25 meters; and on the west, by lot sold to Policarpo C. Destura by Felix N. Sabayle per Doc. No. 389 recorded on Page 19, Book II, Series of 1947 of the Notarial Register of Agustin Pilar, Notary Public for the province of Lanao, dated 27 December 1947, measuring 20 meters; all the corners are indicated by concrete cement posts; presently possessed by Dr. Juanito R. Imperial; without any permanent improvement." (Exhibit D)

Lot sold to Destura

"A residential lot situated at Saray, Iligan, Lanao, bounded on the North, by Lucio Sabayle, 20 meters; on the east, by Dr. J. R. Imperial, 20 meters; on the south, a proposed road from the unfinished wharf to the national road, 20 meters; and on the west by Lucio Sabayle, 20 meters, consisting of 400 square meters in area. Improvements: None. This is a portion at the middle of a big parcel of land declared in the name of Lucio Sabayle under Tax Declaration No. 4974, which is assessed at P7,000. There are concrete monuments on the Imperial side (eastern side) and wooden posts on the western side. This land is not registered under the Torrens System of Registration nor under the Spanish Mortgage Law." Exhibit 1.)

These lots are included in Felix Sabayle's one-third share from a parcel of 75,000 square meters which his late father left together with other properties. The land was not surveyed at the time of the alienation of the two lots to Imperial and Destura. After the tenement had been surveyed, it was found out that the two lots included more area than that estimated, the difference being, as stated, a portion of 100 square meters located between them. Destura included it in his fence which he constructed sometime before the commencement of this action.

Whether or not Imperial opposed the enclosure of this portion in Destura's fence, is of no moment. For, the true issue is, if Destura had the right to include it in his fence. The original contract of sale between Sabayle and Destura recites a piece of land which extended from east to west to the lot of Imperial and, therefore, included

the portion of 100 square meters now in question. Although actually the length of the lot of Destura from east to west is 25 meters, five meters longer than that stated in the deed of sale, its boundaries are, however, clearly stated therein, to wit: On the north, Lucio Sabayle; east, Dr. J. R. Imperial; south, a proposed road and west, Lucio Sabayle. Furthermore, "there are concrete monuments on the Imperial side (eastern side) and wooden posts on the western side." (Exhibit 1). Thus, it follows inevitably that the property in question is an integral part of the lot sold to Destura. For, in this jurisdiction the rule seems to be that, as in the instant case, when an immovable is sold "for a lump sum and not at the rate of a certain sum for a unit of measure or number", the boundaries specified control although the area stated may be different, unless impairment on equity is apparent. This is so governed by article 1471 of the (old) Civil Code, which reads as follows:

"In case of the sale of real estate for a lump sum and not at the rate of a specified price for each unit of measure or number there shall be no increase or decrease of the price even if the area or number be found to be more or less than that stated in the contract.

"The same rule shall apply when two or more real properties are sold for a single price; but, if in addition to a statement of the boundaries, which is indispensable in every conveyance of real estate their area or number should be designated in the contract, the vendor shall be obliged to deliver all that is included within such boundaries, even should it exceed the area or number specified in the contract; and, should he not be able to do so, he shall suffer a reduction of the price in proportion to what is lacking of the area or number, unless the contract be annulled by reason of the vendee's refusal to accept anything other than that which was stipulated."

In *Asiasin vs. Jalandoni* (45 Phil., 296), the Supreme Court said:

"* * * The principle is deduced from the Civil Code, that if land shall be sold within boundaries with an expression of the area and if the area is grossly deficient, the vendee has an option, either to have the price reduced or to ask for the rescission of the contract. The rule of the civil law, is more favorable to the purchaser than is the common law. It gives the excess to the purchaser without compensation to the vendor, where the property is sold by a specific description followed by the mention of the quantity or measure, but allows the purchaser either to secure a deduction from the price in case of deficiency or to annul the contract."

In *Garchitorena vs. Director of Lands*, G. R. No. L-2151, November 5, 1948, it was held:

"It is elemental that when there is a conflict between area and the boundaries of a land, the latter prevails."

On the other hand, for his claim Imperial relies on a deed of sale executed in his favor on June 22, 1949 which recites as follows:

"1. That on the 31st day of October 1947 at Iligan, Lanao, Philippines, Sabayle sold, transferred and conveyed unto Imperial a parcel of residential lot situated at Iligan, Lanao, described in a public instrument recorded as Des. No. 208 on page 8, Book III, Series of 1947, of the Notarial Register of Valerio V. Rovira, Esq., Notary Public for and in the Province of Lanao with commission expiring on January 1, 1948, which instrument is registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Lanao, on January 15, 1948 at 9:45 a. m., Entry No. 170; Page 9; Vol. I, Primary Entry Book under Act 3344.

"2. That said parcel of residential lot was later surveyed by Mr. Mejia, Private Land Surveyor, and as a result of said survey, there was found a mistake in the dimensions of the lot sold, transferred and conveyed to Imperial, the correct dimensions of the lot, with the boundaries, originally sold, transferred and conveyed to Imperial, are as follows, to wit:

"A parcel of residential lot bounded on the North, by the lot belonging to Leoncio Sabayle measuring 25 meters; on the east, by the proposed extension of Roosevelt St. from the municipal building of Iligan measuring 20 meters; on the south, by the proposed road from the new wharf of Iligan measuring 25 meters; and on the west, by the lot sold to Policarpo C. Destura by Felix N. Sabayle per Doc. No. 389 recorded on Page 19, Book II, Series of 1947 of the Notarial Register of Agustin Pilar, Notary Public for the Province of Lanao, dated 27 December 1947, measuring 20 meters; all the corners are indicated by concrete cement posts; presently possessed by Dr. Juanito R. Imperial, without any permanent improvement).

"3. That the lot thus sold, transferred and conveyed to Imperial by Sabayle, with all the other lots of which the property of the late Lucio Sabayle was subdivided and distributed among the heirs and sold to different persons are shown in plan or sketch attached to the record of the intestate proceeding of the estate of the late Lucio Sabayle in the Court of First Instance of Lanao.

"4. That for and in consideration of the sum of One Peso (P1.00), Philippine Currency, and other good and valuable considerations, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by Sabayle from Imperial, Sabayle hereby confirm the sale and transfer made by him to Imperial of the residential lot described in paragraph 2 of this indenture as of the date stated in the instrument described in paragraph 1 of the indenture." (Exhibit D.)

This is no doubt intended to justify the transfer to Imperial of the controverted portion. Article 1473 of the (old) Civil Code provides, as follows:

"If the same thing should have been sold to different vendees, the ownership shall be transferred to the person who may have first taken possession thereof in good faith, if it should be personal property.

"Should it be real property, it shall belong to the purchaser who first recorded it in the Registry of Deeds.

"Should it not be recorded, the property shall belong to the person who first took possession of it in good faith; or, in default of possession, to the person who presents the oldest title, provided there is good faith."

The deed of sale in favor of Destura was recorded earlier in the register of deeds than the second bill of sale in favor of Imperial.

It is immaterial whether or not the lots sold to Imperial and Destura were, at the time of their alienation, part of a parcel owned in common by the Sabayles. A co-owner may, irrevocably, dispose of his right to the undivided share he is entitled to, subject only to the outcome of final partition, insofar as all the co-owners are concerned. Each co-owner, or his successor, is entitled to his lawful share only. Felix Sabayle sold a lot to Destura, and the lot is included in the share he had received by virtue of a project of partition duly approved by the court. He cannot turn back from the contract selling it. Nor can he reduce the thing sold. If he believes vendee has enriched himself at his cost, he may resort to the remedy provided by law therefor.

Thus, we find no reason why we should disturb the judgment rendered by the court below and the same is, therefore, hereby affirmed, without prejudice to the recovery of what additional payment Imperial had made for the portion of land in question from Sabayle. No further costs.

Endencia and Rodas, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 10598-R. October 31, 1953]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee
vs. PORFIRIO G. VILLARIN, defendant and appellant

1. CRIMINAL LAW; ESTAFA; FAILURE TO PAY EMPLOYEE OR LABORER; REQUISITES OF THE OFFENSE.—Section 4 of Commonwealth Act 303 provides that failure of the employer to pay his employees or laborer as required by section 1 shall *prima facie* be considered a fraud committed by such employer against his employee or laborer by means of false pretenses similar to those mentioned in article 315, paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 2 (a) of the Revised Penal Code, and shall be punished in the same manner as therein provided. The Supreme Court, in construing the meaning of a similar provision in the old law, Act No. 2549, as amended by Act No. 3958, has established as requisites for this offense (1) deliberate refusal or failure to pay, notwithstanding the employer's ability to do so; (2) and without satisfactory reason for such refusal. (*People vs. Vera Reyes*, 67 Phil., 187). These requisites have been expanded to include, by virtue of section 4 of said Act No. 303, two more requisites, to wit: (3) deceit, and (4) damage or intent to cause it.
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; ID.; MERE PROMISE TO PERFORM A THING AND FAILURE TO PERFORM SUCH PROMISE DO NOT CONSTITUTE DECEIT.—A mere promise to perform a thing is not a representation which constitutes a deceit; and a failure to perform such promise does not change its character. The intention to defraud must exist coetaneous with the alleged deceitful act.
3. ID.; ID.; ID.; ID.; EMPLOYER FAILING TO PAY SALARIES OR WAGES DUE TO BUSINESS REVERSES, NOT LIABLE.—An employer is not held liable for his inability to make payment of unpaid salaries or wages of a claimant if same was due to losses in the

operation of the business, for it is a loss due to causes beyond his control (*People vs. Froilan*, CA-G. R. No. 7327-R, 7328-R, October 15, 1952; citing *Tiong King vs. C. I. R.*, G. R. No. L-3587, December 21, 1951; *People vs. Diolata*, CA-G. R. No. 6792-R, August 11, 1952).

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental. *Ceniza, J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Tolentino & Roan for defendant and appellant.

First Assistant Solicitor General Ruperto Kapunan, Jr., and *Solicitor Lauro C. Marquez* for plaintiff and appellee.

PAREDES, J.:

Porfirio G. Villarin was prosecuted and found guilty of estafa and sentenced by the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental to suffer an indeterminate penalty ranging from 4 months and 1 day of *arresto mayor* to 1 year, 8 months and 21 days of *prisión correccional*, with the accessories of the law, and to indemnify the offended party Alfredo Nuguid in the amount of ₱4,640.76, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency; and to pay the costs. It is the reversal of this judgment that is being sought in the present appeal interposed by the accused.

It is alleged by the prosecution that for sometime before May, 1949, Alfredo Nuguid was the constructing engineer of the Red V. Coconut Products, Ltd. at Talairia, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental, receiving a monthly compensation of ₱750; that accused Villarin offered him the position of manager of his (Villarin's sawmill, know as "Misamis Occidental Sawmill Corporation", assuring said Nuguid that he could obtain an operating capital of ₱50,000 from the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation (RFC), and that his salary as such manager would be ₱400 a month and 5 per cent of the profits of the corporation, as commission; that Nuguid, although attracted by the assurance of an operating capital, was nevertheless reluctant to accept the position, because the salary offered was very much lower than what he was receiving from the coconut products company; but further assured by Villarin that after 2 months, his salary would be increased to ₱500 and with the same rate of commission, which would give him a take home pay in the sum of ₱1,000 monthly, Nuguid finally accepted Villarin's offer and resigned from the coconut products company, after which he was extended an appointment as manager of the sawmill corporation, effective May 16, 1949, with a monthly compensation of ₱400 and 5 per cent of the net profits of the corporation, as commission; that in March, 1950, Nuguid's salary was increased to ₱500 monthly, plus 5 per cent commission, effective February 1, 1950; that, notwith-

standing Villarín's assurances, the corporation did not have sufficient operating capital from the start, and the operation of the sawmill was handicapped by lack of funds to buy fuel and pay for the incidental expenses thereof; that the employees were not regularly paid their salaries, and when paid their salaries were taken from the proceeds of the sales of lumber; that not contented with the way the corporation's business affairs were conducted, Nuguid presented his resignation, effective upon payment in full of his unpaid salaries, which resignation was accepted on January 2, 1951 (Exhibits C and E); and that, deducting the sum of ₱1,500 which Nuguid had received shortly before the 1951 elections, because of repeated oral and written demands, there still is a balance of unpaid salaries in the sum of ₱6,140.96 (Exhibit G).

On the other hand, the defense claimed and proved that accused Villarín was then the President of the Board of Directors of six members of the sawmill corporation, duly organized under the laws of the Philippines, with a capital stock of ₱120,000, divided into 500 shares of common stock at par value of ₱200 per share, and 400 shares preferred stock cumulative non-participating at ₱50 per share; ₱46,400 of which was actually subscribed, and ₱14,000 actually paid, accused Villarín having been the highest investor in the sum of ₱7,500 (Exhibit 6); that the accused Villarín, as President of the corporation, and by authority of the Board of Directors, appointed Nuguid in the capacity and with the salaries specified in Exhibits A and B; that from the middle of July, 1949, to the end of January, 1950, said Nuguid, as manager, stopped the operation of the sawmill; that while Nuguid was not fully paid his salary from May 16, 1949 up to January 2, 1951, date of his resignation, subsequently, however, the sum of ₱1,500 was paid to him, through the accused Villarín's sister-in-law, Mrs. Hynson, for the account of the corporation; that when threats of prosecution were made by Nuguid, the Board of Directors, through stockholder Constancio Micabalo, proposed a settlement to Nuguid, by offering to pay the sum of ₱4,000, but the latter refused and insisted in the payment of the sum of ₱6,000; that the corporation could not agree to this amount, because Nuguid's *vales* and absences which covered a period of more than 6 months, during which the sawmill was not in operation on order of Nuguid, had not been deducted from said sum of ₱6,000.

Predicated upon the above facts, the trial court pronounced a verdict heretofore indicated.

The all important question raised by the defense is whether under the facts and circumstances surrounding

this case, the appellant may be found guilty of estafa as defined and penalized in sections 1 and 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 303, in connection with paragraph 2 (a) of article 315 of the Revised Penal Code, under which the said appellant was prosecuted. Section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 303, enjoins every employer to "pay the salaries and wages of his employees and laborers at least once every two weeks or one-half month, unless it be impossible to do so, due to force majeure or to some other causes beyond his control, or unless he has been previously exempted by the Secretary of Labor from this requirement, * * *." Section 4 of the same Act provides that failure of the employer to pay his employee or laborer as required by section 1 shall *prima facie* be considered a fraud committed by such employer against his employee or laborer by means of false pretenses similar to those mentioned in article 315, paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 2 (a) of the Revised Penal Code, and shall be punished in the same manner as therein provided. Article 315, paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 2 (a) provides:

"(a) By using fictitious name, or falsely pretending to possess power, influence, qualifications, property, credit, agency, business or imaginary transactions, or by means of other similar deceits."

The Supreme Court, in construing the meaning of a similar provision in the old law, Act No. 2549, as amended by Act No. 3958, has established as requisites for this offense (1) deliberate refusal or failure to pay, notwithstanding the employer's ability to do so; (2) and without any satisfactory reason for such refusal. (*People vs. Vera Reyes*, 67 Phil., 187.) These requisites have been expanded to include, by virtue of section 4 of said Act No. 303, two more requisites, to wit: (3) deceit, and (4) damage or intent to cause it. For all that we could gather from the decision appealed from, it seems that the law was allegedly violated, because the appellant, by assuring Nuguid that he could or would secure from the R. F. C. an operating capital in the amount of ₱50,000, had induced said Nuguid to accept appellant's offer to act as manager of the sawmill corporation. This assurance, according to the trial court, constitutes misrepresentation and deceit. From the testimony of Mrs. Eleuteria N. Vda. de Abuton, mother-in-law of Nuguid, however, it appears clearly shown that Nuguid accepted the position of manager, because of the fact that he would be receiving greater remuneration as manager of the sawmill corporation than as the constructing engineer of the Coconut V Products Company. Nuguid's acceptance was made after he was warned by Mrs. Abuton to go slow on the offer of the appellant. She said:

"A. Yes, sir; in the beginning I told him 'you go show in accepting the position, because your salary would be only P500 and you are receiving P750 in the Red V Coconuts Products.' But when the accused assured him that his salary would reach around P1,000 because he would be receiving commission of 5 per cent of the profits of the corporation, Alfredo Nuguid accepted the offer of the accused." (t. s. n., pp. 4-5.)

It was the 5 per cent commission of the profits which allured Nuguid to become a manager. Being a civil engineer, he should have known that the venture was a profit and loss proposition, and should have been very careful in accepting a managerial position in the sawmill company. Appellant's salesman talk offering his goods for sale to Nuguid, could not have misled the latter in sizing up the possible profits or losses of the business. Nuguid knew fully well that, in a lumber business, no one could assure success. It is too contingent a matter to deceive or mislead any one. Nor the assurances would constitute deceit by having allegedly misrepresented that the appellant had power, credit and influence to secure the operating capital of P50,000. Assurance of this kind should not be taken on its face value; one should always adopt the attitude of a doubting Thomas when he hears of them. Nuguid, with his intelligence and experience in the business world, should have considered such assurances as mere promises. For it is not within the power of the appellant to have that loan granted; the granting of the loan depends upon the Board of Directors of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. The assurance was not that he had already secured the loan, but that he would apply for the loan. Applying for a loan in the R. F. C. will not always produce a sure and certain result. A mere promise to perform a thing is not a representation which constitutes a deceit; and a failure to perform such promise does not change its character. The intention to defraud must exist coetaneous with the alleged deceitful act. That such intention was non-existent, is manifested by the fact that when Nuguid was threatening the appellant with bringing the case to the court, the corporation offered to settle the claim, by paying P4,000, the amount the corporation believed to have been its real obligation to Nuguid who was adamant in his stand. There might be some truth in appellant's allegation that his inability to pay the salary of Nuguid was due to causes beyond the corporation's control. For, shortly after the operation of the sawmill, the business was closed due to the bad condition of the roads to the mill. Appellant's letter (Exhibit D) to Nuguid who, by the way, was his *compadre*, frankly admitted the precarious financial condition of the corporation and bewailed that he had not himself received a centavo from his big investment in the business. There is no gainsaying the fact that the cause of the non-

payment of Nuguid's salaries was the losses sustained by the said corporation. It was simply an unlucky wind that struck it which was beyond the control of both Nuguid and the appellant. This court has stated that an employer is not held liable for his inability to make payment of unpaid salaries or wages of a claimant if same was due to losses in the operation of the business, for it is a loss due to causes beyond his control (*People vs. Froilan*, CA-G. R. No. 7327-R, 7328-R, October 15, 1952; citing *Tiong King vs. C. I. R.*, G. R. No. L-3587, December 21, 1951; *People vs. Diolata*, CA-G. R. No. 6792-R, August 11, 1952). Notwithstanding the financial distress of the corporation, appellant paid Nuguid ₱1,500, on account, which shows in a way, that the appellant had no desire to defraud Nuguid. Deceit and good faith can not be good bed-fellows. In this connection, one should not overlook the fact that the suspension of the work was ordered by Nuguid himself. Appellant blamed Nuguid for such suspension and asked the corresponding deduction for his failure to render service during said period, which could be done by a simple process of accounting. There should have been deducted, according to appellant, Nuguid's *vales* and the amount covering his absences for a period of more than 6 months when the sawmill was not in operation. There is, therefore, much room for doubt whether appellant had deliberately refused to pay the offended party, without any reason at all, a doubt which should militate in favor of the appellant.

In appellant's second assignment of error, he alleges that the court erred in finding him responsible for the nonpayment of Nuguid's salaries, in his capacity as president of the sawmill corporation, contending that the latter was the employer of the offended party, and not he within the meaning of the word "employer" in Commonwealth Act No. 303. In view, however, of the conclusions reached regarding the character of the transaction, it is deemed unnecessary for us to make further disquisition on this assignment of error. Suffice it to say, that the responsibility of whoever might answer for the nonpayment of the salaries in question, in civil. Reserving, therefore, the right of the offended party to institute the appropriate action if he so desires, and for all of the foregoing,

The judgment appealed from is reversed, and the appellant Porfirio C. Villarin acquitted, with costs *de oficio*. So ordered.

Diaz and Natividad, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed; appellant acquitted.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

Courts of First Instance

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE
CITY OF BAGUIO
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. 17.—In the matter of the petition of PANG YUK YEN *alias* EDWARD PANG, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Pang Yuk Yen *alias* Edward Pang, 18 Trinidad Road, Baguio; and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio by Pang Yuk Yen *alias* Edward Pang, who alleges: that his full name is Pang Yuk Yen *alias* Edward Pang; that his present place of residence is No. 18 Trinidad Road, Baguio, Philippines, while his former residence was Canton, China; that he was born on February 4, 1915, in Canton, China; that at present he is a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant and store manager in which he has been engaged since 1946 and from which he has been deriving an average annual income of P1,500; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Canton, China, on or about April 6, 1926, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Empress of Asia*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 27 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit: since 1926 and in the City of Baguio for the same term of twenty-seven years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since the year 1926; that he is able to speak and write English language and Ilocano dialect; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court except this one; that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines and certificate of arrival issued by the Commissioner of Immigration; and citing Messrs. Francisco G. Mayo and Francisco D. Panajon, both citizens of the Philippines and residents of the City of Baguio, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, at its session

hall in the City of Baguio, on the 20th day of October, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines and in the City of Baguio, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court of this court.

Witness the Hon. Manuel P. Barcelona, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio, this 16th day of November, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attest:
[11-1]

FERNANDO R. ROMERO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BATANGAS
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CIVIL CASE NO. 3.—In the matter of the petition of UY SUAN TEE *alias* LUIS G. UY.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila; Mr. Uy Suan Tee *alias* Luis G. Uy, Batangas, Batangas, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this court by Uy Suan Tee *alias* Luis G. Uy, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China, on February 15, 1908; that he was a resident of Calbayog, Samar, since 1911 up to 1938, and from 1938 up to the present time he is a resident of Batangas, Batangas; that he is a merchant businessman; that he has an average annual income of P10,000; that he is married (not legally) to Petra Rosca, who was born in Calbayog, Samar, and now resides in Batangas, Batangas; that he has eight children, all of whom, except one, are living with him in Batangas, Batangas, whose names, dates, and places of birth follow: Luisa Uy, born on August 27, 1931, at Manila; Antonio Uy, born on November 19, 1933, at Lipa, Batangas; Helen Uy, born on January 22, 1935, at Manila; Lydia Uy, born on October 29, 1938, at Batangas, Batangas; Celia Uy, born on January 20, 1940, at Batangas, Batangas; Socorro Uy, born on August 31, 1943, at Batangas, Batangas; Sylvia Uy, born on November 3, 1946, at

Batangas, Batangas; and Violeta Uy, born on September 10, 1948, at Batangas, Batangas; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China, on April 24, 1911, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *SS Yingchow*; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog and has a thorough knowledge of it; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of over 42 years, immediately preceding the date of this petition to wit, since the year 1911 at Calbayog, Samar; that his following children are presently enrolled in the following schools: Antonio Uy at San Beda College; Helen Uy, Chinese General Hospital, Manila; Lydia Uy, Batangas High School; Celia Uy, St. Bridget's College, Batangas, Batangas; Socorro Uy, Kipsi Memorial School, Batangas, Batangas, and Sylvia and Violeta Uy, at St. Bridget's College, Batangas, Batangas; that he cites Hon. Feliciano Leviste, provincial governor of Batangas, and Hon. Vicente J. Caedo, ex-provincial governor of Batangas, who will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are notified that the said petition is hereby set on June 30, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., in the session hall of this court at Batangas, Batangas, at which hour, date, and place, all persons interested therein should appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, for three consecutive times, in the *Official Gazette*, the last publication of which therein shall not be less than 90 days from the date of the hearing, and for a like number of times, in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in Manila and of general circulation in this province, where the petitioner resides, and that a copy hereof be posted in a conspicuous place in the building of this court.

Witness the Hon. E. Soriano, judge of this court, this 18th day of November, 1953.

MARIO J. GUTIERREZ
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BATANGAS
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CIVIL CASE No. 4.—In the matter of the petition of ALEJANDRO UY BOMPING to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila; Mr. Alejandro Uy Bompang, Batangas, Batangas; to the Provincial Fiscal of Batangas, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented before this court at Batangas, Batangas, by Alejandro Uy Bompang, who alleged, among other things, that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 29 years that is, since birth, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since December 26, 1924, in the municipality of Tacloban, Leyte, Philippines, and now in Batangas, Batangas, where he is engaged in general merchandising since 1938 and from which he derives an average annual income of P2,000; that he is married to Kua Chuy Ka, a Chinese, with whom he has children, the name, date and place of birth of each of them are as follows: Virginia Uy Bompang, born on June 17, 1951, at Batangas, Batangas, and Alberto Uy Bompang, born on January 18, 1953, at Batangas, Batangas, all of whom are at present residing with them in the poblacion of Batangas, Batangas; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted Government as well as with the community in which he is living, mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will continuously reside in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; that he has not therefore made petition for citizenship to any court, and that he will present during the hearing of this petition Hon. Feliciano Leviste and Hon. Vicente J. Caedo, both of legal age and both residents of Batangas, Batangas.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court at Batangas, Batangas, on the 30th day of June, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months, at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette*, the last publication of which therein shall not be less than 90 days from the date of the hearing, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, edited at the City of Manila and of general circulation in this province, where the petitioner resides, and that a copy hereof be posted in a conspicuous place in the building of this court.

Witness the Hon. E. Soriano, judge of this court, this 18th day of November, 1953.

MARIO J. GUTIERREZ

[11-1] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 70.—In the matter of the petition of TAN SIENG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Tan Sieng, through his counsels, Attys. De Mesa & Zepeda of Lucena, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Tan Sieng *alias* Tomas Tan, and *alias* Siao Tua, who alleges, that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof; that he was born in Amoy, China, on March 13, 1913; that his present place of residence is at No. 66, Girasol Street, Lucena, Quezon, and his former place of residence was in Salazar Street, City of Manila; that he was formerly a merchant and now employed in the Pan Philippine Trading at Lucena, Quezon, with compensation in the sum of ₱5,000 per annum; that he is married and his wife's name is Giok Eng, 40 years old and who was born in Po Au Lamo, China, on September 19, 1913, and she and all her children with the petitioner are residing with him at Lucena, Quezon; that the names, dates and places of birth of his said children are as follows: Tan Un Tik, November 11, 1932, Amoy, China; Tan Eng Sing, October 26, 1938, Amoy, China; Domingo Tan, September 28, 1949, Lucena, Quezon; and Maria Milagros Tan, November 1, 1952, Lucena, Quezon; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on board the SS *Susana* and arrived at the port of Manila

on April 4, 1919; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of more than 30 years, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since the year 1919, and in the municipality of Lucena, Quezon, for a period of at least one year, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1931; that he is able to write and speak in English and in Tagalog languages; that he has enrolled all his children in Tong Ho School—recognized by the government and where Philippine history, government, and civics are taught—at Lucena, Quezon, excepting his two minor children, Domingo Tan and Maria Milagros Tan; that the schools attended and present grades of his children are as follows: Tan Un Tik, 6th grade graduate, Tong Ho Elementary School and Tan Eng Sing; 6th grade graduate, Tong Ho Elementary School; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to China; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; and that Dr. Patrocinio Z. Nava and Mr. Leodegario Algozo, both of age and residents of Lucena, Quezon, who are Filipinos, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch III, on the 2nd day of September, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides and also in the *Official Gazette*, once a month for three consecutive months, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Gustavo Victoriano, judge of this court, branch III, this 16th day of November, 1953, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

CELSO M. ORTIZ

Special Deputy Clerk

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 72.—In the matter of the petition of JULIO T. LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Julio T. Lim of No. 65 Harrison Street, municipality of Quezon, Province of Quezon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Julio T. Lim, who alleges, that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he was born on the 5th day of July, 1927, in Gumaca, Quezon Province; that his present place of residence is No. 65 Harrison Street, municipality of Quezon, Province of Quezon, and his former residence was in Gumaca, Quezon; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant in which he has been engaged since 1953, and from which he derives an average annual income of P8,353.50 (gross); that he is married and his wife's name is Ngo Kong Eng who was born in Salazar Street, Manila, and now residing at Quezon, Quezon; that he has a child and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of the said child is as follows: Antonio Lim, born on June 13, 1951 in Quezon, Quezon, and presently residing thereat; that he has not emigrated to the Philippines because he is native born here in the Philippines; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 21 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since his birth, July 5, 1927, and in the municipality of Quezon, Province of Quezon, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1927; that he is able to speak and write Tagalog and English languages; that he had not enrolled his child in any school for his child is still under school age; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act, for the reason that he is a native born as evidenced by his birth certificate attached to his petition; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a

polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; and that Messrs. Simplicio Ybañes and Basilio Revuelta, both of legal age, residents of the municipality of Quezon, Province of Quezon, and who are Filipinos, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch II, on the 6th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and also in the *Official Gazette* once a month for three consecutive months, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente Santiago, judge of this court, branch II, this 18th day of November, 1953, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

For the Clerk of Court:

[11-1] CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAMARINES SUR
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 27.—In the matter of the petition of CU UN BIAO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and to Mr. Cu Un Biao, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been filed in this court by Cu Un Biao, alleging that he was born in Amoy, China, on May 15, 1907; that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China,

on or about the 25th day of March, 1924, arriving at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Susana*; that his present place of residence is Calabanga, Province of Camarines Sur, Philippines; that his trade or profession is merchant in which he has been engaged since 1931 and from which he derives an average annual income of about P10,000; that he is able to speak and write English and the Bicol dialect and a little Tagalog; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for more than twenty-nine years now since March, 1924; that he is married and his wife's name is Cu Leong, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides in Calabanga, Camarines Sur, Philippines; citing Messrs. Antonio Falcon and Zacarias Taday, both Filipino citizens and residents of Calabanga, Camarines Sur, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce during the hearing of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the above entitled petition will be heard before this court, at the City of Naga, on the 12th day of August, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a weekly newspaper edited in Manila, and once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and also let copies of the petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Jose T. Surtida, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at Naga City, this 20th day of October, 1953.

JUSTO V. IMPERIAL
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAMARINES SUR
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 28.—In the matter of the petition of NGO KI *alias* CO GAM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Ngo Ki *alias* Co Gam, Iriga, Camarine Sur, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been filed in this court by Ngo Ki *alias* Co Gam, alleging that he was born in the town of Engton, Chingakang, China; that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China, on or about March 7, 1927, arriving at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Susana*; that his present place of residence is Iriga, Camarines Sur,

Philippines; that his trade or profession is merchant in which he has been engaged since 1929 and from which he derives an average annual income of P10,000; that he is married and his wife's name is Gloria Pimentel who was born in Naga, Camarines Sur (now City of Naga); that he has a protegee and children and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of them are as follows: Ricardo Pimentel, born July 31 1930 in Naga City, residing at Iriga, Camarine Sur, presently studying in Manila in the FEATI; Co Pue Kee, born July 8, 1933 in Amoy, China, residing in Manila at 465 Muelle de Binondo, studying in the Chiang Kai-Shek High School, Manila; Juliana Co, born September 17, 1937, in Oas, Albay, residing in Iriga, Camarines Sur, studying in the Anglo-Chinese School of Iriga; and Alfredo Pimentel, born November 30, 1949, in Iriga, Camarine Sur, residing at same place; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog and the Bicol dialect; citing Doctors Santiago Ortega and Salvador Mariano, who are Filipino citizens residing in Iriga, Camarines Sur, whom the petitioner proposes to introduce as witnesses in his favor at the hearing of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition for naturalization will be heard before this court at Naga City, on August 17, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Let this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a daily newspaper edited in Manila, and once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* beginning with its issue of November, 1953, and that copies of the petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Perfecto R. Palacio, judge of said court, at Naga City, this 23rd day of October, 1953.

JUSTO V. IMPERIAL
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 160.— in the matter of the petition of GO CHIAO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General; Borromeo, Yap & Association, Cebu City, attorneys for the petitioner Go Chiao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition or Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 has been presented to this court of First Instance of Cebu by Go Chiao, who alleges that he was born in Amoy,

China; that he is married to Asilda Cezar; that he arrived in the Philippines on December, 1929 at the port of Manila on board S.S. *Susana*; that he is a merchant by occupation; that he has established his permanent and continuous residence at the City of Cebu, Philippines; that he has children, all of whom are residing with him at No. 55-57 Progreso St., Cebu City, as follows: Manuel Go, born September 22, 1947, Cebu City, Emilio Go, born October 28, 1949, Cebu City; Felix Go, born July 10, 1951, Cebu City; that his only child of school age, Manuel Go is enrolled in the primary course at the Colegio de San Jose, Cebu City, an institution of learning recognized by the government where civics, government and history of the Philippines are taught and which is not limited to any race or nationality. Petitioner cites Precioso Gabrillo, Zacarias Villazan and Mariano Abellana, all of whom are Filipino citizens, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 18th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months, in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Lungsoranon*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province and City of Cebu, where petitioner resides, and also let said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Edmundo S. Piccio, judge of this Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 17th day of November, 1953.

Attest:
[11-1]

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 48.—In the matter of the petition of DY CHAU to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Filoteo Dianala Jo, counsel for the petitioner, Lamitan, Basilan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this court by Dy Chau, through his counsel, Atty. Filoteo Dianala Jo, alleging that he was born on January 5, 1913 in Chingakang, China, having arrived in the Philippines on or about February 3, 1924, on a vessel which he could no longer remember, which touched the port of Ma-

nila, and is now residing in Colony, Lamitan, City of Basilan; that he is a merchant by profession and has an average annual income of P10,000; that he can speak the local dialect Chavacano; that he is married to Teodora Pierra, who was born in Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, and has children, namely: Nancy, born on June 29, 1935 in Colony, Lamitan, Basilan City; Pilar, born on October 13, 1939 in Colony, Lamitan, City of Basilan; Virginia, born on June 18, 1942, in Colony, Lamitan, Basilan City; Alfonso, born on January 28, 1946 in Colony, Lamitan, Basilan City, and Bonifacio, born on March 31, 1950 in Colony, Lamitan, City of Basilan; that presently he is a citizen or subject of China, which citizenship he is willing to renounce; and that he does not possess any of the disqualifications provided for under the Philippine naturalization law. He cites Datu Pedro Cuevas and Panglima Nonoy, all Filipino citizens and residents of Lamitan, Basilan City, as the witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court, at the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on the 24th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Zamboanga Times*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Cities of Basilan and Zamboanga, and also let copies of the petition and of this notice be posted in the bulletin board in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of the Court of First Instance, City of Zamboanga, Philippines, this 17th day of November, 1953.

[11-1] CIRILO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 2866.—In the matter of the petition of JESUS UY YAP to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, and Jesus Uy Yap, petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental by Jesus Uy Yap, who alleges: that he is a resident of Martires Street, Isabela, Negros Occidental, and was formerly a resident of Kaban-kalan, Negros Occidental; that his trade or pro-

fession is that of a merchant in which he had been engaged since 1946 and from which he derives an annual income of P3,000; that he was born on April 3, 1926 in Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, Philippines; that he is married and his wife's name is Angelina Faraon Lao, who was born in Isabela, Negros Occidental, on July 3, 1933; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since birth and never had gone out, not even to China; that he has no children; that he can speak and write the English language and the Visayan dialect better than the Chinese language; that he owns a residential house at Martires St., Isabela, Negros Occidental, worth about P1,500;

That he has all the qualifications required under section 12, and none of the disqualifications required under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has duly filed his declaration of intention on November 6, 1952 and since then one year had already elapsed until date;

That this present petition is merely a renewal of his petition of December 21, 1948, in consonance with the decision of the Honorable Supreme Court of May 8, 1952, which is attached to this petition and marked as Annexed B thereof.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that said petition will be heard before this court on September 22, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *News Clipper*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Negros Occidental where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Eduardo D. Enriquez, judge of this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, this 23rd day of November, 1953.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO

CASE No. 58.—In re petition for Philippine citizenship by VICENTE ANG CHO KOK

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Carlos Dominguez, Jr., attorney for the petitioner, Vicente Ang Cho Kok; and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Act No. 2927, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Davao, by Vicente Ang Cho Kok, who alleges that he was born on November 15, 1928, in Amoy, China, is a resident of 192 Monteverde St., Davao City,

and has arrived at Davao City, Philippines, on or about the 15th day of August 1936, citing Francisco Palma Gil and Pelayo Divinagracia, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

You are hereby give notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 19th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive months and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Mindanao Times*, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Enrique A. Fernandez, judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, this 12th day of November, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attest: ERIBERTO A. UNSON
[11, 1] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MARINDUQUE
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 11.—In the matter of the petition for naturalization of CUA LAM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; the Provincial Fiscal, Boac, Marinduque, and to the petitioner, Mr. Cua Lam, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court by Cua Lam, who alleges that he is a resident of Santa Cruz, Marinduque; that he was born on December 1, 1917, in Amoy, China; that he is married and that his wife's name is Constanca Tan Ruz alias Consor, who was born in Pagbilao, Quezon Province, on June 22, 1925, and now resides with him at Santa Cruz, Marinduque; that he has four children, named Norma So, born on the 18th day of September, 1945; Roberto So, born on December 22, 1948; Carlos So, born on January 10, 1951; and Tessie So, born on August 29, 1953, all born in Santa Cruz, Marinduque; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 4th day of June, 1927, and arrived at the port of Manila, on the vessel *Hin An*, and thereafter proceeded to Santa Cruz, Marinduque, his present place of residence since 1927, and up to the present; that his trade or profession is merchant, with an invested capital of P10,000 and an owner of a residential house, situated at Santa Cruz, Marinduque, and worth P18,000; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term

of 26 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, since 1927, and in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Marinduque, for a term of 26 years, since the year 1927, except for two times for vacation trips to Amoy, China; that he is able to speak and write Tagalog; that he enrolled his child, Norma So, in grade III in the Santa Cruz Elementary School, in Santa Cruz, Marinduque, with the exception of Roberto So, Carlos So, and Tessie So, who are still very young; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act) for the reason that he has resided in the Philippines for a term of 26 years; and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended; that he cites Messrs. Ramon Reynoso and Pedro Lecaroz, both residents of Santa Cruz, Marinduque, as his witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that this petition will be heard by this court on July 15, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the session hall of this court at Boac, Marinduque; and let this notice be published in the *Official Gazette*, at the expense of the petitioner, for three consecutive issues, and in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province for three consecutive weeks, the last publication of which therein shall not be less than 6 months from the date of the hearing. Let another copy be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court and another copy be posted in the municipal building, public market and to a conspicuous place in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Marinduque, Philippines.

JOSE M. MAGARARU
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBALES
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 11.—In the matter of the petition of JOSE YAP to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines. JOSE YAP, petitioner.

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and Mr. Jose Yap, Cabañgan, Zambales, and to all whom it may concern;

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act 473 as amended, has been filed with this court by Jose Yap, who alleges that he is a citizen of Nationalist China, of legal age, single, merchant, and with residence and postal address at Cabañgan, Zambales; that he is a holder of business administration degree; that he was born in Subic, Zambales, on October 7, 1931; that he has resided continuously in the

Philippines for not less than five years immediately preceding the date of the petition and in the municipality of Cabañgan, Zambales, for at least one year; that he speaks and writes the English, Tagalog, and Ilocano dialects; that he claims to be exempted from filing a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines for the reason that he was born in the Philippines, and had received his primary education in public schools in the Philippines, and his secondary education in private schools duly recognized by the Philippine Government and not limited to any race or nationality; that he has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become a Filipino citizen; that he has not filed a petition for citizenship with any court; and that Dr. Conrado Aliña and Mr. Fidel Rivera, both Filipino citizens and with residence and postal address at Cabañgan, Zambales, will stand as his witnesses in court.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court at Iba, Zambales on the 26th day of August 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Zambales, where the petitioner resides, and that said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of this court, this 9th day of December, 1953, in Iba, Zambales.

JESUS T. AMON
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 161.—In the matter of the petition of JOSE ONG *alias* ONG SEE ENG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Attys. Borromeo, Yap, Borromeo & Gabaya, Mercedes Building, Sanciengco & Juan Luna Streets, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended has been presented to this court by Jose Ong, who alleges that he was born in the City of Iloilo, Philippines; that since 1947 he has continuously resided at Cebu City except in 1929 when he visited China for a period of one year; that his trade or occupation is that of a merchant, that he is married to Chua Lee *alias* Nellie Cheng; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan languages;

he is entitled to the benefits under Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempt any person born in the Philippines from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention) for the following reason; that he was born in the Philippines; citing Venancio Madalle, Jose D. A. Diao and Magin Velez, all Filipino citizens, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce during the hearing in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 25th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *La Prensa*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province and City of Cebu, where petitioner resides, and that such petition, and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 19th day of November, 1953.

Attest: VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
[11-1] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAGAYAN
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 18.—In the matter of the petition of CHUA TIONG *alias* LIM SOO HONG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; and to the petitioner Chua Tiong *alias* Lim Soo Hong, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been filed with this Court of First Instance of Cagayan by Chua Tiong *alias* Lim Soo Hong, who alleges that he was born in Chinkang, Amoy, China, on August 3, 1913; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Chinkang on or about the 27th day of October, 1930, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel, *Susana*; that his present place of residence is Tuguegarao, Cagayan; that his trade or profession is merchant in which he has been engaged since 1930 and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱18,000; that he is married and his wife's name is Leoncia Malana, who was born in Tuguegarao, Cagayan; that he has only one child, named Rita Lim, born in Tuguegarao, Cagayan, on April 3, 1942; that he is able to speak and write Ibanag, Ilocano, English and Tagalog; that he has resided continuously in

the Philippines for a period of twenty-three years immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he filed with the office of the solicitor general his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines on November 24, 1952; that he has enrolled his daughter, Rita Lim, in the Ke Bieng School, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; citing Messrs. Pedro Perez and Eufemio Fernandez, both citizens of the Philippines, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court at Tuguegarao, Cagayan, on the 11th day of January, 1955, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper Nueva Era, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Cagayan, where the petitioner resides, and in the *Official Gazette*, once a month for three consecutive months; and that a copy of the said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitariano, judge of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, this 10th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

[11-1] GUILLERMO GALVEZ
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SAMAR
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH II
BORONGAN, SAMAR

SPECIAL PROCEEDING FOR NATURALIZATION No. R-6.—In the matter of the petition of TAN ACO, *alias* ROBERTO TAN, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Tan Aco, *alias* Roberto Tan, Llorente, Samar, and to all whom it may concern :

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court by Tan Aco, *alias* Roberto Tan, who alleges that his present residence is in the municipality of Llorente, Samar, Philippines, and his former residence was in Dagupan, Pangasinan; that his trade is that of a merchant in which he had been engaged since at least 1927 and from which he derives an annual income of about ₱4,000; that he was born on March 19, 1901,

at Chuan Chiu, Amoy, China, and at present a citizen of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens; that he is married to a Filipino woman whose name is Nieves Loste Tan, born on March 4, 1905, at Llorente, Samar, and whose residence is Llorente, Samar, and with whom he has children who are presently enrolled in government recognized schools teaching Philippine government, history and civics, and whose names, schools and residences are as follows: (a) Roberto Tan, Jr., born on September 19, 1931, at Llorente, Samar, enrolled at Santo Tomas University, Manila, and resides at 268 Prudencio, Int. 3, Sampaloc, Manila; (b) Mercedes Tan, born on August 9, 1937, at Llorente, Samar, enrolled at Llorente High School, and resides at Llorente, Samar; (c) Rufilo Tan, born on October 13, 1938, at Llorente, Samar, enrolled at Llorente Samar High School, and resides at Llorente, Samar; that he emigrated to the Philippines on or about the 11th of December, 1912, arriving at the port of Manila on the *SS Eng Chiu*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for twenty-six years immediately preceding the filing of this petition, to wit, since 1927, in the municipality of Llorente, Samar; that he is able to speak and write the English language and the Samarenyo dialect; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution and have conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines and in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he lives; that he mingled socially with the Filipinos and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized governments nor affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments or any other form of government inimical to the form of government of the Philippines; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable or contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; that he has complied with the requisites of section five of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship in any court; and that he shall present Mr. Francisco Gillo and Mr. Victor Boco, both of Llorente, Samar, and both Filipino citizens, as witnesses to testify in his behalf at the hearing of the herein petition.

Therefore, you are notified that the said petition is hereby set on September 25, 1954 at 8:00 a.m., for hearing, in the session hall of this court at Borongan, Samar, Philippines, at which date, time, and place all persons interested therein should appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof shall not be granted.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, for three consecutive times, in the *Official Gazette*, the last publication of which therein, shall not be less than six months from the date of the hearing, and for a like number of times, in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, and of general circulation in this province, where the petitioner resides, and that a copy hereof be posted in the bulletin board of this court.

Witness the Hon. Emilio Benitez, judge of this court, this 10th day of December, 1953, at Borongan, Samar, Philippines.

FELIPE V. ALDE
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY (BRANCH III)

NATURALIZATION CASE No. Q-47.—In the matter of the petition of TAN POE to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Jose M. Santos, 226 Palomo Bldg., Manila; Mr. Tan Poe, No. 6-B Mayon St., Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented in this court by Tan Poe, who alleges that he was born on the 3rd day of February, 1953, in Chinkiang, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Ong Dy Ching, who was born in Binondo, City of Manila, and residing at No. 6-B Mayon St., Quezon City; that he has children, whose names, date, and place of birth and place of residence are as follows: Valentin Tiu, February 14, 1945, Manila—6-B Mayon St., Quezon City; William Tan, May 11, 1947, Manila—6-B Mayon St., Quezon City; Jessie Tan, September 1, 1949, Manila—6-B Mayon St., Quezon City; and Joyce Tan, December 25, 1952, Quezon City—6-B Mayon St., Quezon City; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Chinkiang, China, on or about the 15th day of September, 1932, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S.S. Anking*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for term of twenty-one years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since September 15, 1932, and in Quezon City for a term of

one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1950; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has enrolled his children of school age at Grace Christian High School, Nag'ahan, Manila; and that he cites Tobias Fornier, of No. 33 San Perfecto, San Juan Rizal, and Amando Manalo of Navotas Rizal, as witnesses, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 2nd day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three successive times, and once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the *La Nacion*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Rizal and in Quezon City, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, judge of this court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City, (branch III), this 16th day of December, 1953.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY (BRANCH III)

NATURALIZATION CASE No. Q-48.—In the matter of the petition of SIA LIM BOON, to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Jose M. Santos, 226 Palomo Bldg., Manila; Mr. Sia Lim Boon, No. 6-B Mayon St., Quezon City:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented in this court by Sia Lim Boon, who alleges that he was born on the 27th day of March, 1930, in Kuisan, Chingkiang, China; that his trade or profession is employee from which he derives an average annual income of P3,000; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Chinkiang, China, on or about the 25th day of January, 1938, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel whose name cannot now be ascertained; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of fifteen years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since January 25, 1938, and in Quezon City for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1950; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; and that he cites Tobias Fornier, of No. 33 San Perfecto,

San Juan, Rizal, and Amando Manalo, of Navotas, Rizal, as witnesses, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 8th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three successive times, and once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the *La Nacion*; a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Rizal and in Quezon City, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted to a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City (branch III), this 16th day of December, 1953.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BOHOL
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 241.—In the matter of the petition of LIM CHO PO *alias* JOSE LIM CHUPO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; to Lim Cho Po *alias* Jose Lim Chupo, petitioner, Lila, Bohol; to Atty. Isidoro Acuram, counsel for the petitioner, Dimiao, Bohol; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Bohol by Lim Cho Po *alias* Jose Lim Chupo, who alleges that he was born in Kui, Eh, China, on August 15, 1914; that he arrived at the port of Cebu, Philippines, on July 28, 1919, at the age of five years; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for more than 34 years; that he is a merchant and derives an annual net profit of from P9,000 to P10,000; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitutions; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he is a resident of Lila, Bohol, and is married to Eugenia Diao, and has 5 children, all born in Lila, Bohol, whose names are as follows: Naciancino Lim, born on May 9, 1939, now a first year high school student at the Holy Name College, Tagbilaran, Bohol; Rufa Lim, born November 7, 1940, now also a first year high school student at the Holy Name College, Tagbilaran, Bohol; Lolita Lim, born on December 17, 1942, now a grade V student at the Bohol Chinese Elem-

entary School, Tagbilaran, Bohol; Solitario Lim, born on December 7, 1947, now enrolled in grade I, Lila Central Elementary School, Lila, Bohol; and Nila Lim, born on March 13, 1953; that he has enrolled all his children of school age in government public schools and private schools; and that he cites Messrs. Patricio Oculam and Lino Balandra, both citizens of the Philippines, as witnesses, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on November 19, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, a newspaper in Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Bohol and in the whole Philippines, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Hipolito Alo, judge of this court, this 11 day of December, 1953.

FILEMON B. E. ARIAS

Clerk of Court

[11-1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 25.—*In the matter of the petition of YAP CHUN alias JOSE GO TIANSE to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; to Mr. Yap Chun *alias* Jose Go Hianse, City of Ozamiz, and to all whom it may concern:

A petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, has been presented to this court by Yap Chun *alias* Jose Go Tianse, who alleges that he was born on February 6, 1918 in Amoy, China; that he is a resident of the City of Ozamis, Philippines; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about January, 1928, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Tong San*, and ever since he resided in the Philippines for a term of 25 years immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since January, 1928, except in June, 1932, when he returned to Amoy, China, staying there until March, 1933, and again in April, 1933, when he visited his mother in Amoy, China, for the second time returning to the Philippines in June

1936, on a Japanese vessel *Mexico*, landing at the port of Cebu, Philippines, and residing in the City of Ozamiz, for a term of 16 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition;

That his trade or profession is merchant in which he has been engaged since 1936 and from which he derives an annual average income of ₱10,000; that he is married and his wife's name is Lily Medina, who was born in the City of Ozamiz and at the same time now residing thereat; that he has children and the name, date, place of birth and residence are as follows: Go Li Ben, on March 31, 1944 at the City of Ozamiz, now residing at the same place; Go Li Ling, on October 19, 1945 at the City of Ozamiz, now residing at the same place; Go Li Ti, on July 21, 1947 at the City of Ozamiz, now residing at the same place; Go Li Sing, on January 23, 1949 at the City of Ozamiz, now residing at the same place; Go Li King, on March 3, 1953, at Ozamiz City now residing at the same place; and Go Li Pen, on May 2, 1936, at Amoy, China, with his first wife Ang King Eng, deceased, and now residing in Hongkong.

That all his children of age with his present wife, Lily Medina, are enrolled in the public school at Ozamiz Central School, except the two youngest children, Go Li Sing and Go Li King, while Go Li Pen is enrolled in St. John's English School in Hongkong.

That he is able to speak and write English and the Visayan dialect and that he has all the qualifications required under section 2 and none of the disqualifications required under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473.

He cites Messrs. Angel Medina and Hector Valconcha, both of legal age, Filipino citizens and are residents of the City of Ozamiz whom the petitioner proposes to introduce as his witnesses in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court at its session hall in Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental, on July 15, 1954 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive issues and in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in this province, for three consecutive weeks. Let another copy of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of said court, this 27th day of November, 1953, at Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental.

VICENTE D. ROA

Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 27.—*In the matter of the petition of UY KON SENG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Eliseo de Veyra, attorney for the petitioner, Alangalang, Leyte, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented in this court by Uy Kon Seng, who alleges that his present place of residence is Alangalang, Leyte, Philippines; that he was born of Chinese parents in Amoy, China, on July 12, 1910; that he is a general merchant by profession in which he has been engaged continuously since 1932, and from which he derives an annual income of P5,000; that he is married to Tan Kun, 37 years of age, having been born on October 10, 1916, in Tan Chu, China, and now resides at Alangalang, Leyte; that he has five children, named Uy Chi Chong, male, 19 years old, born July 12, 1934, in Amoy, China, now residing in Alangalang, Leyte; Clotilde Uy, female, 13 years old, born August 20, 1940, in Alangalang, Leyte, now residing in Alangalang, Leyte; Fernando Uy, male, 11 years old, born May 16, 1942, in Alangalang, Leyte, now residing in Alangalang, Leyte; Uy Sok Eng, female, born February 1, 1947, in Alangalang, Leyte; and Antonio Uy, 3 years old, born July 19, 1950, in Alangalang, Leyte; that he arrived in the Philippines from Amoy, China, on June 11, 1921, at the port of Manila, on the vessel *Tai Seng*; that he has resided continuously in Alangalang, Leyte, since his arrival in 1921, which is a period of 32 years; that he is able to speak English and write the same, and Visayan dialect; that his present business (general merchant) in Alangalang, Leyte, is worth P30,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools recognized by the Government: Uy Chi Chong, second year high school, St. Paul's College, Tacloban City; Clotilde Uy, sixth grade, Chinese Progressive School, Tacloban City; and Fernando Uy, fourth grade, Chinese Progressive School, Tacloban City; citing Messrs. Leon Rojas, Sr. and Nicolas Salazar, both of Alangalang, Leyte, as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 11th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, once a week,

for three consecutive weeks in the *Midweek Reporter*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and also for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette*, and that copy of such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Moscoso, judge of said Court of First Instance, Tacloban City, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

RUF0 L. RAGA
Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAGAYAN
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 10.—*In the matter of the petition of UY KIM PIAO alias DAVID WEE to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; and to the petitioner Uy Kim Piao *alias* David Wee, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been filed with this Court of First Instance of Cagayan by Uy Kim Piao *alias* David Wee, who alleges that he was born in Canton, China, on January 2, 1919; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Canton, on or about the 12th day of February, 1925, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Susana*; that his present place of residence is Tuguegarao, Cagayan, and his former place of residence was Manila; that his trade or profession is businessman in which he has been engaged since 1935 and from which he derives an average annual income of P12,000; that he is the owner of the Wee's Hardware Store, a hardware store located at Tuguegarao, Cagayan; that he is married and his wife's name is Antonia Tan, who was born in Dagupan, Pangasinan, and now resides at Tuguegarao, Cagayan; that he has four children, and the name, date and place of birth and the place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Joaquin Wee, September 29, 1946, Manila; Tuguegarao; Cely Wee, July 2, 1947, Manila; Tuguegarao; Nicolas Wee, May 20, 1948; Manila; Tuguegarao; and David Wee, Jr., October 26, 1949, Manila; Tuguegarao; that he is able to speak and write Ilocano, Tagalog, and English; that none of his children is presently schooling, but as soon as they reach the school age they shall all be enrolled in Philippine public schools; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of twenty-six years immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he has all the

qualifications required by law to become a citizen of the Philippines; that he filed with the office of the solicitor general his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines on September 26, 1950; citing Messrs. Oscar S. Duque and Quirico Donato, both citizens of the Philippines, as witnesses, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court at Tuguegarao, Cagayan, on the 18th day of January, 1955, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper *Nueva Era*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Cagayan, where the petitioner resides, and in the *Official Gazette*, once a month for three consecutive months; and that a copy of the said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. B. Qutoriano, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, this 21st day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

GUILLERMO GALVEZ
Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. 74.—*In the matter of the petition of TAN HOC SIU alias SANTIAGO TAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Tan Hoc Siu *alias* Santiago Tan, Lucena, Quezon Province, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Tan Hoc Siu *alias* Santiago Tan, who alleges that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he was born on the 16th day of December, 1916, in Amoy, Fookien, China; that his present place of residence is at the corner of Quezon Avenue and Juarez Streets, municipality of Lucena, Province of Quezon, and his former residence was the same; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant in which he has been engaged since 1936, and from which he derives an average annual income of eight thousand pesos (P8,000), more or less; that he is married and

his wife's name is Iluminada Ang who was born in Manila, Philippines, on November 29, 1916, and she now resides with him in the municipality of Lucena, Province of Quezon; that he has children, and the names, dates and places of birth, and residence of each of said children are as follows: (1) Jesus Tan born December 25, 1937; (2) Henry Tan born July 6, 1940; (3) Lilian Tan born June 22, 1943; (4) Vivian Tan born December 24, 1945; (5) Thomas Tan born July 24, 1948; (6) Virginia Tan born November 30, 1950; and (7) Lydia Tan born March 14, 1943; the first five of said children having been all born in Lucena, Quezon, while the last two were both born in Tabaco, Albay; that he has enrolled his following children in the government recognized private schools, to wit: Jesus Tan in the Chiang Kai Shiek High School, Manila; Henry Tan, Lilian Tan and Vivian Tan, all these last three in the Philippine Ton Ho Institute, Lucena, Quezon; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about (month and date not remembered), 1919, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel (not remembered); that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of thirty-three (33) years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since 1919, the municipality of Lucena, Province of Quezon; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog languages; that he is the owner of real estate, situated in Lucena, Quezon, and worth (not less than P5,000 Philippine currency), that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have mingled socially with the Philippines and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to China; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; and that he proposes Mr. Gregorio B. Defeo and Dr. Eusebio Cadavillo, of both Filipino citizens, of legal ages and residents of Lucena, Quezon, as his witnesses at the hearing of his said petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch II, on the 5th day of October, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and also in the *Official Gazette* in the same way and manner, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente Santiago, judge of this court, branch II, this 25th day of November, 1953, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

[12-2] CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PAMPANGA
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 960.—*In the matter of the petition of PABLO SO, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

ORDER

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Pablo So, Angeles, Pampanga, and to all whom it may concern:

A verified petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Republic Act No. 530, having been presented to this court, by Pablo So, who alleged, among others, that he was born on June 22, 1932, in Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth and never left the same; that he is single and at present a student of medicine in the University of the Philippines, Manila, and that Mr. Pedro C. Tablante, a businessman of Angeles, Pampanga, and Mrs. Concha V. Sugay, deputy clerk of court of Pampanga, also of Angeles, Pampanga, and citizens of the Philippines are the two witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of this petition:

Notice is hereby given that said petition be set for hearing on October 23, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., at the court building, San Fernando, Pampanga.

Let this order be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Mirror*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in this province.

So ordered.

San Fernando, Pampanga, December 29, 1953.

[12-2] MAXIMO ABAÑO
Judge

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SORSOGON
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. 18.—*In re: Petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines. LIAO CHIOC JIONG, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Solicitor General, Manila, Liao Chioc Jiong, Sorsogon, Sorsogon; and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition having been filed by the herein petitioner, wherein he prays that he be allowed to become a Filipino citizen in accordance with the provision of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, and alleges: That his present place of residence is Sorsogon, Sorsogon, that he is a manager of Cine Sorsogueña and a share holder in Liao Kim Chuan & Co., Ltd, where he derives an annual income of P2,400 and P4,000 respectively; that he was born in Sorsogon, Sorsogon, on August 1, 1921; that he is a citizen of the Republic of China, where Filipinos may become a citizen by naturalization; that he is married to Violeta Gonzales Lee, with whom he has one child named Belinda Liao, born in Sorsogon, Sorsogon, on April 26, 1952; that he never left the Philippines since birth and resided continuously therein for more than 30 years immediately preceding this petition, that he is able to read and write English and Bicol dialect; that he has not enrolled his child in school, same being not yet of school age; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended and that he intends to present as his witnesses during the hearing of his petition, Governor Salvador Escudero and Dr. Oscar Paguia, both of legal age, Filipino and residents of Sorsogon, Sorsogon:

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the hearing of this petition is set on the 6th day of August, 1954 at 9:00 a.m., in the session hall of the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon.

Let a copy of this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive times, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *La Nacion*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province where the petitioner resides, and let also a copy of the petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Anatolio C. Mañalac, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, this 6th day of January, 1954.

[12-2] JOSE M. DIÑO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SORSOGON
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 19.—*In re: Petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.* LIAO SEM HUA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila;
Mr. Liao Sem Hua, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, and to
whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition having been filed by the herein petitioner, praying that he be allowed to become a Filipino citizen in accordance with the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended and alleges: That his present place of residence is in Sorsogon, Sorsogon, that he is a partner, by profession, with the firm of Liao Kim Chuan & Co., Ltd., from where he derives an income of P200 a month; that he is born in Sorsogon, Sorsogon, on August 9, 1922; that he is a citizen of the Republic of China under whose laws Filipinos may become a citizen by naturalization; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write English language and Bicol dialect, he having graduated in the Sorsogon High School and a third year in mechanical engineering in Mapua Institute of Technology, Manila; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act 473 as amended, and that he intends to present as his witness during the hearing of this petition, Governor Salvador Escudero and Dr. Oscar Paguia, both Filipino citizens and residents of Sorsogon, Sorsogon.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the hearing of this petition is set on the 12th day of August, 1954, at 9 a.m., in the session hall of the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon.

Let a copy of this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive times, and once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the *La Nacion*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province where the petitioner resides, and let also a copy of the petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Anatolio C. Mañalac, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, this 6th day of January, 1954.

JOSE M. DIÑO
Clerk of Court

By: RICARDO A. DATAR
Deputy Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SORSOGON
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 20.—*In re: Petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.* TAN KAY KO, alias YAP KAY KO, alias TOMAS TAN CLEMENTE, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila,
Mr. Tan Kay Ko, alias Yap Kay Ko, alias
Tomas Tan Clemente, Donsol, Sorsogon, and to
whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition having been filed by the herein petitioner, praying that he be allowed to become a Filipino citizen in accordance with the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, and alleges: That his present place of residence is in Donsol, Sorsogon; that he is a businessman and proprietor in which he was engaged since 1920 and from where he derives an annual income of not less than P5,000; that he was born in Amoy, China, on November 23, 1902; that he is a citizen of the Republic of China where Filipinos may become citizens by naturalization; that he is married to Liao Beng Guat alias Liceria Soriano Clemente, also a Chinese citizen with whom he has seven children, namely: Tan Tong Liong alias Charles Tan (male), born in Amoy, China, on December 30, 1929; Tan Gioc Quan alias Elena Tan (female), born in Manila, on December 10, 1932; Tan Juana (female), born in Donsol, Sorsogon, on May 24, 1938; Tan Maria Eva (female), born on September 19, 1940 in Donsol; Tan Gioc Pit (female), born on January 10, 1942, Donsol; Tan Dominga Pit (female), born on June 27, 1947 in Donsol; and Dioseling Tan alias Teresita Tan, (female), born on March 17, 1950, in Donsol, Sorsogon; and all of whom are residents of Donsol, Sorsogon; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on July 6, 1919 on the vessel *Taisan* and resided in the Philippines for more than 30 years; that he is able to speak and write Spanish language and Bicol dialect; that he enrolled all of his children of school age in public and private schools recognized by the Government; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, and that he intends to present as his witnesses during the hearing of this petition Dr. Tomas S. Clemente of Manila, and Mr. Jose Averilla of Donsol, Sorsogon, all of legal age, Filipinos and residents of Donsol, Sorsogon.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that this petition is set for hearing on the 20th day of August, 1954 at 9 a.m., in the session hall of the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon.

Let a copy of this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for

three consecutive times and once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the *La Nacion*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province where the petitioner resides, and let also a copy of this notice and of the petition be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Anatolio C. Mañalac, judge of this Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, this 6th day of January, 1954.

JOSE M. DIÑO
Clerk of Court

By: RICARDO A. DATAR
Deputy Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU

CASE No. 162.—*In re: Petition for Philippine citizenship by DY CHIU CHAY*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Mr. Luis V. Dioces, Cebu City; attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu, by Dy Chiu Chay, who alleges that he was born in Chinkang, China; or that he emigrated/returned to the Philippines from China on or about the 15th day of September, 1923, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Kinsing*; that he is a resident of Cebu City, Manalili Street No. 611; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged since 1937; that he is married; that his wife's name is Victoriana Garces, who was born in Talisay, Cebu, and now resides at 611 Manalili St., Cebu City, that he has children and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: 1. William, October 1, 1941, Cebu City, Manalili St., 611, Cebu City; 2. Ramon, September 19, 1942, Carcar, Cebu, Manalili St., 611, Cebu City; 3. Manuel, October 16, 1943, Carcar, Cebu, Manalili St., 611, Cebu City; 4. Victoria, August 6, 1947, Cebu City, Manalili St., 611, Cebu City; 5. Henry, October 30, 1948, Cebu City, Manalili St., 611, Cebu City; 6. Joseph, April 5, 1951, Cebu City, 611, Cebu City; 7. Belinda, April 30, 1952, Cebu City, Manalili St., 611, Cebu City; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish and Cebu Visayan dialect; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools; William, (a) Colegio de San Jose, June 1953; (b) Cebu Institute, 1947-1952; Ramon, Cebu

Institute, 1947; Manuel, Cebu Institute, 1947; Victoria, Cebu Institute, 1951; Henry, Cebu Institute, June, 1953, and other children are under school age; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act) for the following reasons: that he had resided in the Philippines for 30 years at least; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the declaration of intention) for the following reasons: he had resided in the Philippines for 30 years at least; citing Messrs. Carlos Cuizon and Mariano Osmeña both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 2nd day of October, A. D., 1954, at 8:30 a.m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive times and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Cebu Midweek Reporter*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Cebu where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
[12-2] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MASBATE
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 503.—*In the matter of the petition of LI CHUAN alias VICENTE LEE, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and Li Chuan (*alias* Vicente Lee), and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Masbate by Li Chuan *alias* Vicente Lee, who alleges that he was born in Chinggang, Province of Hokian, China, on June 5, 1913; that at present he is a citizen or subject of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China; that his present place of residence is at Marina Street, poblacion of the municipality

of Cataiñgan, Province of Masbate, Philippines, and his former place of residence was in the poblacion of the municipality of Masbate, of the aforementioned province; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged ever since he came to the Philippines in 1919; that he is married; that his wife's name is Lim Hok, who was born in China and now resides with him at the municipality of Cataiñgan, Province of Masbate, Philippines; that he has two children and the name, date and place of birth of each are as follows: Antonio Lee, May 16, 1932, Manila, now resides at Cataiñgan, Masbate; and Manuel Lee, born May 23, 1947, Cataiñgan, Masbate, now resides at Cataiñgan, Masbate; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China in the year 1919 and arrived in the port of Manila on the vessel *Kim Sing*; that he is able to speak and write English and the Visayan dialect; that he has enrolled his children in the following schools: Antonio Lee, at the University of the East, where he is at present enrolled in the third year of the College of Commerce; and Manuel Lee, at the Cataiñgan Primary School, at Cataiñgan, Masbate; that he has not filed a declaration of intention to become Filipino citizen because he had continuously resided in the Philippines for more than thirty years prior to the filing of this petition; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted Government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success or predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practise of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, estate, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of

the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; and that he cites Dr. Mateo S. Pecson and Mr. Emilio Boro, both Filipino citizens, the former a resident of the municipality of Masbate, and the latter of the municipality of Cataiñgan, both of the Province of Masbate, who will appear and testify as witnesses at the hearing of this petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on August 19, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in the session hall of this court at Masbate, Masbate; and let this notice be published in the *Official Gazette*, at the expense of the petitioner, for three consecutive issues and in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province for three consecutive weeks, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of Court.

Witness the Hon. Pascual Santos, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Masbate, this 2nd day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

LINO BAJAR
Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL CASE No. 950.—*In re: Petition for Philippine citizenship by FILOMENO TIU TAN alias CHODIN.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
AND HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Mr. Geminiano M. Eleccion, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental by Filomeno Tiu Tan *alias* Chodin, which petition reads as follows:

I apply for naturalization as citizen of the Philippines and to the Court respectfully show:

First: My full name is Filomeno Tiu Tan *alias* Chodin.

Second: My present place or residence is at Larena, Negros Oriental, Philippines.

Third: My profession is that of manager of Tan Bongco & Co., at Larena, Negros Oriental, in which I have been engaged since 1950 and from which I derive an average annual salary of P3,000.

Fourth: I was born on the 9th day of June, 1921 Larena, Negros Oriental. I am at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China, under whose

laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof.

Fifth: I am single.

Sixth: I have resided continuously in the Philippines for 32 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since birth, and at the municipality of Larena, Negros Oriental, for the same period of time.

Seventh: I am able to speak and write English and Cebuano Visayan dialect and a little Spanish.

Eighth: I believe in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution. I have conducted myself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of my residence in the Philippines, in my relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which I am living. I have mingled socially with the Filipinos, and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos. I have all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualification under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473.

I am not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrine opposing all organized governments. I am not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practise of polygamy. I have not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude. I am not suffering from any incurable contagious disease. The nation of which I am a citizen or subject is not at war with the Philippines. *Ninth:* It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time I am a citizen or subject. I will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of my petition up to the time of my admission to Philippine citizenship.

Tenth: I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court.

I am exempted from filing any declaration of intention by reason of having been born in the Philippines, and received my primary and secondary education in public schools and my college education from Silliman University, a private school recognized by the Government and not limited to any race or nation or nationality, and by reason of my having resided continuously in the Philippines since birth for more than thirty years.

Eleventh: Proculo Samson, public school teacher, and Andres Rabina, municipal treasurer, both of legal age, residents and with postal address at Larena, Negros Oriental, Philippines, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as my witnesses at the hearing of my herein petition.

Twelfth: Attached hereto are two photographs of myself and duly signed by me, marked annexes A and B.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.

Dated at Dumaguete City, this 14th day of December, 1953.

(Sgd.) FILEMON TIU TAN

Petitioner

Now, therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 2nd day of October, A. D., 1954, at 9 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, for three successive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in this Province of Negros Oriental where the petitioner resides, and a copy thereof posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Gregorio S. Narvasa, judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, this 29th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attested:

J. C. HERNANDO

[12-2]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PAMPANGA
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 963.—*In the matter of the petition for naturalization as Filipino citizen.*
ONG KHUT, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Ong Khut, and to all whom it may concern:

A verified petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented to this court by Ong Khut, who alleges among other things, that he was born in Lamo, China, on October, 1908; that he is a resident of San Fernando, Pampanga; that he arrived in Manila, Philippines, on October, 1924, on board the vessel SS. *Susana*; and that Mr. Quirino Lacsamana and Mrs. Carolina Lacsamana de Aguas, both citizens of the Philippines, are the two witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Notice is hereby given that said petition will be heard by this court on the 19th day of November, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning; and

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Mirror*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in this province, and let this notice be

posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court or in the building where said office is located.

Witness the Hon. Edilberto Barot, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at San Fernando, Pampanga, this 12th day of January, 1954.

AMADEO YUZON
Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 52.—*In the matter of the petition of JULIAN CHONG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Attorneys Catis, Blanco, Camins & Orendain, counsels for the petitioner, City of Zamboanga, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Zamboanga by Julian Chong, who alleges that he was born at Taluksangay, City of Zamboanga, on the 18th day of June, 1932; and is now residing at Governor Lim Avenue, City of Zamboanga, Philippines; that he is single; that his trade or profession is that of salesman from which he derives an average monthly income of P120; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, Moro (Tausuk) and the local dialect chavacano; that he is presently a citizen or subject of China, which citizenship he is willing to renounce; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments. He cites Messrs. Segundo G. Sanson and Elpidio Bello, all Filipino citizens and residents of the City of Zamboanga, as the witness whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court, at the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on the 5th day of November, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *El Sur*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Zamboanga, and also let copies of the petition and of this notice

be posted on the bulletin board of the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of the Court of First Instance of the City of Zamboanga, on this 6th day of January, 1954.

Attest: CIRILO S. RIVERA
[12-2] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 28.—*In the matter of the petition of CHAN BUN CHIT to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Antonio C. Veloso, attorney for the petitioner, Tacloban City, Leyte, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented in this court by Chan Bun Chit, who alleges that his present place of residence is Tacloban City although he is temporarily in Manila in connection with his job as agent of the Manila Construction Supply; that his trade or profession is a merchant in which he has been engaged for the last 15 years from which he derives an average annual income of P6,000; that he was born on the 15th day of March, 1916, in Amoy, China; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China; that he is married and his wife's name is Ching Huan Ti, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides at 93 Rosario, Manila; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each said children are as follows: 1. Chan Huan Lu, October 26, 1940, Manila, Manila; 2. Chan Huan Kau, January 8, 1943, Manila, Manila; 3. Chan Huan Yong, July 16, 1944, Manila, Manila; 4. Chan Hoan Chong, September 21, 1947, Manila, Manila; 5. Emily Chan, February 2, 1949, Manila, Manila; 6. Bellie Chan, June 28, 1949, Manila, Manila; 7. Chan Huan Bio, February 8, 1952, Manila, Manila; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about the 19th day of February, 1919 and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 30 years at least and in the city of Tacloban for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1946; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has enrolled his children in the following schools: 1. Chan Huan Lu, University of the

East, June, 1946; 2. Chan Huan Kau, Republican Chinese School, June, 1947; 3. Chan Huan Yong, Chinese Republican school, June, 1949; 4. Chan Hoan Chong, Chinese Republican School, June, 1951; citing Messrs. Artemio Maté and Vicente O. Romualdez, both of Tacloban City, Leyte, as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 9th day of October, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., and it is hereby ordered that this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and also for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette*, and that copy of such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Juan L. Bocar, judge of said Court of First Instance, Tacloban City, this 7th day of January, 1954.

RUFO L. RAGA
Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 29.—*In the matter of the petition of JOSE G. CHAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Antonio C. Veloso, attorney for the petitioner, Tacloban City, Leyte, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented in this court by Jose G. Chan, who alleges that his present place of residence is corner Paterno and Gomez Streets, Tacloban City; that his trade or profession is a merchant in which he has engaged since 1933 and from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000; that he was born on the 27th day of October, 1915, in Amoy, China; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China; that he is married and his wife's name is Lim Liu (Lao), who was born in Ching-Kang, China, and now resides at corner Paterno and Gomez Streets, Tacloban City; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: 1. Alice L. Chan, April 8, 1944, Tacloban, Tacloban City; 2. Bienvenido Jose L. Chan, Jr., March 11, 1946, Tacloban, Tacloban City; 3. Carolina L. Chansiongghan, August 27, 1948, Tacloban, Tacloban City; 4. Dominador L. Chansiongghan, April 22, 1950, Tac-

loban, Tacloban City; 5. Edward L. Chan Siong Bee, July 5, 1952, Tacloban, Tacloban City; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about February 22, 1919, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 30 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since 1935 and in the City of Tacloban; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he has enrolled his children in the following schools: 1. Alice L. Chan Siong Bon, Leyte Chinese School, 1949; 2. Bienvenido Jose L. Chan, Jr., Leyte Chinese School, 1951; citing Messrs. Marcelino Veloso and Ramon Gatchalian, both of Tacloban City, Leyte, as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 9th day of October, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., and it is hereby ordered that this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and also for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette*, and that of such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Juan L. Bocar, Judge of said Court of First Instance, Tacloban City, Leyte, this 7th day of January, 1954.

RUFO L. RAGA
Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ORIENTAL MINDORO
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. 8.—*In the matter of the petition of MARINA SY to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mrs. Marina Sy, petitioner, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court by Marina Sy, who alleges that she was born in Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, on February 8, 1914, where she has been residing continuously since her birth; that her occupation is a saleswoman from which she derives an annual income of P1,440; that she is the widow of the late Pablo Ong, who was born in China and died in Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, on January 23, 1945; that she has six children begotten with her deceased husband, Pablo Ong, whose names, date and place of birth are as follows: Yolanda Ang, May 13, 1934, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; Reonie Ong, February 9, 1937, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; Here-

cleo Ong, October 18, 1939, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; Llewellyn Ong, May 9, 1942, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; Reynor Ong, May 25, 1944, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; Josylyn Ong, August 30, 1945, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; that with the exception of Reonie Ong and Reynor Ong, who died on February 6, 1942 and October 7, 1944, respectively, all her children are residing with her in Calapan, Oriental Mindoro; that Yolanda Ong was enrolled in the Holy Infant Academy in 1939 and then at the University of the East where she took up Commerce and graduated on April, 1953; that at the time of the death of her son Reonie Ong, 1942, he was enrolled in the kindergarten class of the Holy Infant Academy; that her son Heracleo Ong was also enrolled in the Holy Infant Academy in 1945 and at present a 3rd year student in San Juan de Letran College; and that her son Llewellyn and her daughter Josylyn are also enrolled in the Holy Infant Academy. She cites Messrs. Alberto del Valle and Patricio Barrientos as witnesses whom she proposes to introduce in support of her petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court on the 25th day of November, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive times and once a week for three consecutive weeks, in *The Philippines Herald*, a newspaper of general circulation in Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of this court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

CRISTINO PARAS

Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SORSOGON
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 17.—*In re: Petition for Naturalization to Philippine Citizenship.* JOSE SON, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Severino de Leon, Mr. Jose Son of Sorsogon and Bulusan, Province of Sorsogon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition having been filed by the herein petitioner, Jose Son, praying that he be allowed to become a Filipino citizen in accordance with Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, and alleges among other things: that his present place of residence is Bulusan, Sorsogon; that he is a general merchant engaged in same

since 1945 with an average income of P3,000 annually; that he was born in Bulusan, Sorsogon on December 18, 1926, but he is a citizen of the Republic of China, whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizen; that he is married to Teodora Barlin, who was born in Manila on March 8, 1929, with whom he has two children, both born in Bulusan, Sorsogon and residents of Bulusan, Sorsogon; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since birth; that his two children are not yet of school age; that he can speak and write English language and Bicol dialect; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended and that he is presenting Messrs. Jose Reyes and Jose Divinagracia, both of Bulusan, Sorsogon, as his witnesses during the hearing hereof:

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the hearing of this petition is set on the 27th day of August, 1954, at 9:00 a.m., in the session hall of the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon.

Let a copy of this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, for three successive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *La Nacion*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province where the petitioner resides, and let also a copy of said petition and notice of hearing be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Tnatilio C. Mañalac, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, this 9th day of January, 1954.

JOSE M. DIÑO

Clerk of Court

[12-2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

H-158872, Patent No. 48333, Lots 2721 and 574, Plan Swo-34598

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 41.—*Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. ——— (N.A.).* ALBERTO FORTUN, registered owner. VENERANDA BULALAC, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Eduardo D. Mercado, counsel for petitioner, Bonifacio Umbaad, San Vicente; Florencio Cabasura, San Vicente; Agustin Casica, Roque V. Andaya, and Florencio Calpe, all of the City of Butuan; and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Veneranda Bulalac for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. ——— (N.A.), issued in the name of Alberto Fortun, by the

register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering lots 2721 and 574, situated in barrio San Vicente, City of Butuan, described and bounded as follows:

Lot 2721 of Libertad Pls-22, on the N., by lot 272; on the NE., by lot 4032 and road; on the E., by lots 574 and 490, Butuan cadastre; on the S., by road and lot 2723; and on the W., by lots 2723 and 2722, all of Pls-22 and containing an area of 96,555 square meters, more or less, shown in plan Swo-34598;

Lot 574 of Libertad Pls-22, on the NE., by lot 578, Butuan cadastre; on the S., by lot 490, Butuan cadastre; and on the W., by lot 2721, Libertad Pls-22, and containing an area of 1,383 square meters, more or less and shown in plan Swo-34598. This lot equals lot 353-A of Butuan cadastre No. 84 (Bsd-5943.)

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 26, 1954, at 9:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court, this 8th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

B.L. No. H-90118, Patent No. 21666

SPECIAL PROCEEDING CASE No. 39.—*Petition for reconstitution of lost Transfer Certificate of Title No. 387. MANUEL CALO, registered owner and petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Manuel V. Calo, Marcelino Fortun, % Liberato Fortun, Maria Rosales, Damaso Pienzenaves, Sisenando Tolo, and Jose Montalban all of the City of Butuan; Generoso J. Guingona, 11 Blumentrit, San Juan, Rizal; and to all whom this may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Manuel V. Calo, for the reconstitution of lost transfer certificate of title No. 387, patent No. 21666, issued in the name of the herein petitioner, by the Register of Deeds of Agusan, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, and owner's duplicate certificate of title also lost or destroyed covering a real property shown in the technical descriptions appearing in the deed of sale executed by Antonio L. Cabrera, on May 12, 1938,

which deed was registered in the Register of Deeds of Agusan and described and bounded as follows: On the N., by Generoso J. Guingona, on the E., by the Insular Government, Marcelino Fortun, Marta Rosales, and Damaso Pienzenaves; on the S., by road and Sisenando Tolo; and on the W., by road and Jose Montalban; with an area of 16.2168 hectares, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 26, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court, this 5th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Butuan Q-88, Amd-3,
Block No. 36 F-52250

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASE No. 38.—*Petition for reconstitution of lost Transfer Certificate of Title No. 491. ANTONIA K. BRIONES, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Antonia K. Briones, petitioner, Surigao, Surigao; and Jose Barredo, Ampayon, Butuan City; and to whom this may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Antonia K. Briones, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. 491, issued in the name of her deceased mother, Doña Ruperta Villegas de Konahap, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Butuan Q-88, free patent No. 52250), situated in Ampayon, City of Butuan, Philippines, and bounded as follows to wit:

Lot No. 1.—Bounded on the N., by roads; on the E., by lot No. 2; on the S., and W., by roads; containing an area of 0.0946 hectare.

Lot No. 2.—Bounded on the N., by road; on the E., by lot No. 3; on the S., by road; and on the W., by lot No. 1; containing an area of 0.0946 hectare.

Lot No. 3.—Bounded on N., by road; on the E., by lot No. 4; on the S., by road; and on the W., by lot No. 2; containing an area of 0.0946 hectare.

Lot No. 4.—Bounded on the NE., and on the S., by roads; and on the W., by lot No. 3; containing an area of 0.0946 hectare.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 26, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court, this 5th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE

[12, 1]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LA UNION
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SAN FERNANDO

ADMINISTRATIVE CASE No. 253-R.—*In re: Petition for the reconstitution of owner's duplicate of original certificate of title of the Register of Deeds of La Union and issuance of new certificate of title. JOSEFINA M. RUANO, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Municipality of Rosario, La Union, Ambrosio Padua, Calixto Rullan, Josefina M. Ruano, petitioner, all residents of the municipality of Rosario, La Union; and Atty. Ceferrino Tavora, counsel for the petitioner resident of Agoo, La Union.

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Josefina M. Ruano, petitioner, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. — (N.A.), alleging to have lost the owners duplicate while the original which was kept in the office of the Register of Deeds of La Union, was lost or destroyed due to operation of the last war. The parcel of land described in said title is situated in poblacion, municipality of Rosario, La Union, and more described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 748 of the cadastral survey of Rosario, G.L.R.O. cadastral record No. —), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Rosario, Province of La Union. Bounded on the NE., by Aquitania Street; on the SE., by Orduna Street; on the SW., by lot 747, Rosario cadastre; and on the NW. by lot 749, Rosario cadastre; containing an area of 830 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 17, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court, at San Fernando, La Union, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, this 14th day of December, 1953.

MIGUEL RILLORAZA

[12, 1]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 2, Cadastral Record No. 59, Lot No. 109, Carcar Cadastre

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, vs. ANGELA ABELLANA ET ALS., claimants

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Anacleto Barcelo, Isidoro Barluado, Casiano Alcoy, Jacinto Camomot, and Porferio Barangan, all of Cogon, Carcar, Cebu; and to all whom it may concern.

Please, take notice that the hearing of the petition of Angela Bastida for the reconstitution of an original certificate of title No. 9263 of lot No. 109, situated in Carcar, Cebu, bounded on the north by Isidoro Barluado and Casiano Alcoy; on the east, by Jacinto Camomot; on the south by a creek; and on the west, by Jacinto Camomot and Porferio Barangan; and for its cancellation once reconstituted, is set for March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before the special branch of this court located at the capitol building in Cebu City.

You are advised to appear at the time, date, and place herein stated to show cause, if any you have, why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Ignacio Debuque, judge of said court, this 8th day of December, 1953.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA

[12, 1]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 27, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 601, Lot No. 2013

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. — (N.A.). KALIKOD ANGKOPA, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Martin A. Galit, counsel for the petitioner, Cotabato, Dalumatan Gampong, Mokamad Esum, Solaiman Angkopa, and Ayao Sayon-say, Maliñgao; Kapidongan Moro, Pasao, Esum Asim, Salaket, Kalim Suma and Kagui Talb Adam, Maliñgao, all of Dulawan, Cotabato; the Director of Lands (for adjoining public land), % the District Land Officer, and the Register of Deeds, all of Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated June 25, 1953, has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Kalikod Angkopa of Maliñgao, Dulawan, Cotabato, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. — (N.A.), issued in the names of Malampong Mom and Esum Asim,

by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deed, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2013 of the cadastral survey of Dulauan, covered by decree No. 736262), situated in the municipality of Dalauan, Province of Cotabato, and bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1155; on the SE. by lot No. 1142; on the W., by public land and lot No. 1154; and on the NW. by lot No. 1153; with an area of 160,740 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 6, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 24th day of November, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 26, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 600,
Lot No. 559

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. — (N.A.), in the name of Limba Unsing. KALBON LIMBA, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Angel P. Bacani, counsel for the petitioner, Cotabato; Kagui Usman Mukamad, the heirs of Datu Pindililang Piang, Kagui Tungao Guimangan, the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC), the Municipal Mayor (for adjoining Rio Grande), all of Dulawan, Cotabato; the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated June 24, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Kalbon Limba of Dulauan, Cotabato, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. — (not available), issued in the name of Limba Unsing by the register of deeds of the province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 559 of the cadastral survey of Dulawan or of plan No. Swo-31460), situated in the municipality of Dulauan, Province of Cotabato and bounded on the NE., by Rio Grande; on the SE., by lots Nos. 496 and 637 of Dulauan cadastre; on the SW. by lots Nos. 637 and 518 of Dulauan cadastre; and on the NW., by lot No. 558

of Dulauan cadastre; with an area of 37,949 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 6, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 24th day of November, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
Cadastral Deputy Clerk

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

G.L.R.O. Especial Proceedings Record No. —, H-213495
(Swo-29212)

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASE No. 40.—*In re: Petition for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 2396 in the name of Mariano Nacario. NEMESIA T. MITCHOR, petitioner.*

NOTICE

To Atty. Samuel V. Ferenal, counsel for the petitioner, Pikit; Manasis Macario and Lampatan Nawal, Papangan, Mariano Nacario and Sera-pion Gomez, Pikit, all of Catabato; the District Engineer (for the adjoining Cotabato-Davao National highway), the Director of Lands (for the adjoining public land), % the District Land Officer, the Register of Deeds, all of Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated July 13, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Nemesia T. Mitchor or Silik, Pikit, Cotabato, for the reconstitution of original certificate of Title No. 2396, issued in the name of Mariano Nacario, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering the parcel of land described on the plan N-213495 (Swo-29212), situated in the barrio of Papangan, municipality of Pikit, Province of Cotabato, and bounded on the NE. and E., by Cotabato-Davao national highway; on the SE., by property of Lampatan Nawal; on the SW., by public land; and on the NW., by public land (Manasis Nacario, occupant); with an area of 191,608 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 6, 1953, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cota-

bato, on which date, time, and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 24th day of November, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]
EMILIANO G. DE VERA
Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-1, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. N-228,
Lot No. 239

CARIDAD RAPIZ LEDESMA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Caridad R. Ledesma, and Atty. Federico Ortencio, all of Roxas City; Leondro Villareal, Estrella Valdez, Temoteo Basto, and Maximo Ibañez, all of Iuisan, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Federico Ortencio, counsel of the herein petitioner of Roxas City, for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title covering lot No. 239, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as its duplicate copy were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the property covering lot No. 239 of the cadastral survey of Iuisan, Capiz, is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (fishpond, Pal. Regado and Nipal) known as lot No. 239 of the cadastral survey of Iuisan), situated in the barrio of Agmalobo, municipality of Ivisan, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 179 of Leondro Villareal, Agcagay Creek and Magquiabo River; on the E., by Magquiabo River; on the SE. and SW., by Agcagay Creek and lot No. 240 of Estrella Valdez; on the S., by Agcagay Creek; and on the W., by lot No. 1391 of Maximo Ibañez now Temoteo Basto and lot No. 179 of Leondro Villareal of Ivisan cadastre and Agcagay Creek. Containing an area of 88,171 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby give notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 9th day of June, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time and place, you should

appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 15th day of December, 1953.

[12, 1]
VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-2, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-286, Lot No. 988

PROCESA ADRIAS, petitioner

NOTICE

To Procesa Adrias, Atty. Gerardo Delfin, heirs of Jose Romero % Tony Romero, all of Roxas City; Regino Javillo, Anatalio Javillo, Eleuterio Salmeo, and Isidro Aldea, all of Sigma, Capiz, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Gerardo D. Delfin of Roxas City, counsel of the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title, covering the said lot alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as its duplicate copy of the said transfer certificate of title were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the said property covering the said lot is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 988 of the cadastral survey of Sigma, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Tanog, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 990 of Regino Javillo, 989 of Anatalio Javillo, and 986 of Eleuterio Salmeo; on the SE., and SW., by lot No. 997 of the heirs of Jose Romero; and on the NW., by lot No. 991 of Isidro Aldea and 989 of Anatalio Javillo. Containing an area of 30,136 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 29th day of June 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 16th day of December, 1953.

[12, 1]
VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-18, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-714, Lot No. 777

NIEVES ROXAS, petitioner

NOTICE

To Nieves Roxas, Atty. Venecio Escolin, all of Roxas City, the Municipal Mayor of Pontevedra, Capiz, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. V. Escolin, counsel for the herein petitioner for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title whose number is unknown, covering lot No. 777, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as its owner's duplicate copy were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the property (covering lot No. 777 of the cadastral survey of Pontevedra, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Manapao, municipality of Pontevedra is bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 777 of the cadastral survey of Pontevedra, Capiz), situated in the harrio of Manapao, municipality of Pontevedra, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by Tinagong Dagat Bay; on the E., by Visayan Sea; on the S., by Palongpong Bay; on the SW., by Palongpong Bay and Calamisan River; and on the NW., by Calamisan River and Tinagong Dagat Bay. Containing an area of 368,774 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 29th day of June, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Roman Ibañez, judge of this court, this 18th day of December, 1953.

VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-4, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-336, Lot No. 3959, Capiz Cadastre

PEDRO A. ALBA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Pedro A. Alba, Atty. Roman Blanco, Cruscifina C. de los Santos, Maria Villarruz, Canuto Aldea, and Simeon Dianko, all of Roxas City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by the herein Atty. Ramon Blanco, counsel of the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title covering lot No. 3959 of the cadastral survey of Capiz, now Roxas City, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as its owner's duplicate copy of the said certificate were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the property covering the said lot No. 3959 of the cadastral survey of Capiz is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3959 of the cadastral survey of Capiz, now Roxas City), situated in the municipality of Capiz, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 539 of Cruscifina C. de los Santos and lot No. 459 of Maria Villarruz; on the E., by calle Arelleno and lot No. 3960 of Canuto Aldea and lot No. 464 of Canuto Aldea; on the S., by Calle McKinley; and on the W., by lot No. 465 of Simeon Dianko and calle San Jose. Containing an area of 1,621 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 6th day of July, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Roman Ibañez, judge of this court, this 18th day of December, 1953.

VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BAYOMBONG

CASE No. 128.—*Petition for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of Certificate of title No. ——— (N.A.) covered by plan FP-10820. LEONCIO GARIÑAN ET AL., petitioners.*

NOTICE

To the Chief, General Land Registration Office, Manila; Felix Cariaga, Alfonso Cariaga, Lope Ofiana, Francisco Bacena, Leoncio Cabauatan, and Federico Gammad, all of Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Leoncio Gariñan and Ciriaco Tacang, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), in the name of Leoncio Gariñan, covering a real property situated in Bonfal, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya,

bounded on the NE., by Doroteo Abriam and Eusebio Cariaga; on the SE. by Eusebio Cariaga and Paungán Creek; on the SW., by Alberto Saquing and Luisa Tomines; and on the NW., by Vicente Ampat and Federico Gammad, containing an area of 21,125 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 12, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning before this court, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, on which date, time, and place, your appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to said petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, this 20th day of November, 1953, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

[12, 1] MIGUEL M. GUEVARA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 251.—*Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 1183 of the register of deeds of the City of Zamboanga.*
LOPE L. JAPLIT, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Lope L. Japlit, Teofila Baricua, Isabel W. Guevara, Fernando Siason, Isabelo Miguel, Aela Enriquez, Honorio Badiang, Manuel Upana, Aurelio Salvador, Fortunato Rogelio, and Dionisio Caboada, all residents of and with postal address in the City of Zamboanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Lope L. Japlit for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. 1183 of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga, issued in the names of Maria A. Macrohon and Francisco Barrios, covering real property, the location, area, and boundaries of which are as follows:

Location.—Zamboanga City.

Area.—11,412 square meters.

Boundaries.—NE., properties of Pablo Reyes et al., Cayetano de Vera et al. and Vicente Bustamante et al.; SE., by properties of Eusebio Bella and public land; SW., by properties of Jacinto Pedro y Bella et al. and Eusebio Ramos; and NW. by properties of Isabel Garrasco et al.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 3, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock a.m., before this court in the City of Zamboanga, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you may have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, this 28th day of November, 1953.

[12, 1] CIRILO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 252.—*Reconstitution of original Certificates of Title Nos. 5143 and 5144 of the Register of Deeds of Zamboanga City.* JULIAN DOMINGO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Julian Domingo, Victoria D. Velario, Primitivo Domingo, Maximo Domingo, Pilar D. Espiritu-santo, Carlos Domingo, Rosaura D. Saavedra, Gloria D. Fernando, Angela Domingo, Dolores Domingo, Ramon Domingo, Felipe Atilano, Maximo Sebastian, Jose Ledesma, and Julio Ledesma, all residents and with postal address in the City of Zamboanga; Eugenia D. Macrohon, in the City of Davao; and Avelina Vda. de Spirig, in the City of Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed by Julian Domingo in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 for the reconstitution of original certificates of title Nos. 5143 and 5144 of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga, issued in the name of the spouses Santiago Domingo and Juana Atilano, covering real properties, the location area, and boundaries of which are as follows:

Lot No. 5

Original Certificate of Title No. 5143

Location.—Zamboanga City.

Area.—150,726 square meters.

Boundaries.—N., by Sinunuc River beach and property of Felipe Atilano; S., by property of Maximo Sebastian et al.; E., by property of Avelina Vda. de Spirig; W., by properties of Benito Garcia, Pedro S. Alvarez et al. and Julio Ledesma;

Lot No. 6—A.

Original Certificate of Title No. 5144

Location.—Zamboanga City.

Area.—45,954 square meters.

Boundaries.—N., by properties of Nemesio Julian et al. and Santiago Garcia; NE. and SE., by properties of Luciano Sanson and Ong Ka Gian; SE., by property of Felipe Atilano.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 3, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this court in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and

file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, this 28th day of November, 1953.

CIRILIO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding No. 256, Expediente No. 7880, Lot No. 1300

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, represented by the Director of Lands, applicant, vs. F. P. WILLIAMSON ET AL., claimants. FELICIANA DULACA, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Felician Dulaca, and Pedro Andres, with residence and postal address in the City of Zamboanga; and the Director of Lands, City of Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Felician Dulaca for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. T-1178-(T-12796) of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga, issued in the name of Aurelio Mariano and his spouse the herein petitioner, covering real property the location, area, and boundaries of which are as follows:

Location.—Tetuan, City of Zamboanga.

Area.—822 square meters.

Boundaries.—N. E., by property of Pedro Andres et al.; S. by Tetuan Road; and W., by a road.

Wherefore, you hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 3, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this court in the City of Zamboanga, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you may have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, this 28th day of November, 1953.

CIRILO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 257.—*Reconstitution of Transfer certificate of Title No. T-3305, of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga.* JULIANA FAUSTINO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Juliana Faustino, Antonio Sanson, Apolonio Jimenez, and Clemancio M. Cruz, all residents of San Roque, City of Zamboanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Juliana Faustino for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. T-3305 of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga, issued to the Philippine National Bank and Magno Sanson, covering real property the location, area and boundaries of which are as follows:

Location.—San Roque, City of Zamboanga.

Area.—17,992 square meters, more or less.

Boundaries.—N. E. by a canal; and S. W., by a road and lot No. 2592.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 3, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this court in the City of Zamboanga, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you may have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, this 28th day of November, 1953.

CIRILO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 258.—*Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 4634 (T-8733) of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga.* PEDRO SIASON, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Pedro Siason, Estanislao Falcasantos, and Juan Eijan Santos, all residents of and with postal address at Sangali, City of Zamboanga, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Pedro Siason, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. 4634 (T-8733) of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga, issued in the name of the petitioner, covering real property the location, area, and boundaries of which are as follows:

Location.—Sangali, City of Zamboanga.

Area.—46,667 square meters, more or less.

Boundaries.—NW. by lot No. 2; SE. by lot No. 1388-B of subdivision plan.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 3, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this court in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you may have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, this 28th day of November, 1953.

CIRILO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-1, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-285, Lots Nos. 1137 and 1161

Cadastral Case No. N-7, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-374, Lot No. 244

Cadastral Case No. N-9, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-383, Lots Nos. 1405, 1265, and 412

GAUDENCIO QUINTIA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Gaudencio Quintia, Atty. Ceriaco Abell Cito, Agaton Ignacio, all of Roxas City, Eduardo Aliligay, Lino Aliligay, Nicanor Escutin, Jose Bauson, all of Dao, Capiz, heirs of Juan Patinio % Rev. Father Jesus Patinio, Tapaz, Capiz, Manager, Philippine Railway Co., Iloilo City, Caridad Fajardo, Dumalag, Capiz, Floro Jorin, Antonio J. Reyes, Inofre Quirao, Teodoro de Otay, and Carlos Caninoy, all of Sigma, Capiz, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Ceriaco Abell Vito, counsel of the herein petitioner for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title covering lots Nos. 1137, and 1161 of Sigma cadastre lots Nos. 1405, 1265, and 412 of Dao cadastre and lot No. 244, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as their duplicate copies which were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the properties covering lots Nos. 1405, 1265, 412, 1137, 1161, and 244 are bounded and described as follows:

Lot No. 1405.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1405 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Matagnop, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 1420 of Dao cadastre; on the E., by lots Nos. 1248 and 1404 of Dao cadastre; on the S., by lots Nos. 1247, 1246, 1245, 1244, 1243, 1242, and 1406 of Dao cadastre; on the W., by lot No. 1402 of Dao cadastre; containing an area of 13,984 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1265.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1265 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio Daplas, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1266 of Dao cadastre; on the SE., by lots Nos. 1266 and 1262 of Dao cadastre; on the SW., by lot No. 1262 of Dao cadastre; and on the NW., by lot No. 1264 of Dao cadastre; containing an area of 7,734 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 412.—A parcel of land (lot No. 412 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Lacaron, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 394 of Dao cadastre; on the SE.,

by lots Nos. 402 and 403 of Philippine Railway Co. of Dao cadastre; on the SW., by provincial road; on the NW., by Sigma cadastre, B.L. 129, case 1 and lot No. 419 of Dao cadastre; containing an area of 162,714 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 244.—A parcel of land (lot No. 244 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Poblacion, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 245 of Dao cadastre; on the SE., by lot No. 245 of Dao cadastre; on the SW., by lots Nos. 245 and 243 of Dao cadastre; and on the NW., by Rizal Street; containing an area of 1,281 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1137.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1137 of the cadastral survey of Sigma, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Bañgon-bañgon, municipality of Sigma, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 1139 of Sigma cadastre; on the E., by No. 1138 of Sigma cadastre; on the S., by lot No. 1136 of Sigma cadastre; and on the W., by lots Nos. 1135 and 1125 of Sigma cadastre; containing an area of 1,147 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1161.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1161 of the cadastral survey of Sigma, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Bañgon-bañgon, municipality of Sigma, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., NE., and SE., by lot No. 1263 of Sigma cadastre; and on the W., by lot No. 1160 of Sigma cadastre; containing an area of 2,775 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 29th day of June, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City in which date, time, and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Roman Ibañez, judge of this court, this 21st day of December, 1953.

VICENTE IGNACIO

Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 14, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 117,
Lot No. 1345, Pontevedra Cadastre

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 15414. JOSE TRIÑO, petitioner

NOTICE

To Rufo Dapa-an, Antipolo, Pontevedra, Negros Occidental; Remedios Triaga, Central La Carlota, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No.

26, by Jose Triño of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 15414, registered in the name of Lorenza Torio, covering a real property (known as lot No. 1345 of Pontevedra cadastre), situated in the municipality of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 1349 and 1346; on the SE. by Calle J. Constantino; on the SW. by Calle "1899"; and on the NW. by lot No. 1344, with an area of 21,157 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 16, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 15th day of December, 1953.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[12,1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LANAO
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 70.—*Re: Petition for the issuance of reconstituted certificate of title.*
PONCIANO LIMOT, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Julio Alcos, Simeon Kilat; Eugenio Rodrigo; Soledad Sanga and Dalmacio Salvacion, all of Tubod, Lanao Barrio Road, % Municipal Mayor, Tubod, Lanao.

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Ponciano Limot of Tubod Lanao, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. —, issued in the name of the herein petitioner, Ponciano Limot, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a parcel of land more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1515 of Lala Pls-13), situated in the barrio of Tubod, (now municipality of Tubod) Province of Lanao, and bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1343, Pls-13 and road; on the SE., by lot No. 1514, Lala Pls-13; on the SW., by lots Nos. 1850 and 1844, Lala Pls-13, and on the NW., by lot 1843, Lala Pls-13, containing an area of 230,131 square meters, more or less.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 18, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at the session hall, Camp Keithley, Dansalan City, on

which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, judge of said court, this 14th day of December, 1953.

DIOSDADO DOROTHEO
Clerk of Court

[12,1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 87, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. 972, Lot No. 2011, Cauayan Cadastre

LEONILLO HOLDIEM, petitioner

NOTICE

To Crescenciano Millendez, Eleuterio Jabagat, Pioquinto Jabagat, Honorato Tumpag, Melchor Mamigo, Luis Mamigo and Braulio Mamigo, all of Tuyum, Cauayan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Leonillo Holdiem of Cauayan, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificate of tile No. 28525, registered in the name of Eduardo Ramirez, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2011 of Cauayan cadastre), situated in the municipality of Cauayan, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the N. by lots Nos. 2024 and 2009; on the E. by lots Nos. 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925 and 1924; on the S. by lots Nos. 3348 and 2025; and on the W. by lot No. 2023; with an area of 55,695 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 17, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 21st day of December, 1953.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[12,1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 29, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 292,
Lot No. 1311, Escalante Cadastre

Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title
No. 26550. CARLOS BARRENTOS, petitioner

NOTICE

To Alejandro Lumayno and Pedro Legaspina, all of Alimango, Escalante, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Carlos Barrentos of Alimango, Escalante, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 26550, registered in the names of the spouses Espiridion Barrentos and Mamerta Legas-pina, covering a real property (known as lot No. 1311 of Escalante cadastre), situated in the municipality of Escalante, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the SW., NW. and NE. by lot No. 1361; and on the SE. by lots Nos. 1312 and 1361; with an area of 37,653 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 16, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 21st day of December, 1953.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding Case No. 27, Butuan-Cabadbaran Q-88,
Lot No. 200

Petition for Reconstitution of Lost Certificates of Title No. — (N.A.) FORTUNATO DELGADO, registered owner. MARIA BALAGA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Atty. Gabriel R. Banaag, counsel for the petitioner, Butuan City, the District Engineer, Felomina Durano, Silverio Garcia, Dr. Silvino Javelosa, all of the City of Butuan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner through counsel, for the reconstitution of lost certificate of title No. — (N. A.) issued in the name of the registered owner by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds covering a real property known as lot No. 200 of Butuan-Cabadbaran Q-88, situated in the barrio of Baan, now City of Butuan, province of Agusan. Bounded on the NE., by lot 198 Butuan-Cabadbaran Q-88, on the SE., by public land (Silverio Garcia); on the SW., by lot 202, Butuan-Cabadbaran Q-88; and on the NW., by provincial road, containing an area of 160,000 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 13, 1954, at 8:00 a.m.; before this court at Butuan City, on

which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, Philippines, this 12th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ISABELA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Petition for the Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. I-2922 in the name of JOSE ANCHETA. PEDRO ANCHETA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Pedro Ancheta, petitioner and Atty. Romulo B. Gines, counsel for petitioner, Jones, Isabela.

A petition having been filed with this court by Pedro Ancheta, through counsel, praying for the reasons alleged therein, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. I-2922 in the name of Jose Ancheta.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the petition is set for hearing on Saturday, January 25, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning in the session hall of this honorable court in Ilagan, Isabela, at which time, place and date, any interested person may appear and show cause, if any, why the petition should not be granted.

Let this notice be published, for two consecutive months, December, 1953, and January, 1954, of the *Official Gazette*.

Issued by the Hon. Manuel Arranz, judge of this court, this 24th day of November, 1953.

EUSTACE T. SOLDA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 9, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 86,
lots Nos. 394 and 395, Silay Cadastre

Reconstitution of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 7025 and 7502. HERMAN LOPEZ, petitioner

NOTICE

To Magdalena Ledesma, Sofronio Javelosa and Augusto Jalbuena, all of Silay, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Herman Lopez, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificates of title Nos. 7025 and 7502, all in the name of Inocencio Ijano, covering respectively lots Nos. 394

and 395 of Silay cadastre, this province, more particularly described and bounded as follows.

Lot No. 394.—Bounded on the NE., NW. and SW. by lot No. 393; and on the SE. by lots Nos. 396 and 388, with an area of 3,908 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 395.—Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot No. 659; on the SE. by lot No. 396; and on the SW. by lot No. 393, with an area of 12,939 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 10, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr. Judge of said court, this 11th day of December, 1953.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 25, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 599,
lot No. 3236

In re: Petition for the Reconstitution of Homestead Original Certificate of Title No. 7754. NICOLAS PACETE, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Pastor Kimpo, counsel for the petitioner, Cotabato, Cotabato; The Municipal Mayor (for adjoining roads), Pigcawayan, Cotabato; Jesus Songcayaoan, Pigcawayan, Cotabato; The Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated July 18, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Nicolas Pacete for the reconstitution of homestead original certificate of title No. 1754, issued in the name of Nicolas Pacete by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 3236 of the cadastral survey of Dulauan), situated in the barrio of Buluan, formerly municipal District of Libungan, now municipality of Pigcawayan, Province of Cotabato, and bounded: On the north, by road; on the east, by road; on the south, by lot No. 3235, Dulauan cadastre; and on the west, by road; with an area of 166,650 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cota-

bato, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 10th day of December, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
Cadastral Deputy Clerk

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 24, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 598,
Lot No. 2804. Homestead Application No. 210060 (E-No. 117729).

In re: Petition for Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. ——— (N.A.) of the Register of Deeds of Cotabato, (Homestead Patent Title). MACARIO DACANAY, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Attys. Rafael P. de Peralta and Isaias P. de Peralta, counsels for the petitioner, Leocadio Duque, Pedro Parañal, Patindeguen, Isabel Dayoan, Tomas Gasmen, Patindeguen, the Municipal Mayor (for adjoining homestead roads), all of Midsayap, Cotabato; the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated July 16, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Macario Dacanay for the reconstitution of homestead original certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued by virtue of the homestead patent under homestead application No. 210060 (E-117729), in the name of Macario Dacanay by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2804 of the cadastral survey of Dulauan), situated in the barrio of Patindeguen, municipality of Midsayap, Province of Cotabato, and bounded: On the N., by lot No. 2805, Dulauan cadastre; on the E., by road; on the S., by lot No. 2803, Dulauan cadastre; and on the W., by road; with an area of 156,690 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 10th day of December, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
[12, 1] Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 19, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 549,
lot No. 33

In re: Petition for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. _____ (N.A.), issued by virtue of Decree No. 732945 in the name of the Heirs of Moro Dandiawi (deceased). JOSE R. GACAL, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Filomeno S. Gapultos, counsel for the petitioner, Midsayap, Cotabato; Ignacio Raganit, Ciriaco Cuarisma, Enrique Gapasin, Jose Ogoy, all in Luan, Kiamba, Cotabato; the heirs of Moro Dandiawi, Tuguis, Kiamba, Cotabato; the Municipal Mayor (for adjoining road and Luan River), Kiamba, Cotabato; the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated June 27, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Jose R. Gacal for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. _____ (N. A.), issued by virtue of decree No. 732945 in the name of the heirs of Moro Dandiawi (deceased) by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 33 of the cadastral survey of Kraan), situated in the barrio of Luan, municipality of Kiamba, Province of Cotabato, and bounded; On the north, by lot No. 32; on the east, by lot No. 36 and Luan River; on the south, by a road; and on the west, by lot No. 23; with an area of 65,032 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 10th day of December, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
[12, 1] Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

G.L.R.O. Special Proceedings Record No. _____

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASE No. 42.—*In re: Petition for the reconstitution of Homestead Original Certificate of Title No. 617 in the name of Gregorio Fernandez. FIDEL FLORES, petitioner.*

NOTICE

To Attys. Sergio F. Toca and Francisco Lopez, Jr., counsels for the petitioner, Cotabato, Cotabato; Lucas Roda, Roque Nadela, Jose Adalid, Severo Padayao, all of Pikit, Cotabato; the District Land Officer (for adjoining public land), Cotabato, Cotabato; The Municipal Mayor (for the adjoining road), Pikit, Cotabato; The Provincial Commander, P. C. (for adjoining Military Reservation, Fort Pikit), Cotabato, Cotabato; the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated August 27, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Fidel Flores for the reconstitution of homestead original certificate of title No. 617, issued in the name of Gregorio Fernandez, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 72 of Colony No. 1, AC-3 or of plan No. H-22491) (Swo-25761), situated in the barrio of Carpenter, municipality of Pikit, Province of Cotabato, and bounded on the east, by lot 73, AC-3 (public land); on the south, by a road; and on the northwest, by Military Reservation (Fort Pikit); with an area of 138,663 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 10th day of December, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
[12, 1] Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 24, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 598,
Lot No. 1884

In re: Petition for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. — (N.A.), issued by virtue of Decree No. 553023 in the name of Datu Sansaluna Ali. LEODEGARIO AGUSTIN, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Pacifico A. Gutierrez, counsel for the petitioner, Midsayap, Cotabato; Capt. M. Barcena % Santiago Guerra, Cotabato, Cotabato; Datu Sansaluna Ali, Salunayan, Hadji Daulog Nor, and the Municipal Mayor (for adjoining home-
stead road), all of Midsayap, Cotabato; the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated August 26, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Leodegario Agustin for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. (N. A.), issued by virtue of decree No. 553023 in the name of Datu Sansaluna Ali by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 1884 of the cadastral survey of Dulauan), situated in the barrio of Salunayan, municipality of Midsayap, Province of Cotabato, and bounded on the north, by lot No. 1885, Dulauan cadastre; on the east, by lot No. 1882, Dulauan cadastre; and on the west, by road; with an area of 125,644 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 10th day of December, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO

Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA

[12, 1]

Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 26, C.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 600,
Lot No. 3743

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Cadastral Original Certificate of Title No. 2615 in the name of Abdul Piang. ABDUL PIANG, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Atty. Manuel P. Macero, counsel for the peti-

heirs of Datu Piang, Kalilayan Guiamalod, Penguiman, Wahab Guiaman, Penguiman, the Municipal Mayor (for the adjoining river), all of Dulauan, Cotabato; the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated August 5, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Abdul Piang for the reconstitution of cadastral original certificate of title No. 2615, issued in the name of Abdul Piang, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 3743 of the cadastral survey of Dulauan), situated in the barrio of Reyna Regente, municipality of Dulauan, Province of Cotabato and bounded; On the NE., by lot No. 3821 of Dulauan cadastre; on the E., by lot No. 3821 of Dulauan cadastre; on the SW., by lot No. 3744 of Dulauan cadastre and river; and on the NW., by lot No. 806 of Dulauan cadastre; with an area of 134,973 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 13, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 10th day of December, 1953.

JUANITO MAPALO

Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA

[12, 1]

Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BAYOMBONG

Case No. 133, lots 3840 and 1594, Solano Cadastre 178,
C.L.R.O. Record 857

Petition for the issuance of the Original and Owner's Duplicate of Free Patent Titles N. A. based on free patent Nos. 4307 and 4459 issued by the Bureau of Lands pertaining to lots Nos. 3840 and 1594, Solano cadastre, the partial or total cancellation, and the issuance of the cadastral titles in accordance with the cadastral surety.

PEDRO RAMIRO, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Chief, General Land Registration Office, Manila; Jaime Galapon, Dionicia Llamas, and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court

Pedro Ramiro through his counsel, Atty. Domingo B. Maddumba, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of certificate of title or certificates of title, the number of which is/are unknown of free patent Nos. 4307 and 4459 in the names of Tomas Galeon and Pedro Llamas, covering a real property situated in Dingdiangat, Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, alleged to have been lost either in the office of the register of deeds or in the General Land Registration Office and bounded as follows: *Lot No. 3840.*—NE., by lot 3839; SW., by lot 1895; and NW., by lot 5604; *Lot No. 1594.*—SE., by lot 3840; SW., by lot 1895; and NW., by lot 5604, both lots containing an area of 13,250 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 26, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this court, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to said petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of this court, this 12th day of December, 1953, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

MIGUEL M. GUEVARA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ANTIQUE
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Homestead Application No. 62210, Homestead Patent No. 21325,
Entry No. 50130, situated at Buenavista, Patnoñgon

BERNARDINO HERNANDEZ, petitioner

ORDER

Bernardino Hernandez, in his petition dated January 27, 1953, prays for the reconstitution of the original certificate of title issued to homestead patent No. 21325 of a tract of land situated at Buenavista, Patnoñgon, Antique, whose boundaries and areas are as follows: Bounded on the north, by barrio of Buenavista; on the east and south, by Simon Morella; and on the west, by public land; containing an area of 160,000 square meters, more or less.

That the owner's duplicate as well as the original in the office of the register of deeds for the Province of Antique were lost and destroyed as a consequence of the present war.

It is hereby ordered that the hearing of the petition be set on February 20, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning before the Court of First Instance of Antique, at San Jose, and all persons having interest therein may appear to show cause, if any, why the petition should not be granted.

Let this order be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for two

consecutive issues, posting copies thereof at the main entrance of the court building and municipal hall, municipality of San Jose, Antique, and serving notice hereof to the adjoining owner's at least 30 days from the date of hearing. So ordered.

San Jose, Antique, December 2, 1953.

F. IMPERIAL REYES
Judge

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding No. 42, Free Patent No. 17713, Plan
Swo-19112, lot 524, Bsd-3421 Butuan Cadastre 84

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. — (N.A.). CANUTO FUNESTO, registered owner, BONIFACIO HALOOT, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Bonifacio Haloot, petitioner; Pablo Burdeos, Sinforiano Torralba, Generoso Cupin and Gerardo Domingo, all of the City of Butuan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner, for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title the number of which is no longer available, issued in the name of the registered owner, Canuto Funesto of Butuan City, by the Register of Deeds of Agusan alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds covering a real property described as follows:

A parcel of land (plan F-49393, Swo-19112) situated in San Ignacia, Butuan, Agusan, bounded on the NE., by Roque Pandungan now Sinforiano Torralba; on the SE., by lot No. 423; on the SW., by Gerardo Domingo; and on the NW., by property of Pablo Burdeos and, containing an area of 9,184 square meters, more or less. (This lot No. 524 is a portion of lot No. 291 of Butuan cadastre 84, Bsd-3421.)

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 12, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, Philippines, this 14th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding Case No. 29, Q-88-Amd., lot 196,
Swo-32216, RP-No. ———

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. ——— (N.A.). SEGUNDO BURANDAY, registered owner and petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Atty. Himeño C. Ballesteros, counsel for the petitioner, Butuan City, Vitaliano Demain, Mauricio Fidillaga, Felimon Durano, the District Engineer, all of the City of Butuan, and to all whom this may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner through counsel, for reconstitution of lost original certificate of title No. ——— (N.A.), issued in the name of the registered owner by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property known as lot No. 196, situated in the barrio of Baan (now City of Butuan), Province of Agusan. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 194 of Q-88-Amd-3; on the SE., by public land vs. Silverio F. Garcia; on the SW., by lot No. 198 of Q-88-Amd-3; (Ha-14974); and on the NW., by national highway, containing an area of 160,000 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 25, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, this 14th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 9, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1094, Pls-4,
lot 1656

In re: Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. ——— (N.A.). GORGONIO ABACAHIN, registered owner and petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Atty. Justino E. Honculada, counsel for the petitioner, Buenavista, Agusan, heirs of Maximo Balingit, Leon Amoroso, heirs of Ignacio Antoc, heirs of Agustin Ebarle, Macario Abuso, all of Buenavista, Agusan, Geronimo Iglesias, Nasipit, Agusan, and to all whom this may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner through counsel, for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title the number of which is no longer available, issued in the name of the registered owner by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds and the owners duplicate in his possession was likewise lost or destroyed covering a real property known as lot No. 1656, situated in the barrio of Lawag, municipality of Buenavista, Agusan. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 1659 of Buenavista Pls-4; on the NE., by lot No. 1654 of Buenavista Pls-4; on the E., by lots Nos. 1655 and 1653 of Buenavista Pls-4; on the S., by lot No. 1652 of Buenavista Pls-4; on the SW., by lot No. 1651 of Buenavista Pls-4; on the W., by lots Nos. 1647 and 1657 or Buenavista Pls-4; containing an area of 37,490 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 28, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court, this 12th day of December, 1953.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DIPOLOG

Cadastral Case No. 1, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 76,
Lot No. 101

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS No. 79.—(Reconstitution of Title) Judicial reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 6714. FELISA SY GO, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To all appearing to have an interest in the property, the occupants of said property, the adjoining owners, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, Felisa Sy Go for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. 6714 in the name of Jose Cabiling married to Fortunata Lacay, issued by the Register of Deeds of Zamboanga Province, alleged to have been lost and/or destroyed during the last war, covering a parcel of land situated in the municipality of Dapitan, Province of Zamboanga del Norte, particularly bounded and described as follows: Northeast, Calle Marquez de Peña Plata; southeast, Venancio Gonzales; south-

west, Felix Page; and northeast, Calle Bailen; containing an area of 279 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on July 24, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., at the session hall, Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of this court, this 5th day of January, 1954, at Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte.

V. S. CONCHA

Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 34, G.L.R.O. Record No. 519, lots Nos. 2985 and 3121, San Carlos Cadastre

Reconstitution of Certificates of Titles Nos. ————
(N.A.). EMILIANO DE LA VIÑA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Juan Uriarte de Zamacona and Carlos Pellicer, San Carlos, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Emiliano de la Viña, San Carlos, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of certificates of title Nos. ———— (N. A.), issued in the name of Jose de la Viña y Cruz and Maria Española by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 2985 and 3121 of the cadastral survey of San Carlos), situated in the municipality of San Carlos, of this province, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 2985.—On the N. by lot No. 2984; on the E. by lot No. 2985; on the S. by lot No. 3278; on the W. and NW. by lot No. 2948 and a municipal road; containing an area of 159,129 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 3121.—On the N. by lot No. 3120; on the E. by lot No. 2948; on the SW. by Malajba creek; and on the W. by lot No. 3122; containing an area of 36,198 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 15, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 9th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA

Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

G.L.R.O. Record No. 34687, Land Registration Case No. 8968

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 7991 issued in the names of the spouses Fidel and Francisca Garcia. EUGENIO SOBERANO, applicant. CLEOFIDIA SOBERANO and LOURDES SOBERANO, petitioners.

NOTICE

To Atty. Antonio Bengson, Jr., for the petitioners, and Rafaél Hidalgo, both of Lingayen, Pangasinan; Fidel Soberano and Angel de Leon, both of Binnmaley, Pangasinan; the Director of Lands, % the District Land Officer, District No. 6, Dagupan City; and the Register of Deeds, Lingayen, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern

Whereas, a petition, dated December 14, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by Cleofidia Soberano and Lourdes Soberano, both of the municipality of Calasiao, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, through counsel, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. 7991 of the land records for Pangasinan issued in the name of the spouses, Fidel Soberano and Francisca Garcia, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the said register of deeds, covering a parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-26693), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Binnmaley, Province of Pangasinan, and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-26693), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Binnmaley. Bounded on the NE. by property of Angel de Leon; on the SE. by property of Rafaél Hidalgo; on the NW. by the Binnmaley-Dagupan provincial road; containing an area of 2,931 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and on the ground are marked by P.L.S. concrete monuments; bearings true; declination 0° 42' E.; date of survey, December 10, 1920.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on the 12th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before the branch of this court presided over by Hon. Judge Eladio R. Leaño, at Lingayen, Pangasinan, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims of objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Eladio R. Leaño, judge of said court, this 13th day of January, 1954, at Lingayen, Pangasinan

ASUNCION V. SISON MACARAEG

Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding Case No. 43, H-106839 (E-74026), Patent No. 42657, Nasipit Cadastral Case No. 4, G.L.R.O. Record No. 562.

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. ————(N.A.). SERGIO GERONA and EULALIA DIZON, registered owners. CONSTANTINA GERONA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Atty. Justino E. Honculada, counsel for the petitioner, Buenavista, Agusan; Constantina Gerona, Lucio Gerona, Feliciano Macas, Fermin Sabayan, Pedro Bernales, all of Nasipit, Agusan; and to all whom this may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner through counsel, for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title No. ————(N. A.), issued in the name of registered owner by the register of deeds of this province in accordance with section 122, Act No. 496, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property as shown on plan H-106839 (E-74026) of lots 787 and 834, situated in the barrio of Nasipit, now municipality of Nasipit, Province of Agusan.

Lot No. 1.—Bounded on N., by property of Fermin Sabayan; on the E., and S., by (lot 661-A-lot 786) property of Fermin Sabayan; and on the W., by lot No. 2 of plan H-106839, containing an area of 41,549 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 2.—Bounded on the N., by property of Lucio Gerona; on the E., by property of Feliciano Macas, Fermin Sabayan and lot No. 1 of plan H-106839; on the S., by property of Pedro Bernales; and on the W., by public land, containing an area of 142,261 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 20, 1954, at 8 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, Philippines, this 7th day of January, 1954.

[12,1]

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SPECIAL BRANCH

Cadastral Case No. 9, G.L.R.O. Record No. 9465, lot No. 977

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, vs. ENEMESIA ABADIA ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To the City Engineer, Cebu City; Uy Yadtea, J. Climaco St., Cebu City; Maravelloso Allera, 76-A, L. Flores St., Cebu City; and to whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on March 20, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court by Vivencia Salazar, through Atty. F. Leonardo, of Cebu City, praying for the reconstitution of the original certificate of title issued in the name of Dalmacia Demery, Clemente Salazar, Bibiano Salazar, Vivencia Salazar and Geronima Salazar in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ share to the first named and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ in equal shares to the last four, by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, covering lot No. 977 of the cadastral survey of Cebu, shall take place before the special branch of this court at its session hall located in the provincial capitol building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 977 is described and bounded as follows:

By properties owned by Uy Yadtea, Maravilloso Allera and by the City Government of Cebu; containing an area of 148 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Ignacio Debuque, judge of said court, this 11th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

[12,1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

G.L.R.O. Record No. 5988, lot No. 881

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant
(Banilad Friar Lands Estate)

To the Register of Deeds of Cebu, the Cebu Mutual Building and Loan Association, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that on March 13, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with the court by Rosario de Gonzalez, through Atty. Antonio Abad Tormis, of Cebu City, praying for the reconstitution of the second sheet of transfer certificate of title No. 4765 covering lot No. 881 of the Banilad Friar Lands, issued in the name of the said Rosario S. de Gonzalez by the

Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to contain the partial and complete release of the mortgage in favor of the Cebu Mutual Building and Loan Association, the original copy of the said second sheet of the aforementioned certificate of title having also been alleged lost and destroyed in the said office of the register of deeds, while the owner's duplicate of the same in the possession of the petitioner having been likewise lost and destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the first branch of this court at its session hall located in the Palace of Justice, Cebu City, which date, time and place all persons, creditors or otherwise having registered interest against lot No. 881 shall appear and file their claims or objections, if any they have, against the petition.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez judge of said court, this 9th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 13, G.L.R.O. Record No. 105, lots Nos. 1027 and 2096, Hinigaran Cadastre

Reconstitution of transfer certificates of title Nos. 13862 and 13863.—BEATERIO DEL SANTISSIMO ROSARIO DE MOLO and JESUSA LACSON VDA. DE ARROYO, *petitioners*.

NOTICE

To Dr. Jose Soriano, Maria Ledesma Vda de Espinos and Tranquilino Regalado, all of La Castellana, Negros Occidental; Jesusa Lacson Vda. de Arroyo, San Juan Street, Bacolod City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Jesusa Lacson Vda. de Arroyo, Bacolod City, for the reconstitution of transfer certificates of title Nos. 13862 and 13863, issued in the name of Beaterio del Santissimo Rosario, Molo, Iloilo, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 1027 and 2096 of the cadastral survey of Hinigaran) situated in the municipality of Hinigaran, this province, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1027.—On the NE., NW. and SW. by lot No. 2096; and on the SE. by lots Nos. 2097 and 2096, containing an area of 1,147 square meters, more or less; and

Lot No. 2096.—On the SE. by lot No. 3046; on the SE. by lots Nos. 2097 and 1027 and the Camansi River; on the SW. by the Camansi river;

and on the NW. by the Mambog creek and lots Nos. 3089, 2094, 2095, 2116, 2104, 2103, 2102 and 3046, containing an area of 979,930 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 29, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 9th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 20, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 169, lot No. 2177, Himamaylan Cadastre

RAFAEL V. GUANZON, petitioner

NOTICE

To Ambrocio Guanzon and Leocadia Galimba, Himamaylan, Negros Occidental; Jose Guanzon, Bacolod City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Mario A. Ditching, counsel for the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 46, registered in the name of Narciso Guanzon, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2177 of Himamaylan cadastre), situated in the municipality of Himamaylan, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by land claimed by Ambrosio Guanzon; on the SE. by property claimed by Leocadia Galimba and the Magsaba creek; on the SW. by public land; with an area of 15 hectares, 28 ares and 82 centares. (Homestead patent No. 2645 and Bureau of Lands Record No. 2698.)

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 8, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 8th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[12, 1]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 30, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 303,
lot No. 2058, Escalante Cadastre

PEDRO VERGARA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Inocencio Dumdum, Ma-asua, Toboso, Negros Occidental; Tranquilino Dumdum and Dionisio Tanodra, all of Marcasa, Toboso, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Pedro Vergara of Toboso, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 25283, registered in the names of the spouses Gregorio Tingting and Maxima Hogario, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2058 of Escalante cadastre), situated in the municipality of Escalante, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the N. and NW. by lot No. 2059; on the NE. and SE. by lot No. 2057; and on the S. and SW. by lot No. 2060; with an area of 19,960 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 7, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 8th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA

[12,1]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 30, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 303,
lots Nos. 2220, 2217 and 2218, Escalante Cadastre

RUPERTO K. KANGLEON, petitioner

NOTICE

To Domiciana Hucalla, Ambrosio Blanco, Cresenciana Hucalla, Benjamin Macasa, Encarnacion Baynosa and Hilaria de la Torre, all of Escalante, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Ruperto K. Kangleon of the City of Manila, for the reconstitution of the originals and owner's duplicate of original certificates of title Nos. 29524, 29526 and 29458, registered the first and the second, in the names of Domisiana Hucalla et al; and the third, in the names of Ambrosia Blanco et al, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 2220, 2217 and 2218, all of Escalante cadastre), situated

in the municipality of Escalante, Negros Occidental, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 2220.—Bounded on the N. and NW. by lot No. 2224; on the NE. by lots Nos. 2224 and 2217; on the SE. by lots Nos. 2218 and 2219; and on the SW. by lots Nos. 2219, 2249 and 2224, with an area of 143,250 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 2217.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1700; on the SE. by lots Nos. 1738 and 2216; on the S. by lot No. 2216; on the SW. by lot No. 2220; and on the NW. by lot No. 2224, with an area of 122,796 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 2218.—Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 2216; on the SE. and S. by lots Nos. 2215 and 2214; on the SW. by lot No. 2219; and on the NW. by lot No. 2220; with an area of 46,723 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 7, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 8th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA

[12,1]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 38, G.L.R.O. Record No. 979, lot No. 3180,
Cauayan Cadastre

*Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title
No. ——— (N.A.).* TOMAS CAYAO, petitioner

NOTICE

To Anselmo Culasasang, Feliciano Bantayan and Eugenia C. Vda. de Bantayan, all of Bulata, Cauayan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Gregoria Gelar of Cauayan, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the name of Ambrosio Cayao, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 3180 of the cadastral survey of Cauayan) situated in the municipality of Cauayan, this province, and bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3170; on the E. by lot No. 3181; on the S. by lot No. 3182; and on the W., and NW. by the Sulu Sea; containing an area of 70,532 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 9, 1954 at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial

capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 14th day of December, 1953.

[12, 1]

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 21, G.L.R.O. Record No. 171, lot No. 1490,
Ilog Cadastre

*Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No.
19337. GREGORIA GELAR, petitioner*

NOTICE

To heirs of Agaton Geroso, heirs of Cipriano Talaban, Juan Gequillana, and Bonifacio Calamba % Isabelo Calamba, all of Ilog, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Gregoria Gelar of Ilog, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. 19337, issued in the name of Francisca Samillano et al., by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 1490 of the cadastral survey of Ilog), situated in the municipality of Ilog, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1489; on the SE. by lot No. 1491; on the SW. by lot No. 1492; and on the NW. by lot No. 1458; with an area of 6,076 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 8, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of Negros Occidental on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 11th day of December, 1953.

[12, 1]

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ISABELA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Petition for the reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-1338 in the name of AGAPITO ROSETE. PEDRO R. DE LA CRUZ, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Pedro R. de la Cruz, petitioner; Atty. Melanio T. Singson, counsel for the petitioner, the first

of Santiago, Isabela; and the second of Ilagan, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

A petition having been filed by Pedro R. de la Cruz, through counsel, asking for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. T-1338, issued in the name of Agapito Rosete, alleging that petitioner is the vendee of a certain parcel of land known as lot No. 3273 of the Santiago cadastre, which parcel of land is covered by said transfer certificate of title; that the owner's duplicate was surrendered to the cadastral court before the last war for cancellation and the issuance in lieu thereof of a Torrens title but the same was lost as a consequence of military operations;

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the petition is set for hearing on Saturday, March 13, 1954, in the session hall of this honorable court at Ilagan, Isabela, on which time, place and date, any person having interest in the matter may show cause, if any they have, why the petition should not be granted.

Let a copy of this notice be published in two consecutive issues of the *Official Gazette* for the months of January and February, 1954, at the expense of the petitioner.

Ilagan, Isabela, January 16, 1954.

[12, 1] EUSTACE T. SOLDA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BOHOL
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 244.—*In the matter of the petition of ALBINO YU alias BENONG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; to Albino Yu alias Benong, petitioner, Tagbilaran, Bohol; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Bohol by Albino Yu alias Benong, who alleges that he was born in Loay, Bohol, Philippines, on February 5, 1930; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for not less than 24 years in the municipalities of Loay and Tagbilaran, Bohol; that he is a merchant by profession from which he derives an average annual income of P3,000; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he is able to speak and write English and Cebu-Visayan; that he is a resident of Tagbilaran, Bohol, and is still single; that he has finished the

elementary and secondary courses in Philippine public schools and enrolled in the Adamson University, a private school in Manila, Philippines, recognized by the government, where history of the Philippines, government and civics are taught and not limited to any race or nationality; and that he cites Mr. Jose S. Torralba and Dr. Pablo T. Benitez, both citizens of the Philippines as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on December 15, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Manila Chronicle*, a newspaper published in Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Bohol and in the whole Philippines and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Hipolito Alo, judge of this court, this 5th day of January, 1954.

FILEMON B. E. ARIAS

Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

CASE No. 21476.—*In the matter of the petition of TIRSO LOSA SOLOAGA to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Guido Advincula, attorney for the petitioner, 402 Samanillo Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Tirso Losa Soloaga, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 265 San Marcelino Street, Manila; that he was born in Segabui, Davao, Philippines, on January 1, 1923; that his trade or profession is manager of pawnshop business known as "Soloaga y Cia.", located at No. 319 Juan Luna Street, Manila, in which he has been engaged since 1949, and from which he derives an average annual income of P12,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Pilar Arteta, who was born in Iloilo City, and now resides at No. 265 San Marcelino Street, Manila; that he has no children at present; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of sixteen years, and in the City of Manila for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to

speak and write English, Spanish and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Pedro Angulo and Cipriano Benitez, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 31st day of August, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Froilan Bayona, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH B

CASE No. 21483.—*In the matter of the petition of LEONCIO ONGCHIP to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Augusto Revilla, attorney for the petitioner, 1118 Anacleto Street, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Leoncio Ongchip, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 554, interior No. 1, Alvarado Street, Manila; that he was born on December 19, 1932, at Legaspi, Albay, Philippines; that his trade or profession is salesman of Menzi & Co. Inc., from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000 more or less; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of more than twenty-one years, and in the City of Manila for more than a year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog and Chinese; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 6 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Act No. 535, for having been born in the Philippines and having received his primary and secondary education in schools recognized by the Philippine Government; and that he cites Messrs. Rufino G. Crifra and Rosalio Y. Santos, as witnesses whom

he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 31st day of August, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Agustin P. Montesa, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 23rd day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH D

CASE No. 21499.—*In the matter of the petition of UY LIAM Po alias WILLIAM UY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Tomas C. Cuenca, attorney for the petitioner, 402 Borja Building, Rizal Avenue, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Uy Liam Po alias William Uy, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 6-D Romero Salas Street, Ermita, Manila; that he was born on June 30, 1921, in Chinkang, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1949 and from which he derives an average annual income of P4,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Teresita Dy Siok Hua, who was born in China and now resides at No. 6-D Romero Salas Street, Ermita, Manila; that he has three children named Mary, Elizabeth and Ana Uy, all born in Manila on May 7, 1951, August 10, 1952 and October 26, 1953, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China in 1931 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Macaria*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for not less than ten years, and in the City of Manila for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has not enrolled his children in any school as they are not yet of school age; that he cites Messrs. Lorenzo C. Cuenca and Primitivo Javier, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 30th day of August, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Julio Villamor, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 24th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

CASE No. 21518.—*In the matter of the petition of CHENG SIONG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Antonio Directo, attorney for the petitioner, R-308 Yutivo Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Cheng Siong, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 418 Elcano Street, Manila; that he was born on September 7, 1911, in China; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1938 and from which he derives an average annual income of P9,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Tiu Yiok Eng, who was born in China and now resides at 418 Elcano Street, Manila; that he has six children, named Cheng Sio Bin and Cheng Kian Tioc, both born in Amoy, China, on January 11, 1934 and September 23, 1937, respectively, and Rosita Ching, Agripino Cheng, Arturo Cheng and Benita Cheng, all born in Manila, on November 18, 1940, December 30, 1942, October 8, 1944, and October 24, 1947, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about the year 1922 and arrived at the port of Manila, the same year on the vessel *Anking*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since then for a term of about thirty-one years, and in the City of Manila, for a year at least, immediately preceding the date

of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he enrolled his children named Cheng Sio Bin at the National University, Cheng Kian Tiac, at the Far Eastern University, Rosita Ching, at the Anglo Chinese School, Agripino Cheng and Arturo Cheng at the San Beda College and Benita Cheng at the Westminster School; and that he cites Messrs. Marcelo Eugenio and Eduardo Z. Romualdez, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Froilan Bayona, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 29th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH D

CASE No. 21703.—*In the matter of the petition of SIY TIN alias FLORENTINO SIYTIN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Dr. Bonifacio B. Camacho, attorney for the petitioner, R-301 Jalandoni Building, 670 Dasmariñas, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Siy Tin alias Florentino Siytin, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 2445 Rizal Avenue, Santa Cruz, Manila; that he was born on March 22, 1911, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1946 and from which he derives an average annual income of P8,000 more or less; that he is married; that his wife's name is Co Eng, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides at Amoy, China; that he has two children, named Benita Siy and Juan Siy, both born in Amoy, China, on February 19, 1935 and October 3, 1949, respectively; that said children are at present residing at Amoy, China; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about March 22, 1922, which to date is more

than thirty years passed, and arrived at the port of Manila on a vessel he cannot now remember; that he has resided permanently in the Philippines for a period of thirty-two years, and in the City of Manila for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that none of his children has been enrolled in the public or private schools, inasmuch as they are now residing in Amoy, China, but should the opportunity come and they happen to be in the Philippines and reside here, he promised to enroll them in schools recognized by the Philippine Government; and that he cites Messrs. Alejandro Yap and Cesario G. Nazario, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 6th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Julio Villamor, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 20th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH IX

CASE No. 21774.—*In the matter of the petition of DIONISIO SAW HO SHUI to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Mr. Dionisio Saw Ho Shui, 320-324 Plaza Calderon, Binondo, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Dionisio Saw Ho Shui, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 320-24 Plaza Calderon, Binondo, Manila; that he was born on September 18, 1929, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is that of an employee, in which profession he used to have an annual income of P4,000 more or less; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines on or about May, 1937 and arrived at the port of Manila; that he has resided continuously in the

Philippines for a period of seventeen years more or less, and in the City of Manila, for a period of more than one year at least immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog besides Chinese; that he has no children yet, but in case he shall have in the future he bind to educate them in colleges duly recognized by the Government; that one year prior to the filing of the petition, he filed his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen with the office of the Solicitor General, a copy of which is attached to the petition; and that he cites Messrs. Dionisio P. Dugenia and Teodorico L. Abad, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 27th day of August, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Gabino S. Abaya, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 27th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 24.—*In the matter of the petition of ALFONSO CHAN to become Filipino citizen.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Alfonso Chan, Mambajao, Misamis Oriental, Attys. Borromeo, Yay & Borromeo, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship has been filed with this court by Alfonso Chan, who alleges he was born in Mambajao, Misamis Oriental, Philippines, on August 2, 1931; that he is single, a resident of Mambajao, Misamis Oriental, and is able to speak and write English and Visayan, having completed his elementary education at the Mambajao Central Public School and the secondary course at the Camiguin Institute, a private school recognized by the government and not limited to particular race or nationality and where civics, government and history of the Philippines are part of its curriculum; that by virtue of his educational attain-

ments the law exempts him from filing a declaration of intention; citing Atty. Gonzalo Chan, Dr. Criosogono Llacuna and Domingo Araw, all citizens of the Philippines as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce during the hearing of the petition.

Therefore, you are given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 31st day of July, 1954, at the City of Cagayan de Oro, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning:

Let this notice be published for three consecutive issues in the *Official Gazette* and in *Lungsoranon*, a newspaper of Cebu of general circulation in the Province of Misamis Oriental where petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of this court, this 14th day of January, 1954, at the City of Cagayan de Oro.

VICENTE G. CORRALES
Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 26.—*In the matter of the petition for admission to Philippine citizenship. LIM CHI HUAT alias FELIPE LIM, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Lim Chi Huat *alias* Felipe Lim, City of Ozamis, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for Philippines citizenship has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental by Lim Chi Huat *alias* Felipe Lim, who alleges that he was born on October 15, 1914, in Amoy, China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens; that he landed in the Philippines at the port of Cebu City on the vessel *S/S Susana* in March 1923; that his former residence was Dimiao, Bohol, for the period from March, 1923 to 1951, and that his present residence is in the City of Ozamis, Philippines, where he owns, jointly with his wife, a store capitalized at approximately P7,000 and a business of his own as a dealer of commodities also capitalized at P7,000 from which he derives an annual income of at least P4,000 besides his own house at the City of Ozamis worth approximately P3,000; that he is married to Priciosa Yabut who now resides with him in the City of Ozamis, and that a child named Jeremias Lim was born to them on May 1, 1950 in Dimiao, Bohol; that he has resided in the Philippines continuously for more than 30 years prior to the filing of his petition; that it is his intention in good faith to

become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is a citizen or or subject thereof; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; and that he is able to speak and write the English language and the Cebu-Visayan dialect.

He cites Messrs. Francisco Maglente and Remigio Gabuya, both of legal age and residents of Dimiao, Bohol, who are Filipino citizens whom the petitioner proposes to introduce as his witnesses in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental at its session hall in the capitol building in Oroquieta on September 20, 1954 at 8:00 a.m.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for 3 consecutive issues and in *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, of general circulation in the Province of Misamis Occidental where the petitioner resides for three consecutive weeks, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of said court, this 20th day of January, 1954, at Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental.

VICENTE D. ROA
Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 27.—*In the matter of the petition for admission to Philippine citizenship.*
BONIFACIO LIM UY, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Bonifacio Lim Uy, Tudela, Misamis Occidental, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental by Bonifacio Lim Uy, who alleges that he was born on April 2, 1929 in the municipality of Tudela, Province of Misamis Occidental, Philippines, whose parents were citizens of the Republic of China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof, that he is of legal age, single and a resident of said municipality of Tudela; that he is actually employed in the business establishment of one Uy Gua of the same municipality from which he derives an annual income of P1,440; that he is a commerce graduate

from the University of San Carlos in Cebu City, having finished his elementary grades from the Tudela Elementary School and his secondary grades from the Northern Mindanao Academy which institutions of learning are recognized by the government; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines and has never left therefrom since birth; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject thereof; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship, and that he is able to speak and write the English language and the Cebu-Visayan dialect.

He cites Messrs. Gregorio Gamutin and Eladio Lagura, both of legal age and residents of Tudela, Misamis Occidental, who are Filipino citizens whom the petitioner proposes to introduce as his witnesses in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental at its session hall in the capitol building of Oroquieta on September 20, 1954 at 8:00 a.m.

Let this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive issues and in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, of general circulation in the Province of Misamis Occidental where the petitioner resides for three consecutive weeks, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of said court, this 20th day of January, 1954, at Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental.

[1-3] VICENTE D. ROA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 30.—*In the matter of the petition for naturalization.* DIU KIM PIA, petitioner

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, to Messrs. Montilla, Jimenez and Montilla, attorneys for the petitioner, Tacloban City, Leyte, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented in this court by the herein petitioner, through his counsels Attys. Mon-

tilla, Jimenez and Montilla, who alleges that his name is Diu Kim Pia, known as Frank Diu; that he has been a resident of the Philippines continuously from 1930; that he was born in Ko Khi, China, on November 13, 1918, and came to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on the vessel *Lo Mon*, on March, 1930; that his present place of residence is Tacloban City, where he has resided continuously from 1946 to the present; that previous to said date, to wit: from 1930 to 1941 he was a resident of Manila and on his visit to China in 1941, he was caught by the war there and could not return to the Philippines until 1946; that he is married to Chu Kim Cuan; a Chinese citizen, with whom he has four children, namely: Diu Ping Cuan, born on November 15, 1942 in Chinkang, China; Diu Suy Ngo, April 20, 1944 in Chinkang, China; Diu Peng Huan, January 5, 1946 and Bello Diu Suy, January 16, 1953 in Hong Kong; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is the branch manager of the Pacific Copra Export Corporation and as such he earns not less than P5,000 a year; citing Messrs. Artemio Maté, vice mayor, and Vicente Quintero, past mayor, both residents of Tacloban City, Leyte, as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 16th day of October, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Midweek Reporter*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and also for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette*, and that copy of such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Moscoso, Judge of said Court of First Instance, Tacloban City, this 26th day of January, 1954.

RUFO L. RAGA
Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 31.—*In the matter of the petition of Macario Gaw to be admitted as citizen of the Philippines. MACARIO GAW, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented in this court by the herein petitioner, who alleges that his full name

is Macario Gaw; that his present place of residence is No. 19 T. Claudio Street, Tacloban City, Philippines; that he is a merchant in which he derives an average annual income of P4,500; that he was born on the 12th day of June, 1927, in the City of Manila; that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of China; that he is married to Lim Siu Hong, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides with him at No. 19 T. Claudio Street, City of Tacloban; that he has children and the name, date, place of birth and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Macario Gaw, Jr., July 13, 1947, City of Tacloban, City of Tacloban; Ester Gaw, October 25, 1948, City of Tacloban, City of Tacloban; Alfredo Gaw, November 3, 1949, City of Tacloban, City of Tacloban; Delia Gaw, September 4, 1951, City of Tacloban, City of Tacloban; and Georgie Gaw, April 2, 1953, City of Tacloban, City of Tacloban; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth and in the City of Tacloban, Leyte, for a term of approximately 20 years; that he is able to speak and write the English language and the Visayan dialect; citing Messrs. Idefonso Cinco and Artemio Maté, both residents of Tacloban City, Leyte, as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 23rd day of October, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published, at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Midweek Reporter*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and also for three consecutive times in the *Official Gazette*, and that copy of such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Moscoso, judge of said Court of First Instance, Tacloban City, this 1st day of February, 1954.

RUFO L. RAGA
Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. 69.—*In the matter of the petition of DONATO LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Donato Lim, through his counsel Attys. De Mesa & De Mesa, Lucena, Quezon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented

to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Donato Lim, who alleges that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof; that he is a resident of Atimonan, Quezon; that he is a merchant and has an average income of at least P2,400 annually; that he was born in Atimonan, Quezon, on February 9, 1933; that he is single and has resided continuously in the Philippines since 1933, 20 years immediately preceding the date of his petition, and in the municipality of Atimonan, Quezon, for the same period of time, immediately preceding the date of his same petition, to wit, since 1933; that he has received both his primary and secondary education in the Atimonan Elementary School and in the Atimonan Academy, respectively, both in Atimonan, Quezon; that he can write and speak in English and in Tagalog; that he believes in the principles underlying the Constitution of the Philippines, has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos and has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications stated under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of man's ideas and he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, nor is he suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to China; that he has not heretofore filed any petition for citizenship to any court; and that he proposes Messrs. Luis Saavedra and Liberato Garin, Filipinos, both residents of Atimonan, Quezon, as his witnesses at the hearing of his said petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch I, on the 3rd day of November, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense, once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and also in the *Official Gazette* in the same way and manner, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of this court, branch I, this 2nd day of February, 1954, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

For the Clerk of Court:

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 77.—*In the matter of the petition of TAN CHIAO HUA to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Tan Chiao Hua *alias* Constancio Tan of General Luna, Quezon Province, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Tan Chiao Hua *alias* Constancio Tan, who alleges that he is at present a citizen or subject of China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subject thereof; that his present place of residence is General Luna, Quezon; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant in which he has been engaged since 1950 and from which he derives an average annual income of more than P1,000; that he was born on November 10, 1929, in Lamo, China; that he is married to Adoracion Lim, who was born in General Luna and she now resides in the same place; that he has children and the names, dates and places of birth, and places of residence of each of said children are as follows: Tim Tan, male, born March 15, 1952 at Lucena, Quezon and Charlee Tan, male, born September 19, 1953, General Luna, Quezon, both are residing now at General Luna, Quezon; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about September 20, 1932 and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S/S Anking*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 21 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since September 20, 1932 and in the municipality of General Luna, Quezon, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since the year 1932; that he can speak and write Tagalog and English; that he owns a residential house and lot situated in General Luna, Quezon (Poblacion) and worth not less than P5,000, Philippine currency; that his aforesaid two children are not yet of school age so they are not yet in school; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have mingled socially

with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos, and have all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy and have not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; and that Messrs. Jose Carmona and Maximino Yulde, both of legal age and Filipino citizens and residents of General Luna, Quezon, will be his witnesses at the hearing of said petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch I, on the 8th day of November, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon Province, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and also in the *Official Gazette* in the same way and manner as above indicated, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of this court, branch I, this 2nd day of February, 1954, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

For the Clerk of Court:

[1-3] CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 78.—*In the matter of the petition of EMILIANO So to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Emiliano So of Pagbilao, Quezon, through his counsels, Attys. De Mesa & De Mesa, Lucena, Quezon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Emiliano So *alias* So Bog Chuan who alleges,

that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized thereof; that he is a resident of Pagbilao, Quezon; that he is a merchant and has an average income of at least P2,000 annually; that he was born in Pagbilao, Quezon, on April 16, 1926; that he is single and has resided continuously in the Philippines since 1926, 27 years immediately preceding the date of his petition, and in the municipality of Pagbilao, Quezon, for the same period of time, immediately preceding the date of same petition, to wit, since 1926; that he has received his primary and secondary education in the Pagbilao Elementary School, Pagbilao, Quezon, and in the U. S. T. High School, Manila, respectively; that he can write and speak English and in Tagalog; that he believes in the principles underlying the Constitution of the Philippines, has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos and has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications stated under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of man's ideas and he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, nor is he suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to China; that he has not heretofore filed any petition for citizenship to any court; and that he proposes Dr. Elias Pornobe and Dr. Igmidio Lusterio, both residents of Pagbilao, Quezon, who are Filipino citizens as his witnesses at the hearing of his said petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch II, on the 2nd day of November, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense, once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and also in the *Official Gazette* in the same way and manner, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente Santiago, judge of this court, branch II, this 1st day of February, 1954, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

For the Clerk of Court:

[1-3]

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BOHOL
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
NATURALIZATION CASE No. 245.—*In the matter of the petition of JUANITO UY alias JUAN UY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; to Juanito Uy *alias* Juan Uy, petitioner, Tagbilaran, Bohol; to Atty. Ramon G. Gaviola, Jr., counsel for the petitioner, Tagbilaran, Bohol; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Bohol by Juanito Uy *alias* Juan Uy, who alleges that he was born in Dimiao, Bohol, Philippines, on March 27, 1932; that by profession, he is the manager of his parents' business as copra dealer and general merchant, from which he derives an average annual income of P1,800; that he is single; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines since his birth; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; and that Messrs. Jose M. Rocha and Zacarias Borja, both residents of Tagbilaran, Bohol, and citizens of the Philippines are his witnesses who will support his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on February 9, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning at the session hall of this court located at the provincial building of Tagbilaran, Bohol.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Southern Star*, a newspaper published in Cebu City and of general circulation in the Province of Bohol and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Hipolito Alo, judge of this court, this 5th day of February, 1954.

[1-3]

FILEMON B. E. ARIAS
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF OCCIDENTAL MINDORO
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. R-8.—*In the matter of the petition of PROTACIO LIM alias TOH BUN CHU to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF THE PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE
CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Carlos S. Valbuena, counsel for the petitioner, 93-A Suter Street, Sta. Ana, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court by Protacio Lim *alias* Toh Bun Chu, who alleges that he is a resident of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro; that he was born on October 14, 1915, in Lo Kang, China, and at present a citizen of Nationalist China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens; that his trade and profession thereof is a businessman for which he has been engaged since 1939 and deriving an average annual gross income of P25,000; that he is married and that his wife's name is Juliana Villagrancia, who was born in Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, and now residing at the same place; that he has four children, named Mercedita 10, Florante 7, Alfredo 4 and Ceazar 2, all surnamed Lim and all born in Lubang, Occidental Mindoro and all residing therein; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Lo Kang, China, on or about the 6th day of December, 1932, arriving at the port of Manila, Philippines, with the vessel *Angkin*; that he has resided in the Philippines continuously for a period of 21 years immediately preceding the date of the petition, to wit: since December 6, 1932, and in the municipality of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro for a term of 14 years immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1938; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is the owner of a building assessed at P25,000, of a passenger truck, of a piece of land and a store all located at Lubang, Occidental Mindoro; that he has enrolled his two children of school age named Mercedita Lim and Florante Lim in the Stella Maris School at Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, recognized by the Bureau of Private Education of the Philippines and not limited to any race or nationality and where Philippine history, government and civics are taught or prescribed as part of the school curriculum; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 reducing the continuous residence of ten years to five years for having been married to a Filipino woman; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution and has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during

the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in relation with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2 and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government nor affiliated with any association or groups of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending nor teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable, contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to Nationalist China of which at the time of the filing of this petition he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; that he has not heretofore made any petition for citizenship in any court and citing Mr. Potenciano Abeleda, a businessman of legal age, resident of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, and Mr. Vicente C. Valbuena, also of legal age, resident of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, ex-municipal mayor and at present municipal secretary of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, and who are both Filipino citizens, to be his witnesses who will appear and testify at the hearing of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition is set for hearing before the office of the clerk of court at Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro, on the 24th day of June, 1954, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive months and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Bagong Buhay*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Occidental Mindoro where the petitioner resides and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court, this 15th day of February, 1954, at Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro.

APOLO T. TRIA
Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

CASE No. 21775.—*In the matter of the petition of SAW CHIONG alias TOMAS SAW CHIONG, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the attorneys for the petitioner, Messrs. Macalino and Tayag, San Fernando, Pampanga, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Saw Chiong alias Tomas Saw Chiong, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 557 Elcano Street, Manila; that he was born on December 30, 1924, in Chinkang, China; that his trade or profession is an employee of Sim Hiap Hing Grocery, located at 724 Sto. Cristo, Manila; that he is single; that he landed in the Philippines, in Manila, on January 4, 1926, on the vessel *Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since 1926 up to the present, except when he went to China in 1935 and returned in 1936; that he is able to read and write English and Tagalog; that he filed his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen on December 15, 1952, in the office of the Solicitor General; and that he cites Messrs. Avelino G. Adriano and Rosario S. de Adriano, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 21st day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Bagong Buhay*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Froilan Bayona, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 28th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH A

CASE No. 21787.—*In the matter of the petition of FELIPE TIONG SO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Mr. Felipe Tiong So, 934 A. Mabini, Malate, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Felipe Tiong So, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 934 A. Mabini, Malate, Manila; that he was born on August 22, 1919, at 206 Gandara Street, Manila; that his trade or profession is a businessman, and from which he derives an average annual income of P10,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Victoria Tan Chiam Ti, who was born at Legarda, Sampaloc, Manila, and now resides at 934 A. Mabini, Malate, Manila; that he has six children, named James Tiu, Dorothy Tiu, Evelyn Tiu, Carolyn Tiu, Kathryn Tiong So and Joseph Tiong So, all born in Manila, on January 21, 1943, May 21, 1945, July 21, 1949, December 21, 1950, December 10, 1951 and December 5, 1953, respectively; that he is exempted from the requirement of making a declaration of intention; that he finished and completed his primary and elementary education at the Chinese National School, Manila, and attended and finished up to the 3rd year at the University of the Philippines High School, Manila; that he has continually resided in the Philippines for the last thirty three years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that his children of school age named James Tiu is enrolled at the De la Salle College and Dorothy Tiu at the Grace Christian High School; and that he cites Messrs. Jesus Tajonera and Artemio G. Delfino, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 24th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Alejandro J. Panlilio, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 30th

day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III

CASE No. 21792.—*In the matter of the petition of TEE LING KIAT alias LEE LIN KIAT to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Messrs. Ducusin and Flores, attorneys for the petitioner, R-220-221 Wm. Li Lao Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Tee Ling Kiat alias Lee Lin Kiat, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 822 T. Alonso, Manila; that he was born on September 25, 1932, in Ching kang, China; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant, as partner in an automotive supply store with a capital investment of P10,000 and an annual income of P3,000 more or less; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about July 31, 1940 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Angking*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of about fourteen years, and one year in the City of Manila immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Napoleon P. Saluta and Ricarte Ducusin, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 30th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Rafael Amparo, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 30th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

CASE NO. 21822.—*In the matter of the petition of HENRY TEE, JR. alias CHIU KE LIAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Messrs. Valenzuela and Pascual, attorneys for the petitioner, 307 Tiong Building, 328 Dasmariñas, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Henry Tee, Jr. *alias* Chiu Ke Lian, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 955 Santa Mesa Street, Manila; that he was born on July 21, 1931, in Ching kang, Fukien, China; that his trade or profession is merchant-employee, in which he has been engaged since 1952, and from which he derives an average annual income of P2,400; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Fukien, China, on May 13, 1939, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *California Clipper*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of fourteen years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Alfredo J. Pascual, Gregorio B. Uy and Teodoro Santos, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 28th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Froilan Bayona, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 3rd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH E

CASE NO. 21823.—*In the matter of the petition of PATRICK TY alias ANG PUAT HONG alias KONG LU TY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Messrs. Valenzuela and Pascual, attorneys for the petitioner, 307 Tiong Building, 328 Dasmariñas, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Patrick Ty *alias* Ang Puat Hong *alias* Kong Lu Ty, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 955 Santa Mesa Street, Manila; that he was born on January 20, 1928, in Eh Beh, Lamo, China; that his trade or profession is merchant-employee, in which he has been engaged since 1949, and from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on May 4, 1936, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Empress of Russia*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of seventeen years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Gregorio Manalese, Benjamin Teodoro and Gregorio B. Uy, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 30th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Magno S. Gatmaitan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 3rd day of February, 1954.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH A

CASE No. 21863.—*In the matter of the petition of JACINTO TIU to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Mr. Jacinto Tiu, 57 Buenos Aires, Santa Mesa, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Jacinto Tiu, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 57 Buenos Aires, Santa Mesa, Manila; that he was born on August 17, 1923, at 206 Gandara Street, Manila; that his trade or profession is businessman and from which he derives an average annual income of P10,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Yap Siok Ching, who was born in Shanghai, China, and now resides at No. 57 Buenos Aires, Santa Mesa, Manila; that he has three children, named Erène Tiu, Julie Tiu and Charles Tiu, all born in Manila, on January 26, 1948, July 24, 1952 and October 2, 1953, respectively; that he is entitled to the benefits of section 6, Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, for having finished and completed his primary education at the Chinese National School, his secondary education at the Far Eastern University, and attended two years in the College of Engineering in the University of the Philippines; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines for the last 30 years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year, at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that his children are not enrolled in any school because they are not yet of school age; and that he cites Messrs. Alejandro Garcia and Esteban Robles, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 24th day of September, 1954, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Alejandro J. Panlilio, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 6th day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MARINDUQUE
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 12.—*In the matter of the petition of TAN TAY alias Jo HAC GUIAO, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; the Provincial Fiscal, Boac, Marinduque; Mr. Tan Tay *alias* Jo Hac Guiao, Santa Cruz, Marinduque; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been filed with this Court of First Instance of Marinduque, by Mr. Tan Tay *alias* Jo Hac Guiao, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China, on August 17, 1899; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on or about the month February, 1918, on the vessel *SS Guang Seng*, wherein he stayed for a few days, and thereafter proceeded to Santa Cruz, Marinduque, on or about the month of March, 1918, his present place of residence since and up to the present for a period of 36 years; that he is a merchant by occupation with an invested capital of P10,000; that he is married to Valentina Go, with whom he is living and have begotten out of their wedlock, seven children who are all living, and the name, date and place of birth of the said children are as follows: 1. Edmundo Jo, November 15, 1926, Manila; 2. Erlinda Jo, July 13, 1928, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; 3. Semeon Jo, February 18, 1932, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; 4. Rufina Jo, July 19, 1934, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; 5. Felix Jo, January 30, 1936, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; 6. Rosario Jo, August 9, 1939, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; and 7. Loreta Jo, September 14, 1945, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; that he has enrolled his children Edmundo Jo, at Sta. Cruz Elementary School, Santa Cruz, Marinduque and finished grade VI before his marriage; Erlinda Jo, at Sta. Cruz Elementary School, Santa Cruz, Marinduque and finished grade VI before her marriage; Semeon Jo, at Yuh Ing Elementary School, recognized by the Government and finished grade VI, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque; Rufina Jo, at Yuh Ing Elementary School, Santa Cruz, Marinduque and finished grade VI before her marriage; Felix Jo, grade V, Manila Commercial School Reina Regente, Manila; Rosario Jo, grade V, Yuh Ing Elementary School, Santa Cruz, Marinduque; and Loreta Jo, grade III, Yuh Ing Elementary School, Santa Cruz, Marinduque; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of more than 30 years, immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects; that he is able to speak and write Tagalog as well as the English languages; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3.

Commonwealth Act No. 473 and that of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the reason that he has resided in the Philippines for more than 30 years; and that he cites Messrs. Teodoro Rejano and Sabino Reforma both being residents of Santa Cruz, Marinduque, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that this petition will be heard by this court on September 14, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the session hall of this court, at Boac, Marinduque, Philippines; and

Let this notice be published in the *Official Gazette* at the expense of the petitioner, for three consecutive issues and in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in this province for three consecutive weeks, the last publication of which therein shall not be less than six months from the date of the hearing. Let another copy be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court and another copies be posted in the municipal building, public market and to a conspicuous place in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Marinduque, Philippines.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of this Court of First Instance of Marinduque, this 10th day of February, 1954, at Boac, Marinduque, Philippines.

JOSE M. MAGARARU
Clerk of Court

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 4609.—*Re: Petition for declaration of absence or presumably dead of ALEJANDRO MELENDRES. MILAGROS CABREZA, petitioner.*

DECISION

This is a petition filed by Milagros Cabreza praying that her husband Alejandro Melendres be declared an absentee. Notice of hearing of said petition had been published (Exhibit C) in the *Star Reporter* in accordance with law and no opposition there, whether verbal or in writing, had been registered.

From the evidence presented, it appears that Alejandro Melendres and Milagros Cabreza, the herein petitioner, were married in the Aglipayan Church of Pagsanjan, Laguna, on January 17, 1942 (Exhibit A); that they lived together in Pagsanjan, Laguna, and had one child by the name of Merli Melendres; that they have not acquired any real property (Exhibit B); that on October 17, 1944, said Alejandro Melendres left the conjugal home without any reason known to the petitioner; that in the month of April, 1945, the petitioner made inquiry from the guerrilla headquarters at Pila, Laguna, and she was informed that the unit to which her husband belonged was transferred

to Batangas for combat purposes; that some time in the year 1947 petitioner was informed by an acquaintance that her husband was in a certain house in Pasay but when she went to that address given to her the owner of the house told her that no such person with the name of her husband ever lived there; that up to the filing of this petition the whereabouts of her husband cannot be ascertained inspite of the efforts exerted by her; that even the relatives of her husband cannot tell the present whereabouts of said Alejandro Melendres.

In view of the foregoing, the court hereby declares Alejandro Melendres an absentee and presumably dead in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Court and the Civil Code. This declaration of absence shall take effect six months after the publication of this decision in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive times at the expense of the petitioner.

So ordered.

Santa Cruz, Laguna, January 12, 1954.

LUIS ORTEGA
Judge

[1-3]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 42, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1940, Expropriation No. 2075, G.L.R.O. Record No. 49881, Decree No. 550497

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.). CHINESE SCHOOL PENG HO ASSOCIATION, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Atty. Nazario G. Cruz, Aquilino Hernandez, Municipal Mayor, Emilia Calupitan and Isabel Reyes, all in Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. (N. A.), issued in the name of the herein petitioner; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering two parcels of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 159 of the cadastral survey of Santa Cruz, G.L.R.O. record No. 1940), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by lot 160 of Sta. Cruz cadastre; on the SE., by lot 157 of Sta. Cruz cadastre; on the SW., by F. Sario Street; on the NW. by lot 161 of Sta. Cruz cadastre. Containing an area of 132 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot 160 of the cadastral survey of Santa Cruz, G.L.R.O. record No. 1940), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by lots 158 and 162 of Sta. Cruz cadastre; on the SE., by lot 157 of Santa Cruz cadastre; on the SW., by lot 159 of Sta. Cruz cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 161 of Sta. Cruz cadastre. Containing an area of 239 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 16, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Luis Ortega, judge of said court, this 1st day of February, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN

Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

G.L.R.O. Record No. 1201, Lots Nos. 171 and 411, Psu-26223

Petition for the reconstitution of lost transfer certificates of title (Original and Duplicate). MARIANO O. MARFORI, *petitioner*.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, the District Engineer and the Provincial Government of Laguna, Sta Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Calauan, Laguna; the Chief, General Land Registration Office and the Director of Public Works, in Manila; Hacienda de Calauan, Heirs of Feliciano Mercado and Valeriano Lim-aco, all with postal address at Calauan, Laguna, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provision of Republic Act No. 26 by Mariano O. Marfori of Calauan, Laguna, for the reconstitution of two transfer certificates of title (original and duplicate) which were lost or destroyed during the war in Calauan, Laguna, and in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, issued in the name of Mariano O. Marfori by the Register of Deeds of the Province of Laguna, covering lots Nos. 171 and 411, respectively, both of plan Psu-26223, situated in the barrio of Masiet, municipality of Calauan, Province of Laguna, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Lot 171, Psu-26223 (Mariano O. Marfori).—A parcel of land (lot No. 171 as shown on plan Psu-26223, G.L.R.O. record No. 1201), situated in the barrio of Masiet, municipality of Calauan, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by lot 170 of plan Psu-26223; on the SE., by lot 409 of plan Psu-26223 (private road); on the

SW., by lot 172 of plan Psu-26223; and on the NE., by lot 411 of plan Psu-26223, containing an area of 580 square meters, more or less.

Lot 411, Psu-26223 (Mariano O. Marfori).—A parcel of land (lot 411 as shown on plan Psu-26223, G.L.R.O. record No. 1201), situated in the barrio of Masiet, municipality of Calauan, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the N. and NW., by lot 413 of plan Psu-26223; on the NE., by lots 412 and 161 of plan Psu-26223; on the SE., by lots 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171 and 172 of plan Psu-26223; and on the SW., by lot 410 of plan Psu-26223, containing an area of 121,199 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 17, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock a.m., before the first branch of this court in Santa Cruz on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yateo, judge of said court, the 18th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

CECILIO M. BITUIN

[1, 2]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Case No. ———, G.L.R.O. Record No. 31621, Plan Psu-58903

Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No.

——— (N. A.). JUANA ALMONTE, *petitioner*

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Atty. Virgilio F. Aguilar, San Pablo City; Isidoro Belen, Bay, Laguna; Petra Fule, San Pablo City; and District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the names of Blas Sanagun and Juana Almonte; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering two parcels of lands, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 1 of plan Psu-58903, G.L.R.O. record No. 31621), situated in the barrio of Dila, municipality of Bay, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by property of Isidro Belen (Psu-54434); on the SE., by lot 2 of plan Psu-58903; on the SW. by property of Petra Fule (Psu-24435) and Malanday creek; and on the W. and NW., by Malanday creek. Containing an area of 13,460 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot 2 of plan Psu-58903, G.L.R.O. record 31621), situated in the barrio of Dila, municipality of Bay, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by property of Isidro Belen (Psu-54434); on the SE. by property of Petra Fule (Psu-54435); and on the NW. by lot 1 of plan Psu-58903. Containing an area of 1,682 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 18, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of said court, this 18th day of January, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
[1, 2] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 201, G.L.R.O. Record No. 10

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No.
——— (N. A.). DIEGO MADRAZO, *petitioner*

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Diego Madrazo, San Juan, Loños, Laguna; and National Power Corporation, Lumban, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the name of the deceased Damian Madrazo; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3214 of the cadastral survey of Loños, G.L.R.O. cadastral record No. 201), situated in the barrio of Pulo, municipality of Loños, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NW. and NE. by a creek; on the SE. and SW. by lot No. 3215 of Loños cadastre. Containing an area of 3,509 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 22, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Luis Ortega, judge of said court, this 18th day of January, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
[1, 2] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 46, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 1955,
Decree No. 733186

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No.
——— (N. A.). SERVANDA PAMILACAN,
MARIA PAMILACAN and GREGORIA PAMILACAN,
petitioners.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Atty. Ernesto S. Tengco, Encarnacion Elchico, Matias Fernando, Sancho Balantacbo, Fidela Balantacbo and Modesto Falcon, all in Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioners for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the name of the deceased Pablo Pamilacan, married to Isidora Almarino; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3157 of the cadastral survey of Santa Cruz), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrios of San Juan and San Jose, municipality of Santa Cruz. Bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 3147, 3161, 3158 and 3208; on the SE. by lots Nos. 3150, 3158, 3209, 3210 and 3212; on the SW. by road and lot No. 3148; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 3148 and 3147. Containing an area of 59,224 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 22, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Luis Ortega, judge of said court, this 18th day of January, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
[1, 2] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-6, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. N-383,
lot No. 1779

GUILLERMO CORCINO, petitioner
NOTICE

To Guillermo Corcino, Fernando Eudela, Pio Ombid, Alfredo Delfin, Peregonio de la Peña, all of Dao, Capiz, and Atty. Venicio Escolin of Roxas City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Venicio Escolin for the herein petitioner for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title covering the said lot alleged to have been lost or destroyed on files in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well the duplicate certificate was also lost or destroyed during the last world war.

That the property covering the said lot of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz, is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1779) of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Lacaron, municipality of Dao, Province of Dao, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1780 of Fernando Eudela; on the E., and SE., by lot No. 1781 of Pio Ombid; on the W., by lot No. 1778 of Alfredo Delfin; and on the NW., by lot No. 1767 of Peregonio de la Peña and lot No. 1780 of Fernando Eudela, containing an area of 12,354 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 30th day of June, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE IGNACIO,
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N——, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-387, lot No. 336

RICARDO ALCAZAR, petitioner
NOTICE

To Ricardo Alcazar, Ramon Dinglasan, Mrs. Candida Belo and Atty. Venicio Escolin, all of Roxas City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26,

by Atty. Venicio Escolin for the herein petitioner of Roxas City for the reconstitution of a lost original certificate of title covering the said lot alleged to have been lost or destroyed on files in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as the owner's duplicate certificate were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the property covering the said lot is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 336 of the cadastral survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Tabuc, municipality of Capiz, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 365 of Ramon Dinglasan; on the SE., by estero; on the SW., by lot No. 559 of Mrs. Candida Belo; and on the NW., by calle Primero de Mayo, containing an area of 4,613 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 29th day of June, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City in which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

Cadastral Case No. 14, G.L.R.O. Record No. 9470,
lot No. 3869

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* ALFONSO
ABABA ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To Gregorio Jaca, Teotimo Abangan, Tirso Ocampo, Felipa Jaca, all of Inayawan, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on March 6, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court by Marciano Bacus, through Atty. G. C. Villagonzalo, asking for the reconstitution of the certificate of title issued in the name of Valentin Bacho and Juana Cabrera by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost during the last war in said office, covering lot No. 3869 of the cadastral survey of Cebu, situated in Cebu City, shall take place before the first branch of this court at its session hall located in the provincial capitol building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to

the petition. Said lot No. 3869 is described and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 3869.—On the north, by Gregorio Jaca, Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City; on the east, by Teotimo Abangan, Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City; on the south, by Tirso Ocampo, Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City; and on the west, by Felipa Jaca, Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City; containing an area of 5,719 square meters, more or less.

The petitioner further asks for the cancellation of the certificate so reconstituted and, in its place and instead, a new transfer certificate of title be issued in the name of the herein petitioner, Marciano Bacus.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of said court, this 29th day of December, 1953.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA

[1,2] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH II

G.L.R.O. Record No. 9265, lot No. 2261, Transfer Certificate of Title No. 898

THE COMMITTEE OF CEBU BURNT AREA DISTRICT,
applicant

NOTICE

To the City Engineer, Cebu City; the Heirs of Jose Sy Jong Chuy, % Mrs. Carmen Sy Calderon, and Pedro Calderon; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby given notice that on March 13, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court by Julia T. Enriquez, praying for the reconstitution of the transfer certificate of title No. 898 covering lot No. 2261 of the Cebu Burnt Area District, Cebu City, issued in the name of Francisco R. Teves, now deceased, by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in said office during the last war, shall take place before the second branch of this court at its session hall located in the provincial capitol building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 2261 is described and bounded as follows:

On the NE. by Balintawak Street; on the SE. by lot No. 2283 owned by heirs of Jose Sy Jong Chuy; on the SW. by lot No. 2262 owned by heirs of Jose Jong Chuy; and on the NW. by Nueva Street, Cebu City; containing an area of 83 square meters, more or less.

The petitioner further prays for the cancellation of the certificate so reconstituted and, in its place, she be issued a new certificate of title in her capac-

ity as the only forced heir of the deceased Francisco R. Teves.

Witness the Hon. Edmundo S. Piccio, judge of said court, this 2nd day of January, 1954.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA

[1,2] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 9, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 86,
lot No. 157, Silay Cadastre

MATIAS HOJILLA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Amparo C. Vda. de Gaston, Magdalena Javelona, Lope Ledesma and The Municipal Mayor, all of Silay, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Matias Hojilla of Silay, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of transfer certificate of title No. _____ (N. A.), registered in the name of the above-named petitioner, covering a real property (known as lot No. 157 of Silay cadastre), situated in the municipality of Silay, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 159 and 158; on the SE. by calle 5 de Noviembre 1892; on the SW. by lots Nos. 156 and 160; and on the NW. by lot No. 723, with an area of 1,785 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 18, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 28th day of December, 1953.

JOSE AZCONA

[1,2] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BATAAN
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 10, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 315,
lot No. 225

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 3685 based on the Decree No. 190735. ARTURO ZIALCITA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Arturo Zialcita, Apolinario Cruz, Crisanta Santos, and Julian Bautista, all of Orani, Bataan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Arturo Zialcita of Orani, Bataan, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. 3685, issued by the Register of Deeds of Bataan, in the names of Valeriana Cruz, Mercedes Cruz, Juana Cruz, Basilia Zialcita, Arturo Zialcita, Leon Cruz, and Feliza Cruz, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the said register of deeds, where it was kept, covering real property, lot No. 225 of the cadastral survey of Orani, bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 225 of the cadastral survey of Orani), with the improvements thereon, situated in the municipality of Orani. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 226; on the SE. by the Mulawin Road; on the SW. by lot No. 233; and on the NW. by the Sapang Sipit; * * * containing an area of 27,714 square meters, more or less.

Wherefore, notice is hereby given to all concerned that the aforementioned petition is set for hearing on April 28, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court, at Balanga, Bataan, on which date, time and place above designated, all persons interested in said property are cited to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Maximo Abaño, judge of this court, this 23rd day of January, 1954.

PEDRO ALDEA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH IV

G.L.R.O. Record No. 4429

In re: Cancellation of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 42082, and to issue a new one. JOSE SAN MIGUEL, petitioner.

ORDER

Jose San Miguel, assisted by counsel Mariano Z. Sunga, filed with this court a sworn petition dated October 27, 1953, praying that transfer certificate of title No. 42082 of the Manila Registry of Deeds covering lot 6, block 20, Psd-3231, located in barrio Obrero, Tondo, Manila, together with the building erected therein, be cancelled and a new one be issued in his favor, on the ground that said petitioner acquired said lot and building by purchase from Cirio de Guzman, married to Matilde de la Cruz, residing at No. 335 San Lazaro St., District of Sta. Cruz, City of Manila, who inherited the same from Gregorio A. de Guzman, now deceased, sometime on December 28, 1944.

Said parcel of land together with the improvement existing thereon is more particularly bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 6, block No. 20 of the subdivision plan Psd-3231, being a portion of lot No. 1 of plan Psd-615, G.L.R.O. record No. 4429), situated in the district of Tondo. Bounded on the north, by lot No. 5, block No. 20 of the subdivision plan; on the east, by Calle F. Aguilar; on the south, by lot No. 7, block No. 20 of the subdivision plan; and on the west, by lot No. 11, block No. 20 of the subdivision plan. Beginning at a point marked 1 on the plan, being N. 53° 31' E., 955.52 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 54; thence S. 1° 34' W., 9.00 meters to point 2; thence N. 88° 26' W., 12.00 meters to point 3; thence N. 1° 34' E., 9.00 meters to point 4; thence S. 88° 26' E., 12.00 meters to point of beginning; containing an area of 108.00 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and on the ground and are marked by P. L. S. cylindrical concrete monuments 15 by 60 centimeters; bearings true; declination 0° 48' E.; date of original survey, October 2, 1917 and January 12, 1918 and date of the subdivision survey, June 27-July 23, 1927 and June 21-22, 1929.

It appearing that the vendor Cirio de Guzman and his wife Matilde de la Cruz have not been furnished with a copy of the petition nor notified of the hearing thereof,

Now, therefore, let this case be set for hearing on Saturday, January 30, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., and directs that this order be published in the *Manila Times*, a newspaper of general circulation and edited in the City of Manila, once a week for three consecutive weeks, and that copies thereof be also posted by the sheriff of Manila on the bulletin boards at the City Hall, Post Office and Court of First Instance of Manila and on the premises, at the expense of the petitioner. All persons interested in this petition especially Cirio de Guzman, married to Matilde de la Cruz, and whose last address is at No. 335 San Lazaro, Manila, and the mayor of the City of Manila or his legal representative are hereby advised to appear on the date, time and place above set forth before the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of Manila, located in the third floor of the City Hall of Manila, to show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted. The petitioner or his representative is hereby ordered to see to it that the notices posted on the above-mentioned places are not removed or destroyed at least fourteen days prior to the date of the hearing of this case.

So ordered.

Manila, Philippines, November 14, 1953.

RAMON R. SAN JOSE

[1,2]

Judge

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. ———, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-285, lot No. 2267

BRAULIO ASIS, petitioner

NOTICE

To Braulio Asis, Ciriaco Antonio, Escolastica Jarencio, Fructuosa Alba, Abdon Ignacio, Guillermo Galvez and Benito Asis, all of Sigma, Capiz, and Atty. Venicio Escolin of Roxas City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Venicio Escolin for the herein petitioner of Sigma, Capiz, for the reconstitution of the lost original transfer certificate of title covering the said lot alleged to have been lost or destroyed on files in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as the owner's duplicate certificate was also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the property covering the said lot is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 2267 of the cadastral survey of Sigma, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Mianay, municipality of Sigma, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 2272 of Ciriaco Antonio; on the NE., by lot No. 2153 of Escolastica Jarencio; on the SE. by lots Nos. 2153 of Escolastica Jarencio and 226 of Fructuosa Alba and 2265 of Abdon Ignacio; on the S., by lot No. 2266 of Fructuosa Alba; on the SW., by lots Nos. 2266 of Fructuosa Alba, and 2265 of Abdon Ignacio; and on the NW., by lots Nos. 2265 of Abdon Ignacio, 2268 of Guillermo Galvez and Benito Asis and lot No. 2272 of Ciriaco Antonio, containing an area of 90,382 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 6th day of July, 1954, at 8:00 a.m. in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-7, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. N-374,
lots Nos. 1952, 1971, 1976 and 1981

Cadastral Case No. N-9, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record
No. N-383, lot No. 1452

MODESTA ALBA ALDEA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Modesta Alba Aldea, Adriano Cosepe, Lourdes Alba, Clara Abogadie, Victoria Salomeo, Francisco Escupil, Nicanor Escutin, Candelaria Falco, Alejandro Paetone, Jose Ebeo, all of Dao, Capiz; Atty. Venicio Escolin, Jose Salgado, and Arturo Jugo, all of Roxas City and the Manager, Phil. Railway Co., Inc., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Venicio Escolin for the herein petitioner of Dao, Capiz, for the reconstitution of the lost original certificates of title alleged to have been lost or destroyed on files in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as their duplicate copies were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the properties covering the said lots are described and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1952.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1952 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrios of Quinayuya and Manjoy, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N., by lots 2031 of Victoria Salomeo, 757 of Francisco Escupil, and 1954 of Nicanor Escutin; on the E., by lots Nos. 1953 of Francisco Escupil and 1945 of Nicanor Escutin; on the S., by lot No. 1984 of Arturo Jugo; and on the W., by lot No. 1949 of Nicanor Escutin, containing an area of 144,503 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1981.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1981 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Manjoy, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the N. E., SE., and SW., by lot No. 1980 of Nicanor Escutin, containing an area of 2,557 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1976.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1976 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Manjoy, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1977 of Candelaria Falco; on the SE., by lot No. ——— owned by the Philippine Railway Co., on the SW., by lot No. 2111 of Alejandro Paetone and on the NW., by the provincial road, containing an area of 3,677 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1971.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1971 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz, situated in the barrio of Manjoy, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by

lots Nos. 1965 and 1966 of Jose Ebao; on the SE., by lots Nos. 1966 and 1967 of Jose Ebao and 1969 of Candelaria Falco; and on the NE., by the property of the Philippine Railway Co., containing an area of 9,338 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1452.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1452 of the cadastral survey of Dao, Capiz) situated in the barrio of Matagnop, municipality of Dao, Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 1453 of Adriano Cosepe and lot No. 1451 of Dao cadastre; on the SE., by lot No. 1435 of Lourdes Alba; on the SW., by lot No. 1463 of Jose Salgado; and on the NW., by lot No. 1459 of Clara Abogadie, containing an area of 7,108 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 9th day of July, 1954, at 8 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City in which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE IGNACIO
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 25, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1078, lot 1541

Re: Reconstitution of owner's Duplicate Certificate of Title No. 11886 and issuance of a second owner's duplicate certificate of title. NORBERTO CATINDOY, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Messrs. Faustino Catindoy, Leonarda Trero, Bartolome Velarde, Trinidad Alimangohan, Venancio Ladera, Alfonso Alve and Mauricio Colsanes, Alangalang, Leyte.

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under Republic Act No. 26, by Norberto Catindoy for the reconstitution of the original certificate of title No. 11886, issued by the register of deeds of this province to the herein petitioner, that said original certificate of title in the office of the register of deeds for Leyte as well as the owner's copy of the duplicate certificate of title No. 11886 had been lost and destroyed and beyond recovery.

A parcel of land (lot No. 1541 of the cadastral survey of Alangalang), with the improvements thereon, situated in the municipality of Alangalang. Bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 1466, 1169 and 1470; and on the SE. by lots Nos. 1471 and 1543; and on the SW. by lots Nos. 1543 and 1542; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 1454 and 1455, containing an area of 64,489 square meters more or less."

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 20, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., in the session hall of this court, capitol building, Tacloban City, Leyte, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claim or objection, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Moscoso, judge of this court, Tacloban City, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

RUFLO L. RAGA
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding Case No. 44, H. P. No. ———, H-109072

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. 457. ROSARIO V. ROSALES, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Atty. Francisco Ro. Cupin, counsel for the petitioner, Butuan City, Estanislao Baguidan, and Mariano Gacema, all of San Vicente, Butuan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner through counsel, for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title No. 457, issued in the name of the registered owner by the register of deeds of this province alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property as shown on plan H-109072, situated in the barrio of San Vicente, municipality (now City of Butuan), Province of Agusan, Philippines. Bounded on the N., by property of Eleno Saud (H-46303); on the NE., by property of Estanislao Baguidan and public land; on the SE., by property of Mariano Gacema; on the SW., by public land; and on the W., by public land. Containing an area of 213,263 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 25, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, Philippines, this 14th day of January, 1954.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding Case No. 34, H-500561, Homestead Patent
No. 55450, Swo-31423, Plan Swo-31423

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. — (N. A.). VICTORIA CASSION, registered owner and petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Victoria Cassion, petitioner, Baan, Butuan City, Juanso Matias, Emiliano Azote, Margarito Bogue, Juan Autor, and Victorina Bior, all of Dokot Balete, Baan, Butuan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by petitioner, for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title No. — (N. A.), issued in the name of the registered owner by the register of deeds of this province alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property as shown on plan H-500561, situated in the barrio of Baan, municipality (now City of Butuan), Province of Agusan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Jaunso Matias; on the E. and SE. by property of Margarito Bogue; on the S. by property of Emiliano Azote; on the W., by public land and property of Victoriana Bior; and on the NW., by public land containing an area of 186,777 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 21, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, Philippines, this 13th day of January, 1954.

MACARIO CONDE
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. —, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. —. Lots Nos. 3313, before Lot Nos. 1162-B; and 2368, 2370, 2371 and 2376, Escalante Cadastre.

Re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 31083 and 2751. SALVADOR POSTRANO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Francisco Ferrer, Alipio Castilla, Gerardo Biais and Buenaventura Damalirio, of Escalante, Negros Occidental; heirs of Esteban de la Pama, Iloilo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No.

26, by Salvador Postrano of Escalante, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of original certificates of title Nos. 31083 and 2451, the first was issued in the name of Martin M. Yapchong and the second in the name of Tomas Cadileña, covering real properties (known as lot No. 3313, before lot No. 1162-B, and lots Nos. 2368, 2370, 2371 and 2376, respectively, all of Escalante cadastre), situated in the municipality of Escalante, Negros Occidental, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 3313.—Bounded on the SE. by lot No. 1163-C; on the SW. by lots Nos. 2294-new and 3312; and on the NW., by lots Nos. 2294-new and 1146, with an area of 40,644 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 2368.—Bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 2377 and 2386; on the SE., by lot No. 2386; on the SW., by lots Nos. 2367 and 2366, containing an area of 3,131 hectares.

Lot No. 2370.—Bounded on the N., by lot No. 3; on the NE., by lot No. 2369; on the SE., by lots Nos. 2366 and 2364; and on the SW., by lot No. 2372, with an area of 0.7866 hectares.

Lot No. 2371.—Bounded on the E., by lots Nos. 2377 and 2379; on the S., by lot No. 2; on the SW., by lot No. 2372; and on the NW., by lot No. 4; with an area of 1,9921 hectares.

Lot No. 2376.—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 2375; on the NE., by lot No. 2377; on the SE., by lot No. 23; and on the SW., by lot No. 2372, with an area of 2,0784 hectares.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 20, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 23, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 176,
Lot No. 1050, Ilog Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 30012. PEDRO BALINAS ET AL., petitioners.

NOTICE

To Esteban Padilla, heirs of Maria Bona, Pilar Gondran and heirs of Ramon Balinas, of Ilog, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No.

26, by Pedro Balinas of Calubang, Ilog, Negros Occidental for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 30012, registered in the names of Pedro Balinas, et al., covering a real property (known as lot No. 1050 of Ilog cadastre), situated in the municipality of Ilog, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1051; on the SE. by lots Nos. 1049 and 1946; on the SW., by lot No. 1067; and on the W., by the Butuan Sapa, with an area of 44,092 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 7, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 16th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 129.—*Petition for the reconstitution of the original and the owner's duplicate copy of Original Certificate of Title No. 1222, Free Patent No. 2686, pursuant to Republic Act No. 26. JUANA HERNANDEZ, petitioner.*

NOTICE

To the Chief, General Land Registration Office, Manila; Juana Fernandez, Marcelo Fernandez, Saturnina Fernandez, Mariano Fernandez, Isabel Fernandez and Maria Fernandez, all of Solano, Nueva Vizcaya; Atty. Vicente M. Tupasi, counsel for the petitioner, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by Juana Fernandez of Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, for the reconstitution of the original and the owner's duplicate copy of original certificate of title No. 1222, free patent No. 2686 in the name of Leonarda Aggasid, covering a real property situated in the barrio of Asilap, municipality of Solano, Province of Nueva Viscaya, alleged to have been lost in the office of the register of deeds and the boundaries of which are as follows: On the north, by an irrigation ditch; on the east, by properties of Pedro Maraggay and Ignacio Guzman; on the south, by properties of Ceferina Guiking, Rufino Bingan and Agapita Abanilla; and on the west, by properties of Raymundo Balonquita and Geronimo Carub, with an area of 9 hectares, 97 ares and 89 centares, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on August 21, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this court at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to said petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, this 28th day of January, 1954, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

MIGUEL M. GUEVARA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 10, G.L.R.O. Record No. 97, Lot No. 150-B, Talisay Cadastre

Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 17568. RUFINA C. VDA. DE KILAYCO, as Judicial Administratrix of the estate of the deceased PRIMITIVO KILAYCO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Fernando Ereñeta, Bacolod City; Florita Ciocon and the heirs of Primitivo Kilayko, all of Talisay, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Rufina C. Vda. de Kilayko, Talisay, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. 17568, issued in the name of Primitivo Kilayko, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 150-B of the subdivision plan Psd-1421), situated in the municipality of Talisay, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE., by Calle Agricultura; on the SE., by property of Maxima Sayat (lot No. 141); on the SW., by property of Consolacion Hernaez (lot No. 149); and on the NW., by property of Primitivo Kilayko (lot No. 150-A of the plan); with an area of 467 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 19, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 14th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ABRA
BANGUED

REGISTRATION CASE R-1.—*In re: Petition for reconstitution of Certificate of Title.* CLARO B. LIZARDO, petitioner.

To Juan Parado and Pedro Lizardo, both of Danglas, Abra, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provision of Republic Act No. 26 by Claro B. Lizardo for the reconstitution of the original certificate of title No. 17, issued February 9, 1954, by the Register of Deeds of Abra in the name of the spouses Mariano Camaddo and Maria Bulayong, covering real property known as lot No. 1, Psu-7595, situated at Abaquid, Danglas, Abra, bounded on the NE., by property of Juan Parado; on the SE. and S., by public lands; on the SW., by public lands and property of Pedro Lizardo; and on the NW., by the Abot creek and property of Pedro Lizardo, with an area of 144,818 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on June 16, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the session hall of the Court of First Instance of Abra, at which time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Zoilo Hilario, judge of the said court, this 25th day of January, 1954.

GELACIO BOLANTE
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Case No. ———, G.L.R.O. Record No. 8374

Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. ——— (N. A.). PEDRO BAILON, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Atty. Rodolfo F. de Gorostiza, San Pablo City; Liwanag Rice Mill Association, Maria Gena and Gonzalo Mercado, all in Biñan, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the name of Hermenegildo Bailon; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been either lost or destroyed during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 28 of Biñan Estate, G.L.R.O. record No. 8374) situated in the barrio of San Vicente, municipality of Biñan, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by lot 29 of Biñan Estate and provincial road; on the SE., by provincial road; on the SW., by provincial road and lot 27 and 26 of Biñan Estate; and on the NW., by lots 25 and 24 of Biñan Estate. Containing an area of 1,178 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that notice of hearing of said petition has been set on July 15, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of said court, this 1st day of February, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Case No. ———, C.L.R.O. Record No. ———, lot No. 24
plan Psu-4230

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.). ALEJANDRO ALIMAGNO and MANUELA COSIGO, petitioners.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, San Pablo City; Atty. Buenaventura Evangelista, R-503 Garcia Building, Rizal Avenue, Manila; City Mayor, Bernardo Peñalosa and Filemon Aramil, all in San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioners, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the name of Paulino Aramil; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been either lost or destroyed during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 24 as shown on plan Psu-4230, sheet 10, G.L.R.O. record No. ———), situated in the municipality of San Pablo (now San Pablo City), Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by Calle P. Burgos; on the SE., by property of Bernardo Peñalosa; on the SW., by property of Feliciano Alimagno; and on the NW., by Calle A. Flores. Containing an area of 604 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition had been set for hearing on July 16, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, this 1st day of February, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 46, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1955

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. ——— (N. A.). PEDRO FLORES, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Pedro Flores, Leoncio S. Cruz, Justina Balantakbo and Isayas Papa, all residing at Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. ——— (N. A.), issued in the name of Tomas Flores; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been either lost or destroyed during the last world war; as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land more particularly describe dand bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 3471 of the cadastral survey of Santa Cruz, G.L.R.O. cadastral record No. 1955), situated in the barrio of Oogong, municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by lots 3469, 3470, 3468, 3467 and 4488 of Sta. Cruz cadastre; on the SE., by lots 3467 and 3458 of Santa Cruz cadastre; on the SW., by creek and lot 4428 of Santa Cruz cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 4428 of Santa Cruz cadastre, road and lots 3470 and 3467 of Santa Cruz cadastre. Containing an area of 59,058 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on July 19, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Luis Ortega, judge of said court, this 1st day of February, 1954, at Santa Cruz, Laguna.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 259.—*Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 4733 of the Register of Deeds of the City of Zamboanga.*
HONORATO CARPIO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Honorato Carpio, Victoriano Aballe, Agustin Enriquez y Maria, Luis Mallari, heirs of Gabino Catis, Leonardo M. Climaco, all residents of and with postal address in the City of Zamboanga, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Honorato Carpio, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. 4738 of the register of deeds of the City of Zamboanga, issued in the names of the spouses Evaristo Gumban and Adriana de los Santos, covering real property the location, area and boundaries of which are as follows:

Location: Talisayan, City of Zamboanga.

Area: 13,268 square meters, more or less.

Boundaries: NE. by property of Victoriano Aballe et al.; SE. by property of Victoriano Aballe et al. and Agustin Enriquez y Maria et al.; SW. by property of Luis Mallari; and NW. by properties of Gabino Catis et al., and Leonardo M. Climaco.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on May 15, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before his court in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you may have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, this 1st day of February, 1954.

CIRILO S. RIVERA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 18, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 167,
Lot No. 2221, Kabankalan Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 20288. JESUS SEGUIRO, petitioner

NOTICE

To Flaviano Alonsagay and Gregoria Jabagat, all of Matama, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Leonardo C. Javellana, counsel for the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 20288, registered in the name of Egmidio Adlaon, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2221 of Kabankalan cadastre), situated in the municipality of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 2216, 2222 and 2225; on the SE. by lots Nos. 2239 and 2236; on the SW. by lot No. 2227; and on the W. by lot No. 2420, with an area of 49,600 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 20, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 20th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 18, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 167,
Lot No. 1223, Kabankalan Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. — (N. A.). HILARIO GAYATAO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Francisco Gayatao, Heirs of Jose Gayatao, Joaquin Gapulani, Feliciano Gapulani, Julian de Oca, Mateo Malacapay and Victor Garde, all of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. — (N. A.), registered in the name of the above-named petitioner and his co-owners, covering a real property (known as lot No. 1223 of Kabankalan cadastre), situated in the municipality of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 1220 and 1215; on the E. by lot No. 1221; on the SE. by lots Nos. 1222 and 1241; on the SW. by lots Nos. 1241 and 1224; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 1224 and 1219, with an area of 47,849 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 19, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial

capitol of this province, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 20th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 21, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 171,
Lot No. 2045-C, Ilog Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 10819. FELIMON LACSON, petitioner

NOTICE

To Remigia Bona, Andres de Leon, Dionisia Temprosa and the heirs of Justa Bona, all of Ilog, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Leonardo C. Javellana, counsel for the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 10819, registered in the name of Beatriz Gellangarin, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2045-C of Ilog cadastre), situated in the municipality of Ilog, Negros Occidental and bounded on the NW. by Malinao Sapa; on the NE. by lots Nos. 1879 and 2045-B of the subdivision plan; on the SE. by lots Nos. 2045-A and 2042; and on the SW. by Malinao Sapa; with an area of 107,642 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 20, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 20th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 23, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 176,
Lot No. 2523, Ilog Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. — (N. A.). ROSENDO RAMOS, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Mariano Gicana, Ilog, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Leonardo C. Javellana, counsel for the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. — (N. A.), registered in the names of Teodora Padilla and Rita Padilla, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2523 of Ilog cadastre), situated in the municipality of Ilog, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by the Alambijod River and lot No. 2524; on the SE. by lot No. 2527; and on the SW. by the Alambijod River, with an area of 7,899 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 19, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 20th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
THIRD BRANCH

Cadastral Case No. 12, G.L.R.O. Record No. 9468, Lot No. 7718

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* FRANCISCO ABADINAS ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To Placido Gallardo, Valentin Alvares, Juan Gacasan, Antonio Cabase, all these in Banawa, Guadalupe, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that the hearing of the petition filed with this court by Orazio R. Squillantini, through Atty. Jose L. Rodriguez, asking for the reconstitution of the certificate of title issued in the name of the herein petitioner by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in said office during the last war, covering lot No. 7718 of the cadastral survey of Cebu, situated in Guadalupe, Cebu City, shall take place on May 8, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning before the third branch of this court at its session hall located at the Palace of Justice building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, against the petition. Said lot No. 7718 is described and bounded as follows: North, Placido Gallardo and Valentin Alvares; south, Juan Gacasan; east, Placido Gallardo and Valentin Alvares; and west, Antonio Cabase, Juan Gacasan; containing an area of 3,809 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Florentino Saguin, judge of said court, this 5th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 31, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 446, lot No. 140, San Carlos Cadastre

JOVENCIO S. BROCE, petitioner

NOTICE

To Sto. Tomas de Villanueva College, and Paciencia Caballero, all of San Carlos, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Jovencio S. Broce of San Carlos, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of original certificate of title No. 22837, registered in the name of Nicolasa Solidarios, covering a real property (known as lot No. 140 of San Carlos cadastre), situated in the municipality of San Carlos, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE., by Calle Castro; on the SE., by Calle Araneta; on the SW., by lot No. 141; and on the NW., by lot No. 2910, with an area of 3,601 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 20, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 18th day of January, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 2, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 296, Lots Nos. 2379, Plan Swo-34176 and 2377 Plan Swo-34302

In re: Petition for the reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-673, in the names of Eulogio Yu and Yu Sineo, and Transfer Certificate of Title No. T — (N. A.) in the name of Siao Suan. FRANCISCO YU, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Francisco Yu, petitioner, Fermina Malcampo, Tan Kipo, the Municipal Mayor (for Felipe II, Makakua and España Streets and the adjoining

canal), The Director of Lands (for lots Nos. 2547, 2377 and 2378 of Cotabato cadastre) % The District Land Officer, and the Register of Deeds, all of Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated August 25, 1953, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Francisco Yu of Cotabato, Cotabato, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. T-673 in the names of Eulogio Yu and Yu Sinco and transfer certificate of title No. T- (N.A.), in the name of Siao Suan, both issued by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering respectively real properties (known as lots Nos. 2379 and 2377 of the cadastral survey of Cotabato or plans Nos. Swo-34176 and Swo-34302, respectively), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 2379.—On the N., by lot 2530-A, Psd-1709 (Fermina Malcampo); on the E., by Makakua Street; on the S., by Felipe II Street; and on the W., by canal 2 meters wide and lot 2378 of Cotabato cadastre; with an area of 477 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 2377.—On the N., by lot 2376 of Cotabato cadastre; on the E., by canal; on the S., by lot 2378 of Cotabato cadastre; and on the W., by Calle España; with an area of 255 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 24, 1954, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, this 12th day of January, 1954.

JUANITO MAPALO

Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA

[1, 2]

Cadastral Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case 9, Record 1094 lot 1600, Plan Swo-34335.

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. — (N. A.). MIGUEL B. CINCO, registered owner, PRISCILLA C. RUIZ, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Priscila C. Ruiz, petitioner, Butuan City; Adolfo Moralda, Pio Bahian, C. Ebarle, Concepcion Gogo, Viente Cincel, Regino Balingit, Valentin Bahian, Jose Bahian and Restituta Bobolar, all

of Bucnavista, Agusan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title No. — (N. A.), issued under Act No. 2259 in the name of the registered owner, Miguel B. Cinco by the Register of Deeds of Butuan, Agusan, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering lot No. 1600 of Buenavista Pls-4, situated in Bucnavista, Agusan, described in plan Swo-34335 attached to the records of the petition, containing an area of 71,415 square meters, more or less, bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 1609, 1607, 1638 and 1605; on the SE., by lots Nos. 1607, 1640, 1641, 1599, etc.; on the SW., by lots Nos. 1639, 1606, etc.; on the W., by lots Nos. 1605 and 1603; and on the NW., by lot No. 1606 and Quihao-an river.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on May 21, 1954, at 8:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, this 2nd day of February, 1954.

MACARIO C. CONDE

[1, 2]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Special Proceeding Case No. 45, H-210128, Butuan Cadastre No. Q-88, lot No. 298

Petition for reconstitution of lost Original Certificate of Title No. — (N. A.). JOSE P. DIZON, registered owner, GUILLERMO NORIEGA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Atty. Gabriel R. Banaag, counsel for the petitioner, Butuan City; the City Engineer, Estofanio Bustillo, Cornelio Cubillas, and heirs of Pedro Lupos, all of the City of Butuan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner, through counsel, for the reconstitution of lost original certificate of title No. — (N. A.), issued in the name of the registered owner by the register of deeds of this province alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the register of deeds, covering a real property as shown on plan H-210128 of Butuan cadastre No. Q-88, situated in the barrio of Ampayon, municipality (now City of Butuan), Province of Agusan. Bounded on the N., by road; on the E., by lot No. 188 of Butuan cadastre Q-88-Amd.-3 (Bsd-5757); on the S., by property of Cornelio Cu-

billas (H-129938); and on the W., by lot No. 297 of Butuan cadastre Q-88-Amd.-3 (Bsd-5757). Containing an area of 79,953 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on May 21, 1954, at 9:00 a.m., before this court at Butuan City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of this court at Butuan City, Philippines, this 29th day of January, 1954:

[1,2]

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH II

Case No. 3, G.L.R.O. Record No. 4030, lot No. 2662

EL SEMINARIO DE SAN CARLOS DE CEBU, applicant

NOTICE

To the District Engineer, Cebu City; Philippine Railway Co., also of Cebu City; Agustin Cuizon, Perfecto Suico, both of these in Mandaue, Cebu; the "El Seminario de San Carlos de Cebu", through His Excellency, the Archbishop of Cebu, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that the hearing of the petition filed with this court by Florentino Suico, Beatriz Suico, Flora Suico, Michael Mayol, Pedro Cuizon, Daylinda Ompoc, Consolacion Montayre, Felisa O. Vda. de Bunsukan, Eulogio Bunsukan, Jr., Farida Bunsukan and Amelia Bunsukan, praying for the reconstitution of the certificate of title issued in the name of Matea Cuizon, now deceased, by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost in said office, covering lot No. 2662 of the above-entitled case, shall take place on April 3, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning before the second branch of this court at its session hall located in the provincial capitol building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said Lot No. 2662 is described and bounded as follows:

On the north, Agustin Cuizon; on the southeast, by national road, on the southwest, by Perfecto Suico; and on the northwest, by Philippine Railway; containing an area of 8,700 square meters, more or less.

The petitioners further pray for the cancellation of the certificate of title so reconstituted, and in its place and stead, to cause to be issued new certificates of title for and all of the subdivision

lots described on the subdivision plan Psd-38140, sheet 2, in the name of the actual owners thereof.

Witness the Hon. Edmundo S. Piccio, judge of said court, this 27th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III

Cadastral Case No. 12, G.L.R.O. Record No. 9468, lot No. 7061

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* FRANCISCO
ABADINAS ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To Apolonio Saceda, Calixto Sabay, Basilio Lopez, all these in Guadalupe, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on April 3, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court by Proceso Biyok y Bacaro, through his counsel, Atty. Melecio Guba, praying for the reconstitution of the original certificate of title issued to lot No. 7061 in the name of Damaso Bacaro, married to Anastasia Caballes by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war in the said office, shall take place before the third branch of this court at its session hall located at the provincial capitol building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 7061 is described and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 7061 is bounded by properties owned by Apolonio Saceda, Calixto Sabay and Basilio Lopez; containing an area of 780 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Florentino Saguin, judge of said court, this 27th day of January, 1954.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

[1,2]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 14, G.L.R.O. Record No. 117, lot No. 401,
Pontevedra Cadastre

Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No.
24285. ENRIQUE HIDROSOLLO, petitioner

NOTICE

To Vicente Estor, Miguel Perez, and Jose S. Aguilar, all of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Enrique Hidrosollo, for the reconstitution of transfer certificate of title No. 24285, issued in the name of Sofia Magallanes, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the said register of deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 401 of the cadastral survey of Pontevedra, situated in the municipality of Pontevedra, Province of Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 402 and 403; on the SE. by lot No. 403; on the SW. by lot No. 400; and on the NW. by the Pontevedra-Hinigaran Road; with an area of 8,218 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on May 3, 1954, at 8:30 a.m. before this court in the provincial capitol building of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 9th day of February, 1954.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[1, 2]

General Land Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ALBAY

Land Registration Case No. N-103. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7590

PORFIRIA S. LOS BAÑOS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Luis Los Baños, Legaspi City; the Municipal Mayor and Jose Y. Arcangel, Alejandro Calag and the heirs of Santiago Ortega, Jovellar, Albay; Severo Nuyda, Camalig, Albay; Juan Olaguera, Augusto E. Buenaventura and Domingo Pama, Guinobatan, Albay; the heirs of Aurelia Palmiano, the heirs of Maria Andaya, Juan Moratillo, Eutiquio Nuñez, the heirs of Lucio Olavere, Felix Mugar, Eriberta Odoño and Julian Monilla, Lilibdon, Jovellar, Albay;

Romualdo Narag and Tomas Oloteo, Estrella, Jovellar, Albay; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Porfiria S. Los Baños, Legaspi City, through the Attys. Vibal & Farin, P. O. Box 32, Legaspi City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138194) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Estrella, municipality of Jovellar, Province of Albay. Bounded on the N. by a barrio road; on the NE. by properties of Juan Olaguera, the heirs of Aurelia Palmiano, the heirs of Maria Andaya and Juan Moratillo; on the E. by property of Eutiquio Nuñez; on the SE. by properties of Eutiquio Nuñez and Jose Y. Arcangel, the Murobuluang Creek and properties of Augusto E. Buenaventura and Luis S. Los Baños; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Lucio Olavere and the heirs of Santiago Ortega; and on the NW. by properties of Domingo Pama, Severo Nuyda, Felix Mugar, Eriberta Odoño, a creek, property of Julian Monilla, and a barrio road. Point No. 1 is N. 77° 42' W., 4,397.80 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Jovellar, Albay. Area 2,202,211 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Albay, at its session to be held in the City of Legaspi, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-153. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6531

JOSE B. CARIÑO ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Juan A. Aguilera and Francisca Tolentino, Batangas, Batangas; Cornelio Belegál, Micaela Navarro, Maria Montalbo, Jose Castillo, Laureano Castillo, Valeriana Macatangay, Candido Macatangay, Lope Buenafe, Melecio Culla, Cipriana Montalbo, Rafael Borda and Cornelio Belisal, Banaba, Batangas, Batangas; Clemente de los Reyes, Sta. Dita Aplaya, Batangas, Batangas; Vicente Abog, Bartolomea Macatangay, Gregorio Cantos, Catalina Cantos, Leon Cantos, Juan Atienza, Eusebio Castillo, Albino Cortes, Adriano Cleofe, Florentino Alcantara, Moises Macatangay, Francisco Comia and Luis Cortez, Haligue, Batangas, Batangas; Buenaventura Atienza, Felisa Atienza, Raymundo Atienza, Geminiano Cleofe, Ines Deliso, Crisanto Atienza, Ragacla Banaag, Rufina Cleofe, Moises Catapang, Florentino Osio, Juan Manalo, Joaquin Catapang, Juan Cleofe, David Comia, Adriano Cleofe, Paulino Macatangay, Gregorio Hernandez, Modesto Cleofe, Fortunato Comina, Luis Cortez, Eusebio Cleofe, Vicente Cleofe, Moises Cantos, Bartolomea Macatangay, Francisco Comia and Fortunato Ilagan, Sto. Niño, Batangas, Batangas; and Isabina Perez, San Jose, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jose B. Cariño, San Jose, Batangas; Maria B. Cariño and Manuel B. Cariño, Batangas, Batangas, through the Atty. Federico A. Blay, Suites 216-218 Samanillo Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 15161, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 3), situated in the barrio of Haligue, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by property

of Bartolomea Macatangay; on the E. by properties of Gregorio Cantos and Catalina Cantos; on the SE. by properties of Leon Cantos and Juan Atienza, and a creek; and on the NW. by a creek and properties of Eusebio Castillo and Vicente Abog. Point No. 1 is S. 85° 17' E., 202.96 meters from B.B.M. No. 150, Batangas cadastre. Area 31,513 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 15168, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32287), situated in the barrios of Sto. Niño and Haligue, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Albino Cortes and Adriano Cleofe; on the SE. by property of Florentino Alcantara; on the SW. by property of Gregorio Cantos; and on the NW. by property of Moises Macatangay and a creek. Point No. 1 is S. 83° 16' W., 330.27 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 27,327 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 15172, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 4), situated in the barrio of Sto. Niño, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco Comia and a sapa; on the SW. by property of Adriano Cleofe and Luis Cortez; and on the NW. by a sapa. Point No. 1 is N. 39° 40' W., 199.36 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 1,676 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 14460, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrios of Haligue and Sto. Niño, municipality of Batangas. Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Felisa Atienza; on the NE. by properties of Raymundo Atienza, Geminiano Cleofe and Ines Deliso; on the E. by properties of Crisanto Atienza, Rafaela Banaag and Rufina Cleofe; on the S. by properties of Moises Catapang, Florentino Osio, Juan Manalo, and Joaquin Catapang; on the SW. by property of Raymundo Atienza, lot No. 14474, property of Juan Cleofe and a road; on the W. by a road; and on the NW. by property of Buenaventura Atienza. Point No. 1 is N. 10° 56' N., 9,046 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre. Area 118,949 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 15096, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32287), situated in the barrio of Sto. Niño, municipality of Batangas, Province of

Batangas. Bounded on the E. by property of Mostedo Cleofe; on the SE. by a creek, properties of Vicente Cleofe and Eusebio Cleofe, lot 15672; on the W. by properties of Bartolomea Macatangay and Moises Cantos; and on the NW. by properties of Moises Cantos, David Comia, Adriano Cleofe, Paulino Macatangay, Gregorio Hernandez and a creek. Point No. 1 is N. 22° 40' W., 237.86 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 40,031 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 14474, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrios of Haligue and Sto. Niño, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot 14460; and on the W. by property of Juan Cleofe. Point No. 1 is N. 81° 38' E., 122.64 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre. Area 115 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 15670, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 4), situated in the barrio of Sto. Niño, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Francisco Comia; on the E. by property of Fortunato Iligan; and on the SW. by a sapa. Point No. 1 is N. 22° 55' W., 14312 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 66 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 15672, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32287), situated in the barrio of Sto. Niño and Haligue, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. and W. by lot 15096; on the E. by property of Eusebio Cleofe; and on the S. by a creek. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 42' W., 323.86 meters from B.B.M. No. 162, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 192 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 3743, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Banaba, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Micaela Navarro, Laureano Castillo and Lope Buenafe; on the E. and NW. by roads; and on the S. by lot 3234. Point No. 1 is N. 51° 34' W., 616.80 meters from B.B.M. No. 38, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 521 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 3226, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 1), situated in the

barrio of Banaba, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by lot 3225; on the SE. by lot 3234; and on the NW. by property of Maria Montalbo. Point No. 1 is N. 54° 54' W., 606.18 meters from B.B.M. No. 38, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 10 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot No. 3234 Batangas cadastre; plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Banaba, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Micaela Navarro, and lot 3743; on the E. by property of Jose Castillo; on the SE. by properties of Cornelio Belegal and Valeriana Macatangay; on the S. by property of Candido Macatangay; on the W. by properties of Melecio Culla and Cornelio Belisal; and on the NW. by properties of Cornelio Belisal, Rafael Borda, Clemente de los Reyes and Maria Montalbo, lots 3226 and 3225, and property of Micaela Navarro. Point No. 1 is N. 64° 47' E., 596.78 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Batangas cadastre No. 264. Area 73,347 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot No. 3225, Batangas cadastre, plan Swo-32123, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Banaba, municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot 3234; on the SW. by lot 3226; and on the NW. by properties of Maria Montalbo and Micaela Navarro. Point No. 1 is N. 54° 54' W., 606.18 meters from B.B.M. No. 38, Batangas cadastre No. 204. Area 74 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session in be held in the municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. E. Soriano, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGASLand Registration Case No. N-190. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7492

CHUA PUA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Alejandra Ramos, Chua Pua y Hermanos, Castro Ramos, the heirs of Juan Marella and the heirs of Vicente Salazar, Tuy, Batangas; Teofista Ramos, Justina Diaz, Cipriano Jaime and Vicente Galvez, Balayan, Batangas; and Ngo Moa, 837 Jaboneros St., Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Chua Pua, 837 Jaboneros St., Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-8976) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Pulol, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Juan Marcella (before) heirs of Vicente Salazar (now); on the E. by property of Teofila Ramos (before) Justina Diaz and Cipriano Jaime and Vicente Galvez (now); on the S. by the callejon; and on the NW. by a road, the Atga Creek and property of the heirs of Juan Marella (before) heirs of Vicente Salazar (now). Point No. 1 is S. 1° 28' W., 2,555.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Tuy. Area 279,368 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. E. Soriano, judge of said court, the 23rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, CITY
OF BAGUIOLand Registration Case No. N-80. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7807

MARIANO KIANG ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, Zarata Subdivision % Mr. Juan Zarate, Baguio Manila Realty % Mr. Juan Zarate, Sunny Side Subdivision % Mrs. C. V. Yandoc and Atty. Dionisio Claridad, City of Baguio; Tibayna Sucat, Antonio Dimas, Clara Ngimul, Elena Sotero, Catadon Baksay, Alexander Panayotti, Duray Apitas, Tomas Dindin, Acop % Cupit, Salomey % Vicenta Acop, Salda % Agafin Salda, Sukat Siloy, Mariano Andos, Sugue, Willy, Lela Comet, Dalin Osteg and Ascion Willey, Badido, Guisad, Baguio City; Felisa Galasgas, Camdas Subdivision, Lucban, Baguio City; Eduard % Dalin Anchay, Bernardo Miguel % Tibayna Miguel, Miguel Tillo % Herminio Alinos, Magdalena Emilio % Sukat Siloy, and Bacili % Billy Bacili, Guisad, Baguio City; Hilaria Kiwas, Km. 6, Asin Road, Tuba, Benguet, Mountain Province; Antonio Kiwas, Claro Kiwas % Anneng Kiwas, Irisan, Baguio City; Tabuk % John Apsi, Tadiañgan, Asin Road, Tuba, Benguet, Mountain Province; Luis Gadgad, and Canuto Tacay % Mariano Tacay, Benin, Baguio City; Miranda Soble, Apugan, Irisan, Baguio City; and Bening Bansi-er, Crystal Cave, Sto. Tomas Road, Baguio City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Mariano Kiang, Apugan, Irisan, Baguio City; Wagnill Kiang and Ben Kiang, Badihoy, Guisad, Baguio City; and Olman Kiang, Crystal Cave, Sto. Tomas Road, Baguio City, through the Atty. Bienvenido L. Garcia, 2nd Floor, Caguioa Bldg., Trinidad Road, Baguio City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Guisad, City of Baguio. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot A, plan II-11947) (Swo-34633). Bounded on the N., NE. and W. by lot B; and on the SE. by public land occupied by Catadon Baksay. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 35' W., 892.24 meters from B.L. No. 40, Baguio townsite. Area 12,750 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot B, plan II-11947) (Swo-34633). Bounded on the N. by property of Cenot (now public land occupied by Tibayna Sucat, An-

tonio Dimas and Clara Ngimul); on the NE. by properties of Cenot (now occupied by Elena Sotero) and Akia (now owned by the Zarate Subdivision and Baguio Manila Realty); on the SE. by public land occupied by Catadon Baksay and lot A; on the SW. by property of Manges Wacat (now owned by the Sunny Side Subdivision); and on the NW. by public land (now occupied by Atty. Dionisio Claridad). Point No. 1 is S. 71° 26' W., 1025.21 meters from B.L. No. 40, Baguio townsite. Area 105,161 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Baguio, at its session to be held in the City of Baguio, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Concepcion, judge of said court, the 6th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY

Land Registration Case No. Q-1. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7311

VARSITY HILLS, INC., applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer and the City Treasurer, Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the Varsity Hills, Inc., represented by the President Jose M. Tuason, 436 San Vicente, Manila, to register and confirm its title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-131915), situated in Quezon City. Bounded on the NE. and SW. by properties of the Varsity Hills, Inc.; on the E. by a road; and on the NW. by the Metropolitan Water District right of way. Point No. 1 is N. 70° 17'

W., 3225.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Marikina. Area 8,300 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the City of Quezon, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, judge of said court, the 7th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-733. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7264

MAXIMIANA DE TORIBIO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Antipolo, Rizal; Lucas Inlayo, Simeon Partoza, Felix Partoza % Simeon Partoza, Mercedes Partoza, Jose Leones Lico % Macario Lico and Particio Lico, Parugan, San Jose, Antipolo, Rizal; and Simeon Toribio, La Loma, Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maximiana de Toribio, La Loma, Quezon City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the sitio of Parugan, barrio of San Jose, municipality of Antipolo, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows.

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136506). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Maximiana de Toribio; and on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 38' E., 1906.43 meters, from B.L. L.M., No. 2, Antipolo, Rizal. Area of 2,681 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136506). Bounded on the NE. by an old road; on the SE. by

property of Maximiana de Toribio and lot No. 1; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 38' E., 1906.43 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Antipolo, Rizal. Area 20,488 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-136506). Bounded on the N. and NE. by an old road; on the SE. by lot No. 2; and on the SW. by the provincial road. Point No 1 is S. 55° 45' E., 1417.65 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Antipolo, Rizal. Area 18,125 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 18th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-252. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7452

ISIDORA BRAZA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, San Juan, Batangas; Julian Evangelista, Abong, San Juan, Batangas; Simplicio Salagubang, Epifanio Indicio, Lucia Salcedo and the heirs of Julio Sibuk, Puting-Buhañgin, San Juan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Isidora Braza, Puting-Buhañgin, San Juan, Batangas, through Mr. Genera V. Virtusio, San Juan, Batangas; to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-123541) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Puting-Buhañgin, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Epifanio Indicio; on the NE. by

property of Lucia Salcedo; on the S. by property of the heirs of Julio Sibuk; and on the SW. by property of Julian Evangelista. Point No. 1 is S. 19° 08' E., 5,798.57 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 9,762 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, this 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-253. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7453

REMIGIO ZAMORA and MARTA ROSARIA, applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Rosario, Batangas; Macario Antipolo % Olympia Antipolo, Fausto Templo, Bernabe Bagsic, Benito, Rosario, Anacleto Marasigan, Ramon Papio, Mauricia Bicol, Felomina Gomez and Olimpia Antipolo, Makalam-kam, Rosario, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Remigio Zamora and Marta Rosaria, Makalam-kam, Rosario, Batangas, through the Atty. Hermegildo Luna, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Makalam-kam, municipality of Rosario, Province of Batangas. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. plan Psu-137811). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Makalamkam Creek; on the E. by lot No. 2; on the S. by property of Olimpia Antipolo; and on the SW. by

properties of Olimpia Antipolo and Fausto Templo. Point No. 1 is S. 13° 44' E., 860.96 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Makalamkam, Rosario, Batangas. Area 12,551 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137811). Bounded on the NE. by the Makalamkam Creek and property of Bernabe Bagsic; on the SE. by properties of Benito Rosaria and Felomina Gomez and Pedro Papio; on the W. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by the Makalamkan Creek. Point No. 1 is S. 27° 37' E., 931.24 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Makalamkam, Rosario, Batangas. Area 55,649 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-13711). Bounded on the NE. by property of Anacleto Marasigan et al.; on the SE. by properties of Ramon Papio et al. and Mauricia Bicol and Joaquin Papio; on the SW. by property of Felomina Gomez; and on the NW. by property of Benito Rosaria. Point No. 1 is S. 22° 24' E., 1115.03 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Makalamkam, Rosario, Batangas. Area 12,160 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-254. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7454

TEMOTEO DELEN and MARCIANA HERNANDEZ,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Gregoria Perez Vda. de Quijano and Eulogio Ilao, San Juan, Batangas; Genaro Paral, Carlos Evangelista, Jose Moraleja, Juan Binolo,

Teodoro Triviño, Eduardo Umali, Miguel Patal, Sotero Bico, Ramon Umali, Cayetano Evangelista, Gaudencio Umali and Flaviano Concha, Barualte, San Juan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Timoteo Delen and Marciana Hernandez, Barualte, San Juan, Batangas, through Genaro V. Virtusio, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Barualte, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-130345). Bounded on the NE. by property of Carlos Evangelista; on the SE. by property of Jose Maraleja; on the SW. by properties of Juan Binolo and Genaro Paral; and on the NW. by a sap and property of Genao Paral. Point No. 1, is N. 78° 55' E., 7,430.67 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Laiya, San Juan, Batangas. Area 19,872 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-130345). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Teodoro Triviño and Eduardo Umali and a barrio road; on the SE. by property of Miguel Patal, a barrio road and properties of Sotero Bico, Roman Umali, Gaudencio Umali and Cayetano Evangelista; on the SW. by property of Cayetano Evangelista; on the W. by property of Flaviano Concha et al.; and on the NW. by the Malalim na Sanog Creek and property of Eulogio Ilao. Point No. 1 is N. 77° 40' E., 6830.33 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Laiya, San Juan, Batangas. Area 19,872 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGASLand Registration Case No. N-255. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7455

VICTORIA B. FAJARDO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Talisay, Batangas; Francisco Canimbas or Canuibas, Patricia Gomez, Ruperta Castro, Fausto Archibuche, Adriano Aala and Valeriana Teraba, Tranca, Talisay, Batangas; and Sotero Bilog, Tumaway, Talisay, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court, by Victoria B. Fajardo, Tumaway, Talisay, Batangas, through the Atty. Tomas Yumol, Room 313, Alcazar Bldg., Carriedo, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-94690) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Tranca, municipality of Talisay, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Francisco Canimbas, Adriano Aala, Fausto Archibuche and Ruperta Castro; on the SE. by property of Patricia Gomez; on the SW. and W. by a creek; and on the NW. by property of Valeriana Teraba. Point No. 1 is N. 51° 43' W., 704.06 meters, more or less from M.B.M. No. 13, Tanawan cadastre. Area 31,959 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGASLand Registration Case No. N-256. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7456PERFECTO SABILE and ERISBERTA GUTIERREZ,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Mauricio Reglos, Ariston Macatangay and Gabriela Gutierrez, San Juan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Perfecto Sabile and Erisberta Gutierrez, Maraiquit, San Juan, Batangas, through Mr. Eugenio S. Umli, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-133508) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maraiquit, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Mauricio Reglos et al.; on the E. by property of Ariston Macatangay; on the S. by the provincial road; and on the W. by property of Gabriela Gutierrez. Point No. 1 is S. 78° 49' W., 662.69 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 1,018 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 13th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGASLand Registration Case No. N-257. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7457RAMON V. CASTILLO and EUGENIA SATIN
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Maria Paz Ramos, Nieves Magpantay, Camilo Caponpon, Fermin Dimaculangan, Vicente Oliva, the heirs of Emilia Oliva and Victor Ramos, San Juan, Batangas; and Silvestre Banawa, Candelaria, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Ramon V. Castillo and Eugenia Satin, San Juan, Batangas, through Mr. Eugenio S. Umali, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-133579) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Siko, 1.^o, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Fermin Dimaculangan; on the SE. by properties of Silvestre Banawa, Vicente Oliva and the heirs of Emilia Oliva; on the SW. by the Sapa Makati and property of Victor Ramos et al; on the W. by property of Maria Paz Ramos; and on the NW. by properties of Nieves Magpantay and Camilo Caponpon et al. Point No. 1 is N. 46° 03' E., 1.084.98 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siko 2.^o, San Juan, Batangas. Area 35,931 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 13th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTALLand Registration Case No. N-95. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7357GREGORIO PELAEZ, Sr. and FELIPA N. DE PELAEZ,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Cagayan de Oro; the Municipal Mayor, Pablo Ragot, Pedro Tiro, the heirs of Prospero Ragot, Amelia Atienza, Pedro Castro, Tomas Abuso, Santiago Osaraga, Ambrosio Sarate, Marcelina Osaraga, Manuel Ma-ol, and Castro Marte, Medina, Misamis Oriental; and Vicente B. de Lara, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Gregorio Pelaez, Sr. and Felipa N. de Pelaez, Cabug, Medina, Misamis Oriental, through the Atty. Rodolfo N. Pelaez, 35 Rizal St., City of Cagayan de Oro, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land with the improvements thereon situated in the sitio of Cabug, municipality of Medina, Province of Misamis Oriental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. by properties of Pablo Ragot and Pedro Tiro; on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Prospero Ragot; on the SW. by properties of Amelia Atienza and Pedro Castro; and on the NW. by property of Tomas Abuso. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 14' E., 667.14 meters, more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 5,424 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 10, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the E., S. and NW. by properties of Pedro Tirso; on the SW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is S. 8° 04' E., 764.84 meters, more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 872 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 11, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Santiago Osaraga; on the SE. by the Gingoog Bay; on the SW. by property of Pedro Tiro; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is S. 0° 50' W., 1,083.25 meters, more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 426 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 12, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Tiro; on the SE. by the Gingoog Bay; on the SW. by property of Ambrosio Sarate; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1, is S. 2° 24' W., 1,177.35 meters more or less from

B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 638 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 13, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcelina Osaraga; on the SE. by lot No. 50; on the SW. by property of Ambrosio Sarate; and on the NW. by a creek. Point No. 1 is S. 1° 15' W., 1,064.07 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 2,067 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 50, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. SE. and SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by lot No. 13. Point No. 1 is S. 3° 07' W., 1,173.57 meters, more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 1,009 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 13th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-96. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7358

LOURDES P. HUERTO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Cagayan de Oro; the Municipal Mayor, Gregorio Pelaez, Sr., Felipa N. de Pelaez, Gregorio Huerto, Leoncio Bajao and Gregorio Pelaez, Medina, Misamis Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Lourdes P. Huerto, Medina, Misamis Oriental, through the Atty. Rodolfo N. Pelaez, 35 Rizal St., City of Cagayan de Oro, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 29, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by the Gingoog Bay; on the SE and SW. by municipal streets;

and on the NW. by the municipal streets and properties of Leoncio Bajao and Gregorio Pelaez. Point No. 1 is S. 41° 53' E., 208.26 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Medina. Area 12,183 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 13th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-97. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7359

RODOLFO N. PELAEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Cagayan de Oro; the Municipal Mayor, Mr. Democreto Babaran, Leopoldo Galdo, Manolo Gora, Felipe Pamesa, Domingo Hallago, Lotero Obsina, Restituto Pabualan, Felix Mangubat, Dioscoro Berad, Justino Bagohin, Amparo Buzon, Cipriano Que-e Ramon Valmores, Jose Valmores, Filoteo Domo, Renario Domo, Emilio Domo, Cornelio Fabre, Bernabe Leona, the heirs of Francisco Estrada, Manuel Moreno, Emilio Llosas, Urbano Galdo, Raymundo Galdo, Jaime Paredes, Cristobal Echavaria, Juan Evhavaría, Constanca Echavaria, Benita Fernandez, Carmen Valmores, Alfonso Dagoc, Miguel Mundo, Teodoro Valmores, Agustin AVECILLA, Jesus Chavez, Paz Veloso, Valeriano Gadrinab, Michael Bautista, Fructuoso Obsiana, Ramon Roa, Florentino Pamesa, Nicanor Pamesa, Antonio Puertas, Jovinal Puertas, Jesus Chavez and Teodorico Abonitalla, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental; the Municipal Mayor, Mrs. Julita Valmoria, Ventura de los Santos, Teodolo Baldo, the heirs of Agapito Banlas, the heirs of Moises Elloran, the heirs of Benigno Pelaez,

Romualdo Balmoria, Guillermo Haylo, Dionisio Elloran, Diosdado Ibarle, Juanito Corales, Dionisio Rabosa, Rufino Abarrientos and Julio Neri, Talisayan, Misamis Oriental; the Municipal Mayor and Mr. Perfecta Abao, Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental; and Elisa P. Pelaez, City of Cagayan de Oro; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rodolfo N. Pelaez, City of Cagayan de Oro, to register and confirm his title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 48, plan Psu-103363, sheet No. 18) (Swo-34502), situated in the barrio of Mentabon, municipality of Talisayan, Province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Ventura de los Santos, Teodolo Baldo and the heirs of Agapito Banlas; on the E. by property of the heirs of Moises Elloran; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Benigno Pelaez; on the S. by property of Romualdo Balmoria; on the SW. by properties of Guillermo Haylo, Dionisio Elloran and Diosdado Ebarle; on the W. by properties of Juanito Corales and Dionisio Rabosa; and on the NW. by properties of Rufino Abarrientos and Julio Neri. Point No. 1 is S. 80° 49' W., 1,375.88 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Talisayan, Misamis Oriental. Area 275,825 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-130855, sheet No. 1), situated in the poblacion and barrio of Mantanabal, municipality of Balingasag, Province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by Laguimet River and properties of Leopoldo Galdo, Manolo Gora, Felipe Pamesa and Domingo Hallasgo; on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by properties of Lotero Obsina, Restituto Pabualan, Felix Mangubat and Dioscoro Berad, a street and properties of Justino Bagohin and Amparo Buzon, and a street; and on the NW. by the Quibidbit Street and properties of Cipriano Que-e, Ramon Valmores, Jose Valmores, Filoteo Domo, Renario Domo, Emilio Domo, Cornelio Fabre and the Laguimet River. Point No. 1 is N. 80° 17' E., 1309.64 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental. Area 76,403 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-130855, sheet No. 1), situated in the poblacion and barrio of Mantanabal, municipality of Balingasag, Province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by property of Bernabe Leona; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Francisco Estrada, a barrio road and properties of Manuel Moreno and Emilo Llosas; on the SW. by property of Emilo Llosas; on the W. by property of Urbano Galdo; and on the NW. by properties of Urbano Galdo, Raymundo Galdo, Jaime Paredez and Bernabe Leona. Point No. 1 is N. 70° 35' E., 2,109.20

meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental. Area 25,759 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-130855, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Cogon, municipality of Balingasag, Province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by property of Cristobal Echavaria; on the SE. by property of Juan Echavaria; on the S. by properties of Constancia Echavaria and Benita Fernandez; and on the NW. by property of Carmen Valmores, the provincial road and the barrio road. Point No. 1 is N. 52° 05' E., 1,585.67 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental. Area 87,072 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-130855, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Cogon, municipality of Balingasag, Province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Alfonso Dagoc and Miguel Mundo; on the E. by property of Teodoro Valmores; on the SE. by a barrio road; and on NW. by the provincial road and properties of Agustin Avecilla, Jesus Chaves and Paz Veloso. Point No. 1 is N. 48° 53' E., 1,782.04 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental. Area 79,280 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (plan Psu-130856), situated in the barrio of Kauswagan, municipality of Lagonglong, Province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the N. by property of Valeriano Gadrinab; on the NE. by property of Valeriano Gadrinab, a creek and properties of Michael Bautista and Fructuoso Obsiana; on the SE. by a creek and properties of Ramon Roa, Florentino Pamesa and Nicanor Pamesa; on the S. by properties of Antonio Puertas, Jovinal Puertas and Jesus Chaves; on the W. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by property of Teodorico Obonitalla. Point No. 1 is N. 21° 22' E., 5,541.25 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental. Area 310,344 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 15th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-308. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7308

JUAN BELEN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, Arsenio Escudero, Loreto Jaro and Hermogena Alvarez, City of San Pablo; and Consorcio Alvero, M. H. del Pilar St., City of San Pablo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Juan Belen, M. H. del Pilar St., City of San Pablo, through the Atty. Marciano P. Brion, Jr., City of San Pablo, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124390) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by the M. H. del Pilar Street; on the SE. by property of Arsenio Escudero; on the SW. by property of Loreto Jaro; and on the NW. by property of Hermogena Alvarez. Point No. 1 is N. 50° 36' W., 159.30 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Pablo. Area 142 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 7th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-309. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7309

OLIMPIA MARTINEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the

Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Teofilo Jacobo, Herminia Roxas, Santiago del Molin, Sixto Cailao and Cornelio de Guzman, City of San Pablo; and Macario Monfero, Schetelig Avenue, City of San Pablo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Olimpia Martinez, Schetelig Avenue, City of San Pablo, through the Atty. Marciano P. Brion, Jr., City of San Pablo, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137816) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. and SW. by properties of Sixto Cailao; on the SE. by property of Cornelio de Guzman; and on the NW. by the San Pablo-Rizal provincial road and property of Santiago del Molin. Point No. 1 is N. 64° 20' E., 1,478.57 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Pablo. Area 7,322 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 7th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-311. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7419

CARMEN CORTEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, Juan Avenida, Adella Cortez, Florentino Mariño and Engracio Diquito, City of San Pablo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Carmen Cortez, Lopez Jaena St., City of San Pablo, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion,

City of San Pablo, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-34248) (lot No. 2, Psu-137495) with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by property of Adella Cortez; on the SE. by the Lopez Jaena Street; on the SW. by property of Florentino Mariño; and on the NW. by property of Engracio Diquito. Point No. 1 is N. 14° 30' E., 56.81 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Pablo. Area 272 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 27th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-310. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7310

DOMINADOR GESMUNDO and FORTUNATA LAPIZ, ap-
 plicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, Felipa Belen, Antonio Azores, Adella Cortez, Engracia Engracio Diquito, Sergio Bonilla, Juanito Belarmino and Maximina Pandiño, City of San Pablo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Dominador Gesmundo and Fortunata Lapiz, City of San Pablo, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion, City of San Pablo, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-34247) (lot No. 1, Psu-137495) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by property of Antonio Azores; on the SE. by the Lopez Jaena Street; on the

SW. by properties of Adella Cortez, Engracio Diquito and Sergio Bonilla; and on the NW. by properties of Sergio Bonilla, Juanito Belarmino, and Maximina Pandiño. Point No. 1 is N. 15° 52' E., 64.05 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, City of San Pablo. Area 612 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 7th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-312. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7420

DOROTEA FERNANDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor and Zosimo Fernandez, Pagsanjan, Laguna; and the heirs of Engracia Lavadia % Fiscal David Fernandez, Lavadia, Office of the City Fiscal, City Hall, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Dorotea Fernandez, Pagsanjan, Laguna, through the Atty. Leandro Fernandez, Jr., Samanillo Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 1942-A, Pagsanjan cadastre, plan Psd-2011) (Swo-32730), situated in the barrio of Calusische, municipality of Pagsanjan, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by property of Dorotea Fernandez; on the SE., S. and SW. by the Salasad Creek; and on the NW. by the Salasad Creek and lot 1942-B (property of the heirs of Engracia Lavadia). Point No. 1 is S. 15° 32' W., 280.76 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 7, Pag-

sanjan cadastre No. 69. Area 2,414 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 27th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:
 ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
 Chief of the General Land
 Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-813. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7421

JUSTINO GULMATICO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Pelagia V. Gulmatico, the heirs of Inocencio Hernandez, Stella Steinman, Terpia Desnarido, and Hermogenes Dacog, Los Baños, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Justino Gulmatico, Los Baños, Laguna to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-131867) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Los Baños, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Inocencio Hernandez; on the SE. by property of Stella Steinman (before) Terpia Desnarido (now); on the SW. by property of Hermogenes Dacog; and on the NW. by the San Jose Street. Point No. 1 is S. 86° 47' E., 111.56 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Los Baños, Laguna. Area 354 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 22nd day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause,

if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of said court, the 27th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:
 ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
 Chief of the General Land
 Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-191. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7407

FELIXBERTO GUERRA and JUANA BELTRAN,
 applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Joaquin Ortega, Domingo Borillo and Domingo Hufano, San Fernando, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Felixberto Guerra and Juana Beltran, San Fernando, La Union, through the Atty. Sofronio G. Ganaden, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-137241), situated in the barrio of Ilocano Sur, municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union. Bounded on the NE. by property of Domingo Borillo; on the SE. by the Burgos Street (before) Doña Paca Street (now); on the SW. by property of Domingo Hufano; and on the NW. by a Estero. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 00' W., 409.88 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fernando, La Union. Area 147 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954 at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 29th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-313. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-4909

VICTORIANO RAYMUNDO and PELAGIA T. SANTOS,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Hagonoy, Bulacan; Leoncio Perez, Fernando Tolentino, Felix Raymundo, Teodorico Silvestre, Trinidad Raymundo, Juan Galvez, Lucio Galvez, Victor Salamat, Nazario Trillana, Clemente Angeles and Domingo Raymundo, Sta. Cruz, Hagonoy, Bulacan; Pascual Coronel, Felix Francisco, Eleno Lopez, the heirs of Saturnino Reyes, Pio Reyes, Leandro J. Cabral, Liboro Bartolome, Cirilo Concepcion, Leandro Carasig, Faustino Martin, Vicente Bautista, Ana de Bautista, Estanislao Sevilla, Valeriano Santos, Abundio Santos, Jose Santos and Primo Magbitang, Sta. Elena, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Victoriano Raymundo and Pelagia T. Santos, Sta. Cruz, Hagonoy, Bulacan, through the Atty. Elpidio G. Santos, 125-C Navarra, Sampaloc, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-127894, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N., NE., E. and NW. by property of Leoncio Perez; on the SW. by a barrio road; and on the W. by property of Fernando Tolentino. Point No. 1 is N. 25° 06' W., 271.83 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, San Roque, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 2,118 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-127894, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Leoncio Perez; on the S. by property of Felix Raymundo, lot No. 4 and properties of Teodorico Silvestre vs. Trinidad Raymundo; on the SW. by property of Juan and Lucio Galvez; and on the NW. by property of Victor Salamat. Point No. 1 is N. 30° 00' W., 282.50 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, San

Roque, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 14,345 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-127894, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Nazario Trillana; on the SE. and S. by property of Leoncio Perez; and on the S. by property of Clemente Angeles. Point No. 1 is N. 26° 27' W., 503.77 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, San Roque, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 3,389 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-127894, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by lot No. 2; on the E. by property of Felix Raymundo; on the S. by a barrio road, and on the W. by property of Teodorico Silvestre and Trinidad Raymundo. Point No. 1 is N. 34° 38' W., 398.00 meters, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, San Roque, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 357 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-127894, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Sta. Elena, municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by property of Cirilo Concepcion; on the NE. by properties of Leandro Carasig, Pio Reyes, Faustino Martin and Vicente Bautista; on the SE. and S. by property of Ana de Bautista; on the SW. by properties of Estanislao Sevilla, Valeriano Santos, Abundio Santos, Jose Santos, Pascual Coronel, Felix Francisco, Eleno Lopez, the heirs of Saturnino Reyes and Pio Reyes; and on the NW. by properties of Pio Reyes, Leandro J. Cabral and Liboro Bartolome. Point No. 1 is S. 29° 08' E., 2,326.63 meters, from church bell tower, Hagonoy. Area 51,209 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-127894, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Sta. Elena, municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the SE. and S. by property of Vicente Bautista; and on the NW. by properties of Faustino Martin and Pio Reyes. Point No. 1 is S. 33° 06' E., 2,341.53 meters from church bell tower, Hagonoy. Area 650 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 19th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF NEGROS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-61. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-6832

MARIA M. JAVIER, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dumaguete City; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Favian Vergara, Porfirio Alforque, Margarito Gallosa, Aniana Bernadez, the heirs of Pablo Cantila, Teofilo Lim Tiaco, Cristeto Tirambulo and Melitona Vda. de Bernadez, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental; and Catalino I. M. Javier, 1163 Taft Avenue, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria M. Javier, 1163 Taft Avenue, Manila, through the Atty. Jabin R. Gomez, Dumaguete City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Guihulngan, Province of Negros Oriental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-132565). Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Favian Vergara and Porfirio Alforque; on the SE. by the Mabini Street; on the SW. by property of Margarito Gallosa; and on the NW. by the Sikatuna Street. Point No. 1 is N. 80° 17' W., 158.40 meters, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental. Area 1,147 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-132565). Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Pablo Cantila; on the SE. by the Dimasalang Street; on the SW. by properties of Teofilo Lintio and Cristeto Tirambulo (Melitona Vda. de Bernadez); and on the NW. by property of Aniana Bernadez. Point No. 1 is N. 59° 02' W., 226.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental. Area 1,669 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Dumaguete, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recored and

the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Gregorio S. Narvasa, judge of said court, the 3rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF NEGROS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-65. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7151

SIMEONA CAMPOS DE VERGARA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dumaguete City; the Municipal Mayor, Pedro Javier, the heirs of Hilario Baricar, the heirs of Lorenzo Besario, the heirs of Maximo Campos, the heirs of Cristeto Tirambulo, the heirs of Simplicio Villegas, the heirs of Macaria Villegas, the heirs of Cenon Villegas, Mrs. Macaria Villegas-Alquizola, Mr. Constantino Villegas and Mr. Gerasimo Villegas, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental; the heirs of Esperidion Villegas, Vallehermoso, Negros Oriental; and Simon Vergara, Alum, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Simeona Campos de Vergara, Alum, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental, through the Atty. Manuel P. Trinidad, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Five parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Buenavista, municipality of Guihulngan, Province of Negros Oriental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-47209). Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Hilario Baricar; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Lorenzo Besario; and lots Nos. 4 and 3; on the S. by property of the heirs of Lorenzo Besario; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is N. 37° 02' W., 3,482.42 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guihulngan. Area 83,926 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-47209). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot No. 1; and on the SW. by property of the heirs of Maximo Campos. Point No. 1 is N. 37° 02' W., 3,482.42 meters,

more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guihulngan. Area 3,584 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-47209). Bounded on the SE. by property of the heirs of Lorenzo Besario; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is N. 36° 48' W., 3,471.77 meters, more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guihulngan. Area 1,104 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-47209). Bounded on the SE. by property of the heirs of Lorenzo Besario; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is N. 34° 21' W., 3,504.08 meters, more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guihulngan. Area 385 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-47209). Bounded on the SE. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Genoveva Villegas claimed by Constancio Villegas *vs.* Cristeto Tiram-bulo. Point No. 1 is N. 36° 20' W., 3,744.18 meters, more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guihulngan. Area 1,677 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Dumaguete, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Gregorio S. Narvasa, judge of said court, the 3rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
[12, 1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NEGROS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-66. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7212

SIMON VERGARA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Dumaguete City; the Municipal Mayor, Francisco Paras and others, Francisco Villaesfin, Leodegario Montejar, the heirs of Felipe Vergara and Simeona Campos-Vergara, Guihulngan, Negros, Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Simon Vergara, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental, through the Atty. Manuel P. Trinidad, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Baloc, municipality of Guihulngan, Province of Negros Oriental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-56584). Bounded on the N., SE., SW. and NW. by public land; and on the E. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 89° 33' W., 3,593.20 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Ilihan, Buenavista, Guihulngan. Area 36,464 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-56584). Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Leodegario Montejar *vs.* heirs of Felipe Vergara; on the SE. by property of Leodegario Montejar *vs.* public land; on the SW. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by lot No. 1, and public land. Point No. 1 is 87° 54' W., 3,467.10 meters more or less from B.L.M. No. 1, Ilihan, Buenavista, Guihulngan. Area 22,092 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Dumaguete, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Gregorio S. Narvasa, judge of said court, the 3rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of November, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
[12, 1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NEGROS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-68. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7433

IRINEO R. CADELIÑA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the President of the Philippine National Bank, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Philippine National Bank Negros Oriental Agency, Dumaguete City; the Municipal Mayor,

Quirina M. Ragada, the heirs of Bernardino Lalamunan, Gregorio Mandafe, Arsenio Tio, Tomas Nuico and Alfonso Obañana, Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Irineo R. Cadeliña, Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-123464) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Taloñgon, municipality of Sta. Catalina, Province of Negros Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by property of Tomas Nuico; on the SE. by property of Alfonso Obañana and the Sta. Catalina River; and on the W. by properties of the heirs of Bernardino Lalamunan and Arsenio Tio. Point No. 1 is S. 79° 07' E., 10,316.67 meters from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Tolong, Negros Oriental. Area 646,515 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Dumaguete, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Gregorio S. Narvasa, judge of said court, the 4th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-755. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7448

FERMINA C. DE LEON ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Leonarda San Juan, Jugo Ignacio, Aniceto Reyes, Fernando Ulo, Arcadia Santos and Alejandro Sarmiento, Taytay, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Fermina C. De Leon and Julita C. Pascual, Taytay, Rizal, through the Atty. Avelino

Pascual, 472 Quezon Blvd., Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3 plan Psu-16139, sheet No. 2) with the improvements thereon, situated in the sitio of Niyugan barrio of San Isidro, municipality of Taytay, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by a creek; on the SE. by property of Jugo Ignacio; on the SW. by properties of Aniceto Reyes and Fernando Ulo; and on the NW. by properties of Arcadia Santos and Alejandro Sarmiento. Point No. 1 is N. 23° 08' E., 744.87 meters from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Taytay. Area 48,844 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 5th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-757. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7450

FRANCISCO Y. ESCALL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Electric Company, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Municipal Mayor, Pasig, Rizal; Dolores Navarro, Felisa Bonifacio and Atanacio Cruz, Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal; Elias Marcelo and Dominga Pozon, Plaza Rizal, Pasig, Rizal; and the Meralco Employees Savings and Loan Association % Manila Electric Company, Manila and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco Y. Escall, 9-B, Meralco Road, Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138400) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in

the barrio of Sumilang, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Felisa Bonifacio and a callejon; on the SE. by property of the Manila Electric Company; and on the SW. by property of Anastacio Cruz. Point No. 1 is S. 77° 58' W., 127.13 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Pasig, Rizal. Area 191 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 17th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-753. G.L.R.O. Record
No- N-7451

FELIX VISCARRA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the municipal Mayor, Eugenio Cristobal, Perfecto Francisco, Nicolas, Aldana, Juana Chungkiao and Honorata Vda. de Julio, Las Piñas, Rizal; the heirs of Angela Aguilar, Talon, Las Piñas, Rizal; Angela Tinga and Albina Singa, Pamplona, Las Piñas, Rizal; Ruperta Wagan, Tanauan, Batangas; Teodora Kalinisan and Mariano Gorospe, Bacoor, Cavite; Eugenia Tolentino, Aniban, Bacoor, Cavite; and Dominga Fabian Viscarra, 1364 M. Roxas, Bac-laran, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felix Viscarra, 1364 M. Roxas, Bac-laran, Parañaque, Rizal, through the Atty. Delfin Aprecio, Binangonan, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land lot No. 1, (plan Psu-137064, sheet No. 1), situated in the sitio of Manarigo,

barrio of Pamplona, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. and E. by by the national road; on the SE. by property of Ruperta Wagan; and on the NW. by property of Eugenia Tolentino. Point No. 1 is S. 68° 54' E., 2,783.19 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Pamplona, Las Piñas. Area 3,002 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137064, sheet No. 1), situated in the sitio of Manarigo, barrio of Pamplona, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by the Manarigo Creek; on the SE. by property of Ruperta Wagan; and on the SW. by the national road; and on the W. by property of Eugenia Tolentino. Point No. 1 is S. 69° 08' E., 2,799.75 meters from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Pamplona, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 23,292 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-137064, sheet No. 2), situated in the sitio of Ruruwe, barrio of Pamplona, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. and E. by a creek; on the SW. by property of Perfecto Francisco; on the W. by property of Nicolas Aldana; and on the NW. by property of Eugenio Cristobal. Point No. 1 is S. 77° 01' E., 1,953.41 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Pamplona, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 34,441 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-137064, sheet No. 2), situated in the sitio of Ruruwe, barrio of Pamplona, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by a creek; on the E. by property of Nicolas Aldana; on the S. by property of Mariano Gorospe; and on the W. by property of Teodora Kalinisan. Point No. 1 is S. 74° 18' E., 1,888.39 meters from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Pamplona, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 40,330 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-137064, sheet No. 3), situated in the barrio of Talon, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Angela and Albina Tinga and Juana Chungkiao; on the SE. by properties of Nicolas Aldana and Honorata Vda. de Julio; on the SW. by property of Honorata Vda. de Julio; and on the NW. by property of heirs of Angela Aguilar. Point No. 1 is S. 60° 50' E., 4,080.36 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Pamplona, Las Piñas, Area 23,442 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:00 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 17th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-247. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7373

BUENAVENTURA MARALIT and JACOBA AGUILERA,
 applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, Manuela Africa, the heirs of Manuela Africa, Juan R. Mayor, the heirs of Antonio del Rosario, Fortunato Lucido, Gregorio Panaligan, Pedro Rocamora and the heirs of Nicolas Olaguivel, City of Lipa; and Ambrocio Reyes, San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Buenaventura Maralit and Jacoba Aguilera, 50 Gatmaitan St., Lipa City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the City of Lipa. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 16185, Lica cadastre plan Swo-27920) Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Rocamora; on the E. and SE. by properties of Gregorio Panaligan; on the SW. by property of Fortunato Lucido, a creek, and property of Juan R. Mayor; and on the NW. by properties of Juan R. Mayor and the heirs of Antonio del Rosario, lot 16186 and a creek. Point No. 1 is S. 10° 12' W., 476.77 meters from M. B. M. No. 68, Lipa cadastre No. 218. Area 225,290 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 16186; Lipa cadastre plan Swo-27920). Bounded on the NE. by property of Manuela Africa and the Nanca River; on the SE. by a creek and property of the heirs of Antonio del Rosario; on the SW. by property of Juan R. Mayor; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Manuela Africa. Point No. 1 is S. 34° 55' W., 150.43 meters from M.B.M. No. 67, Lipa cadastre No. 218. Area 123,264 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 16188, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-27920). Bounded on the N. by the Nanca River; on the NE. by the Nanca River and property

of Buenaventura Maralit and Jacoba Aguilera; on the SE. by property of Ambrocio Reyes; on the SW. by the Caluas River, properties of the heirs of Nicolas Olaguivel and Pedro Rocamora and the Macalauang River; and on the NW. by the Macalauang and Nanca Rivers. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 46' W., 150.05 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 88, Lipa cadastre No. 218. Area 272,019 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 17th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 7th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, CITY
 OF ZAMBOANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-13. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7219

BASILAN ESTATES, INC., applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the City Treasurer, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer and the City Mayor, City of Basilan; the Municipal Mayor, Mr. Cristobal P. Perez, Mrs. Dolores A. Laco-nico and W. L. Lamb, Isabela, Basilan City; and the heirs of Melchora A. Enriquez, San Rafael, Isabela, Basilan City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the Basilan Estates, Inc., Isabela, Basilan City, represented by the President Ramona T. Alano, Isabela, Basilan City, through the Atty. Ubaldo T. Caparros, Isabela, Basilan City, to register and confirm its title to the following properties with the building and improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-133297), situated in the District of Isabela, City of Basilan. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by the Aguada Grande River; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Melchora Enriquez; and on the W. by properties of the heirs of Melchora Enriquez and the Basilan Estate

Inc. Point No. 1 is S. 12° 38' E., 808.74 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Isabela cadastre No. 114. Area 16,692 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Swo-1748) (Psu-44533), situated in the barrio of San Rafael, District of Isabela, City of Basilan. Bounded on the N. by the Municipal Government of Isabela (before) City Government of the City of Basilan (now); on the E. by properties of W. L. Lamb and the heirs of Melchora A. Enriquez; on the S. by property of the heirs of Melchora A. Enriquez; and on the W. by the road to Basilan Plantation. Point No. 1 is S. 15° 45' W., 661.53 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Isabela. Area 11,803 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga, at its session to be held in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on the 17th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of said court, the 30th day of September, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-176. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7511

PEDRO PEREÑA ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Cavite; the City Mayor, Tagaytay City; Gregoria Dimapilis, Hilarion Hondo, Maria Pereña, Jose Dimaranan, Bernardino Bacos, Gregoria Aure, Maria Aure, Hilarion Dimaranan, Pedro Alegre, Maria Alegre and Eugenio Alegre, Mendez, Cavite; Mariano Tirona, Imus, Cavite; and Crispin Llamado, Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro Pereña, Genoveva Pereña and Alejandro Sumagui, Mendez, Cavite, through the Atty. Primo D. Anuat, Cavite City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the City of Tagaytay. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Swo-35117) (Psu-90557-Amd.). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by properties of Mariano Tirona; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by properties of Jose Dimaranan, Bernardino Bacos, Gregoria Aure and Maria Aure. Point No. 1 is S. 24° 02' E., 3,221.36 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mendez-Nuñez. Area 16,242 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Swo-35117) (Psu-90557-Amd.). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Mariano Tirona; on the SE. by property of Hilarion Dimaranan; and on the SW. by property of Crispin Llamado. Point No. 1 is S. 22° 32' E., 3,220.38 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mendez-Nuñez. Area 2,775 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 16th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan O. Reyes, judge of said court, the 2nd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-177. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7500

GLORIA LIMJOCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Pedro Guevarra, the heirs of Maria Lapuz, the heirs of Dionisio Pelayo, Juan Aga, Melquiades Gumabon, Paulino Limjoco, Vivencio Limjoco, the heirs of Policarpio Castor, the heirs of Julio Atencio, the heirs of Fermin Liwag, the Municipal Cemetery, Marciana Lacanilao, Silvestre Manalastas, Cecilio Macapagal, Esteban Pabalan, Felipe Galang, Eulogio Gonzales, Placido de la Rosa, Ale-

jandro Paruñgao, Simplicio Gulapa, Juan Gumabon, Antonio Galang, Arsenio Suba, Andrea Pañgan, Anastacia Pelayo, Felisa Pelayo, Abundia Pelayo, the heirs of Julian Manapul, the heirs of Mariano Sagcal and the heirs of Mateo Samson, Candaba, Pampanga; Manuel Bartolome, 1085 Asuncion Extension, Tondo, Manila; Concepcion O. Limjoco, 1420 Arlegui St., Quiapo, Manila; and Ismael Musñgi, San Fernando, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gloria Limjoco, 1085 Asuncion Extension, Tondo, Manila, through the Atty. Antonio N. Santos, San Fernando, Pampanga, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137327, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Salapuñgan, municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. and E. by property of the heirs of Pedro Guevarra; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Pedro Guevarra and the heirs of Dionisio Pelayo; on the SW. by the Sapang Campong (dry) and property of the heirs of Maria Lapuz; and on the NW. by properties of the heirs of Maria Lapuz and the heirs of Pedro Guevarra. Point No. 1 is N. 70° 59' W., 1,682.92 meters from P.B.M. No. 2, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 24,690 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137327, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Salapuñgan, municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N., NE., S., W. and NW. by properties of the heirs of Pedro Guevarra; and on the E. by property of Gloria Limjoco. Point 1 is N. 68° 49' W., 1,538.54 meters from P.B.M. No. 2, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 4,369 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-137327, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Magumbali, municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Juan Aga and Concepcion O. Limjoco; on the SE. by property of Melquiades Gumabon; on the SW. by property of Paulino Limjoco, Vivencio Limjoco and the heirs of Policarpio Castor; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Pedro Guevarra. Point 1 is S. 63° 39' 1,623.30 meters from P.B.M. No. 3, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 18,345 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-137327, sheet No. 3), situated in the barrio of Paralaya, municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Fermin Liwag, the Sapang Ilog na Maisac and the municipal cemetery; on the E. by properties of Ismael Musñgi, Silvestre Manalastas, Marciana Marciana Lacanilao, Cecilio Macapagal, Esteban Pabalan, Felipe Galang, Eulogio Gonzales, Placido de la Rosa, Alejandro Paruñgao, Simplicio Gulapa,

Juan Gumabon, Antonio Galang, Arsenio Suba and Andres Pañgan; on the S. by property of Anastacia, Felisa and Abundia Pelayo; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Julian Manapul, the municipal government of Candaba and the heirs of Mariano Sagcal; and on the NW. by property of Mateo Samson and the heirs of Julio Atencio. Point No. 1 is N. 5° 12' E., 833.60 meters from church bell tower, Candaba, Pampanga. Area 122,436 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 16th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Edilberto Barot, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 23rd day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-253. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7506

FRANCISCO S. HERNANDEZ ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Arcadio Catangay, Melecio Hernandez, Josefa U. Atienza, Pedro Macarandang, Marcos C. Javier, Catalina de Chavez, Engracio Castillo, Anselma Caraan, Rodrigo Dalisay, Pablo Comia, Lorenzo Gonda, Ignacio Sulit, Agustin Catangay, the heirs of Vicente Gonzales, Rufina Landicho, Toribio de Chavez, Eusebia Laraya, Magno Matuto, Marcos C. Javier, Antonia Macatangay, Hilarion de Chavez, Felix Umali, Clara Noche, Anacleto Reyta, the heirs of Maximiano Dimaano, Ariston Macatangay, Ignacio Limbo and Benedicto Sabile, San Juan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco S. Hernandez, Margarita Hernandez, Honoria Hernandez, Felipe Hernandez, Josefa Hernandez, Leonor Hernandez, Ciriaco Her-

nandez, Zosima Hernandez and Nicolas Hernandez, San Juan, Batangas, through the Atty. Francisco S. Hernandez, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-127789), situated in the barrio of Marait, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Benedicto Sabile and Ariston Macatangay; on the E. by property of Ignacio Limbo; on the SE. by the Lawaye River; and on the W. by property of Benedicto Sabile. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 43' W., 671.35 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan (Bolbok), Batangas. Area 2,022 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-128254), situated in the barrio of Marait, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by the provincial road; on the E. by property of Felipe Hernandez; on the S. by lot No. 2; and on the W. by lot No. 4. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 23' W., 340.08 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 37 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-128254), situated in the barrio of Marait, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by lot No. 1 and property of Felipe Hernandez; on the E. by property of Ignacio Sulit et al.; on the S. by property of Agustin Catangay; and on the W. by lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 23' W., 340.08 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 177 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-128254), situated in the barrio of Marait, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Rufina Landicho and lot No. 4; on the E. by lot No. 2; on the S. by property of Agustin Catangay; and on the W. by property of the heirs of Vicente Gonzales. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 23' W., 340.08 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 244 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-128254), situated in the barrio of Marait, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by the provincial road; on the E. by lot No. 1; on the S. by lot No. 3; and on the W. by property of Rufina Landicho. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 23' W., 340.08 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 364 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-127794), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Toribio de Chavez; on the E. by lots Nos. 2 and 3; on the S. by the Burgos Street; and on the W. by property of Anacleto Reyta. Point No. 1 is N. 68° 35' W., 225.99 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 4,042 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-127794), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Toribio de Chavez and Eusebia Laraya; on the NE. by properties of Baltazar Briones (before) Magno Mañuto (now), Marcos C. Javier, Antonio Macatangay and Ramon Mendoza (before) Hilarion de Chavez (now); on the S. by lot No. 3; and on the W. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is N. 68° 35' W., 225.99 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 2,886 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-127794), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by lot No. 2; on the NE. by properties of Ramon Mendoza (before) Hilarion de Chavez (now) and Felix Umali, lots Nos. 5 and 4 and property of Pablo Comia (heirs of Maximiano Dimaano, now); on the S. by the Burgos Street; and on the W. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is N. 68° 35' W., 225.99 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 2,868 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-127794), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by lot No. 5 and property of Clara Noche; on the E. by the Mojica Street; on the S. by the Burgos Street; and on the SW. by property of Pablo Comia (heirs of Maximiano Dimaano, now) and lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is N. 82° 53' W., 98.83 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 1,654 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-127794), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Felix Umali; on the E. by properties of Clara Noche; on the S. by lot No. 4; and on the SW. by lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is N. 74° 15' W., 173.64 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 310 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 26th day of April, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

[12, 1]

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGASLand Registration Case No. N-259. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7507

JORGE MACATAÑGAY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, City of Lipa; Soledad Umali Vda. de Latorre, Graciano Reyes, Galicano Caringal, Porferio Umali, Antonino Saludo and Felicidad Latorre, Talisay, Lipa City; Marcelino Caringal, Sabang, Lipa City; and Narciso Dimalaluan, Monza Ist., San Luis, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jorge Macatañgay, Talisay, Lipa City, through the Atty. Pablo C. Umali, Lipa City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 14325, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-30628), situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the NE. by property of Soledad Umali Vda. de Latorre; on the SE. by properties of Narciso Dimalaluan and Graciano Reyes; on the SW. by properties of Galicano Caringal and Marcelino Caringal; and on the NW. by property of Antonio Saludo. Point No. 1 is S. 54° 44' W., 375.58 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 69, Lipa cadastre No. 218. Area 8,240 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 26th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGASLand Registration Case No. N-260. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7508

ALBINA ESCANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Francisco Calingasan, Emeterio Jareño, Venancio Barbosa, Esperanza Magtibay, Esteban Reyes and Juan M. Abgelina, Rosario, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Albina Escano, Rosario, Batangas, through the Atty. Hermenegildo Luna, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138574) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Rosario, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by property of Emeterio Jareño; on the SE. by property of Venancio Barbosa; on the S. by properties of Esperanza Magtibay and Esteban Reyes; on the SW. by the P. Burgos Street; and on the NW. by property of Francisco Calingasan. Point No. 1 is N. 53° 27' W., 171.15 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Rosario, Batangas. Area 1,538 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 26th day of April, 1954, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted, and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-261. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7514

APOLONIO V. MARASIGAN ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Fidel Salud, Enriqueta de Villa, Pilar Marasigan, Amparo Guzman, Fidel M. Salud, the heirs of Francisco Marasigan, Benito Marasigan, Alfredo Marasigan, Joaquin Marasigan, Pilar Marasigan, Magdalena Marasigan, Eulogio Magtibay, the heirs of Basilisa Marasigan, Jose Sales, Edilberto Galit and the heirs of Severo Galit, San Juan, Batangas; and Joaquin Marasigan, Cotabato, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Apolonio V. Marasigan and Araceli M. Lecaroz, poblacion, San Juan, Batangas, through Mr. Genaro V. Virtusio, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the improvements thereon.

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-119293), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by the General Luna Street; on the NE. by properties of Enriqueta de Villa and Pilar Marasigan; on the E. by property of Amparo Guzman; on the S. by property of Fidel Salud; and on the W. by the Rizal Street. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 14' E., 205.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 1,455 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137928, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Tipas, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Francisco Marasigan; on the E. by properties of the heirs of Basilisa Marasigan and Pilar Marasigan; on the S. by property of Pilar Marasigan; on the W. by property of Jose Sales; and on the NW. by property of Eulogio Magtibay. Point No. 1 is N. 64° 27' E., 2,373.56 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 29,083 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137928, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Tipas, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by lot No. 3; on the NE. by property of Pilar Marasigan; on the E. by properties of Pilar Marasigan and the heirs of Basilisa Marasigan; and on the S. and W. by property of Magdalena Marasigan. Point No. 1 is N. 80° 38' E., 2,358.79 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 13,599 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-137928, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Tipas, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. and E. by properties of Pilar Marasigan; on the S. by lot No. 2; and on the W. by property of Magdalena Marasigan. Point No. 1 is N. 75° 46' E., 2,313.39 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Juan, Batangas. Area 24 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-137928, sheet No. 3), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. and W. by property of Fidel M. Salud; on the E. by property of Amparo Guzman; and on the S. by the Bonifacio Street. Point No. 1 is S. 11° 06' E., 242.42 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 481 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-137928, sheet No. 4), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by the Perez Street; on the NE. and E. by property of Edilberto Galit; on the S. by property of the heirs of Severo Galit; and on the W. by the Rizal Street. Point No. 1 is S. 55° 37' E., 25.48 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 342 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 1st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-475. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7123

MARCIANA SEVALLA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Leonardo Eulogio and the heirs of Potenciana de la

Cruz, Polo, Bulacan; and Dionisia Chongco, Antipolo, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Marciana Sevallá, Palasan, Polo, Bulacan, through the Atty. Manuel Jn. Serapio, Obando, Bulacan, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Polo, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136476). Bounded on the NE. by property of Dionisia Chongco; on the SE. by lot No. 2; on the SW. by property of Leonardo Eulogio; and on the NW. by a ditch and property of the heirs of Potenciana de la Cruz. Point No. 1 is N. 35° 15' E., 131.83 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 68 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136476). Bounded on the NE. by property of Dionisia Chongco; on the SE. by the Meycauayan-Manila provincial road; on the SW. by property of Leonardo Eulogio; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is N. 35° 15' E., 131.83 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 33 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 30th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 9th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-500. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6362

PEDRO MARGATE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Philippine National Bank, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs

of Antonia Alfílor, the heirs of Catalino Arabes, Francisco Devilla, Juan Ebias, Francisco Margate 2.º, Francisco Margate 1.º, Catalino Andalis, Felipe Margate, the heirs of Pascual Larcina, heirs of Mateo Oda, Mariano Caayao, Juan Alfílor, Juan Sintillas, Felipe Villamer, Maria Vargas, Justa Amparado, Simeon Evangelista, Juan Illo, the heirs of Cerafino Finis, Nazario Alfílor, Rosendo Magistrado, Anastasio Sumpay, Pedro Dilla, Esteban Decena, Florencio Magistrado, Alejandro de Leon and Ceferino Quentenilla, Iriga, Camarines Sur; and Eusebio Lagrimas, Salvacion, Iriga, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro Margate, Iriga, Camarines Sur, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Salvacion, municipality of Iriga, Province of Camarines Sur. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-78633, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Francisco Devilla; on the NE. by properties of Juan Ebias and Francisco Margate 2.º, Francisco Margate 1.º and Catalino Andalis; on the E. by property of Felipe Margate; on the SE. by property of Francisco Margate 1.º; on the S. by properties of the heirs of Mateo Oda and the heirs of Pascual Larcina, and a barrio road; on the SW. by a barrio road; and on the NW. by properties of Juan Alfílor, Juan Sintillas, the heirs of Antonia Alfílor, the heirs of Catalino Arabes and Eusebio Lagrimas. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 32' E., 152.91 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Salvacion, Iriga. Area 87,897 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-78633, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by a barrio road; on the SE. by property of Mariano Caayao; on the S. by property of Maria Vargas; on the SW. by property of Justa Amparado; and on the NW. by properties of Simeon Evangelista and Felipe Villamer. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 25' E., 368.92 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Salvacion, Iriga. Area 19,209 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-78633, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of the heirs of Cerafino Finis; on the SE. by properties of Nazario Alfílor, Rosendo Magistrado, Anastasio Sumpay; and Pedro Dilla; on the SW. by property of Anastasio Sumpay; and on the NW. by properties of Esteban Decena, Rosendo Magistrado, Juan Illo and the heirs of Cerafino Finis. Point No. 1 is S. 59° 42' W., 550.20 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Salvacion, Iriga. Area 12,419 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-78633, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Alejandro de Leon; on the SE. by properties

of Florencio Magistrado, Juan Alfilor and the heirs of Cerafino Finis; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Cerafino Finis and Ceferino Quentenilla; and on the NW. by properties of Ceferino Quentenilla, Rosendo Magistrado and Florencio Magistrado. Point No. 1 is N. 89° 37' W., 220.50 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Salvacion, Iriga. Area 18,822 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 16th day of April, 1954 at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose N. Leuterio, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-560. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7525

GLICERIO A. JOCO and ESPERANZA MARTINEZ,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Graciano Alsol, Vicente Bernal, Doroteo Federis, Julita Iguar, Julita Ignar, Simeon Barrameda, Anacleto Nopia, Anacleto Santos, Valentina Aspe, Nicomedes Villacorta, Brigida Arce, Gerardo Relucano, Senen Esteban, Gabino Agnete, Victoriano Avenido, Agripina Durante, Jose Calleja, Fausto Abad, Sofia Bravanta and Nieves Joco, Magarao, Camarines Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Eugenio Agullo, Saturnino Arevalo and Alejandro Ilogoyo, Bombon, Camarines Sur; Carlos Hurna, Prisco Estefani, Cirila Eborda, Severino Julia, Delfin Arce, Apolonia Uroy, Dionisia de Valdez, Feliciano Batas, Prudencio Batas, Pedro Batas and Juan Batas, Carangcang, Bombon, Camarines Sur; Honorio Asido, Doroteo Federis, Bernardo Pornilosa and Felix Ayque, San Francisco, Bombon, Camarines Sur; and Anacleto Trinidad, Iriga, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Glicerio A. Joco and Esperanza Martinez, General Luna St., Naga City, through the Attys. Felipe, Kariñgal & Felipe, 135 Elias Angeles St., Naga City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-122034), (Swo-34997), situated in the barrio of Carangcang, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the E. by property of Prisco Estefani; on the SE. and NW. by barrio roads; and on the SW. by property of Carlos Hurna. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 20' E., 5,997.38 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Magarao. Area 2,533 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-122034) (Swo-34997), situated in the barrio of Carangcang, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the E. by property of Cirila Eborda; on the S. by property of Severino Julia; on the W. by property of Apolonia Uroy; and on the NW. by the Inarihan Creek. Point No. 1 is N. 84° 56' E., 5,792.86 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Magarao. Area 4,138 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-122034) (Swo-34997), situated in the barrio of Carangcang, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by properties of Feliciano Batas, Prudencio Batas, Pedro Batas, Juan Batas and Graciano Alsol; on the NE. by properties of Graciano Alsol and Vicente Bernal; on the SE. and S. by the Inarihan Creek; and on the W. by property of Dionisia de Valdez. Point No. 1 is N. 84° 05' E., 5,572.38 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Magarao. Area 26,257 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-122034) (Swo-34997), situated in the barrio of Carangcang, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by the Inarihan Creek; on the E. by property of Doroteo Federis; on the S. by a barrio road; and on the W. by property of Graciano Alsol and Julita Ignar. Point No. 1 is N. 84° 22' E., 6,105.43 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Magarao. Area 5,465 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-122034) (Swo-34997), situated in the barrio of Carangcang, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N., SW., W. and NW. by property of Graciano Alsol and Julita Ignar; and on the SE. by property of Doroteo Federis; and the Inarihan Creek. Point No. 1 is N. 83° 48' E., 6,204.14 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Magarao. Area 36,979 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (plan Psu-134288), situated in the sitio of Tulong Bulod, barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Bombon, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N., NE. and E. by property of Saturnino Arevalo; on the SW. by properties of

Alejandro Ilogoyo and Anacleto Trinidad; on the W. by property of Anacleto Trinidad; and on the NW. by properties of Eugenio Agullo and Anacleto Trinidad. Point No. 1 is S. 79° 25' E., 4,387.20 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 50, Bombon, Calabanga, Camarines Sur. Area 43,169 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135238), situated in the barrio of Monserrat, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Valentina Aspe and Nicomedes Villacorte; on the SE. by property of Simeon Barrameda; on the SW. by properties of Simeon Barrameda and Anacleto Nopia; and on the NW. by property of Anacleto Santos. Point No. 1 is S. 35° 36' W., 1,928.05 meters from boundary monument Magarao-Bombon, Camarines Sur. Area 3,585 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135238), situated in the barrio of Monserrat, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Senen Esteban and Jose Calleja; on the SE. by properties of Jose Calleja and Fausto Abad; on the SW. by the Pajo Creek, and properties of Sofia Bravante, Valentina Aspe and Anacleto Nopia; and on the NW. by properties of Brigida Arce, Doroteo Federis, Senen Esteban, Simeon Barrameda and Gavino Agnete. Point No. 1 is S. 34° 08' W., 1,833.50 meters from boundary monument, Magarao-Bombon, Camarines Sur. Area 38,264 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-135238), situated in the barrio of Monserrat, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by properties of Gerardo Relucano and Senen Esteban; on the E. by property of Doroteo Federis; and on the S. and W. by property of Brigida Arce. Point No. 1 is S. 35° 08' W., 1,745.75 meters from boundary monument, Magarao-Bombon, Camarines Sur. Area 832 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-135238), situated in the barrio of Monserrat, municipality of Magarao, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Valentina Aspe; on the SE. by property of Agripina Durante; on the SW. by property of Gavino Agnete and Victoriano Aveñido; and on the NW. by properties of Doroteo Federis and Anacleto Nopia. Point No. 1 is S. 29° 11' W., 1,526 meters from boundary monument, Magarao-Bombon, Camarines Sur. Area 2,976 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-134346, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of San Francisco, municipality of Bombon, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. NE. and SE. by the Buangin Creek; on the S. by property of Honorio Asido; on the SW. by properties of Doroteo Federis and Bernardo Pornilosa; and on the W. by property of Bernardo Pornilosa. Point No. 1 is S. 86° 58' E.,

3,939.07 meters from boundary monument, Magarao-Bombon, Camarines Sur. Area 32,048 square meters more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-134346, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of San Francisco, municipality of Bombon, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by the Laguinsan Creek; on the SE. by the property of Nieves Joco; on the SW. by the Cabaruyan road; and on the NW. by property of Felix Ayque. Point No. 1 is S. 80° 05' E., 1,508.03 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Magarao, Camarines Sur. Area 39,011 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose N. Leuterio, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-561. G.L.R.O. Record No. N-7526

LEODEGARIO RONQUILLO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Trinidad Macalalad, and Felix Macalalad, Libmanan, Camarines Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Graciano Medroso, Simplicio Capricho, Timoteo Palma, Saturnino Pradil, Canuto Benaid, Cirilo Narvades, Hon Kong, Leon Palma, Juan Estoniclo and Serapion Malanyaon, Calabanga, Camarines Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Irene Zero, Manuel Tuason, Gervacio Tipay, Arturo Vega, Bernardo Zapanta, Anastacio Ramos, Pablo Bueno, Segundo Vasquez, Fernando Mirano and Joaquina Ronquillo, Ragay, Camarines Sur; and Agustin Liboro, 1119 Rizal Ave., Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Leodegario Ronquillo, Naga City, through the Atty. Victoriano C. Caubang, Naga City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-133211), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Libmanan, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by the Capt. V. Ursua Street; on the E. by property of Trinidad Macalalad; on the S. by properties of Trinidad Macalalad and Felix Macalalad; and on the W. by the municipal street. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 16' E., 201.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Libmanan, Camarines Sur. Area 378 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-131375), situated in the barrio of Santo Domingo, municipality of Calabanga, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by property of Graciano Medroso; on the E. by properties of Simplicio Capricho and Timoteo Palma; on the S. by the Tacolod (old trail); and on the W. by property of Canuto Benaid. Point No. 1 is N. 76° 21' W., 3,833.09 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 53, Calabanga, Camarines Sur. Area 16,296 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-131375), situated in the barrio of Santo Domingo, municipality of Calabanga, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by property of Cirilio Narvades; on the E. by property of Hon Kong; on the S. by the Tacolod (old trail); and on the W. by properties of Juan Estonico and Serapion Malangyaon. Point No. 1 is N. 74° 12' W., 3,120.64 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 53, Calabanga, Camarines Sur. Area 11,252 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (plan Psu-127011), situated in the barrio of Panatayan, municipality of Ragay, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Cahawagan Creek; on the SE. by property of Irene Zero; and on the SW. by properties of Manuel Tuason, Gervacio Tipay and Arturo Vega. Point No. 1 is N. 79° 52' W., 2,478.00 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Ragay, Camarines Sur. Area 41,070 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-120560), situated in the barrio of Pacolago, municipality of Ragay, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. and NW. by properties of Agustin Liboro; on the SE. by property of Leodegario Ronquillo; and on the SW. by property of the Manila Railroad Co. Point No. 1 is S. 75° 18' E., 830.16 meters from Pacolago West Base Pls-200, Ragay. Area 162,562 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-120560), situated in the barrio of Pacolago, municipality of Ragay, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the E. by property of Bernardo Zapanta and Joaquina Ronquillo; on the SE. by properties of Bernardo Zapanta and Joaquina Ronquillo and Silverio Ramos (before) Bernardo Zapanta (now);

on the SW. by properties of Agustin Liboro; and on the NW. by properties of Pablo Bueno and Segundo Vasquez. Point No. 1 is N. 55° 36' E., 1,119.31 meters from Pacolago West Base Pls-200, Ragay. Area 144,762 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-120560), situated in the barrio of Pacolago, municipality of Ragay, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. property of Silverio Ramos (before) Bernardo Zapanta (now); on the NE. by property of Anastacio Ramos; on the SW. by property of Leodegario Ronquillo; and on the W. by property of Agustin Liboro. Point No. 1 is N. 68° 09' E., 1,198.67 meters from Pacolago West Base Pls-200, Ragay. Area 9,040 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Perfecto R. Palacio, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[12,1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-562. C.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7527

FIDEL RADA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Emerenciana Apolo, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Pili, Camarines Sur; Joaquin Balmeo, Josefa Sales, Domingo Sales and Jacinto Togni, Cadlan, Pili, Camarines Sur; and Esperanza Vda. de Ocampo, Milaor, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Fidel Rada, Naga City, through the Attys. Moll, Rosales & Garchitorena, 205 Ago Bldg., Naga City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Ps-20093) Swo-34970) with the improvements thereon, situated in the

barrio of Cadlan, municipality of Pili, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Joaquin Balmeo; on the SE. by properties of Domingo Sales and Jacinto Togni; on the SW. by property of Jacinto Togni; and on the NW. by property of Esperanza Vda. de Ocampo. Point No. 1 is S. 29° 55' E., 505.11 meters from M.B.M. No. 4, Pili cadastre No. 291. Area 10,818 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 19th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose T. Surtida, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-563. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7543

FELIX A. MADERA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Santos de los Santos, Genoveva Jamer, Rufino Benosa, Eusebio Salvador, Pablo Andayog, Gregoria M. de Sarte, Servando Orcini, Jacoba San Felices, Ambrosio Briones and Guillermo Malate, Ocampo, Camarines Sur; Alejo Mabana, Pilar Madera, Miguel Oira, Nemesio Cortez and Roberto Olbara, Del Rosario, Ocampo, Camarines Sur; Nemesia Prado de Sambo, Magarao, Camarines Sur; Pablo Madera, Naga City; and Concepcion Rebueno, Tigaon, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felix A. Madera, Tigaon, Camarines Sur; and Jacinta Blasquez Vda. de Llana, 122 Topacio, San Andres Subdivision, Manila, represented by the Atty. Nicetas A. Suanes, 507 Doña Mercedes Bldg., Quiapo, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138289) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Del Rosario, municipality of Ocampo, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N. by property of Santos de los Santos; on the E. by property of Felix A. Madera; on the SE. by properties of Felix A. Madera, Genoveva, Jamer Eusebio Salvador, and Pablo Andayog, the Tinablanan Creek, and properties of Gregoria M. de Sarte and Servando Orcini; on the SW. by the Luksuhan Creek and property of Guillermo Malate; and on the W. by property of Pablo Madera. Point No. 1 is N. 4° 30' E., 3,228.21 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Mabatobato, Pili, Camarines Sur. Area 13,375.278 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose N. Leuterio, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-564. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7544

TERESA DIAZ VDA. DE DURAN ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Luisa Oida, Adriano Nogot, Francisco Casida and Gregorio Balatan, Balatan, Camarines Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Cosme Follosco, Gregorio Balatan, Irene Quintana, Esperanza Salud, Adriano Buenafior, Juliana Belen and Higino Godesano, Nabua, Camarines Sur; and Adriano Monedero, Siramag, Balatan, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Teresa Diaz Vda. de Duran and Jose Duran, Nabua, Camarines Sur, through the Attys. Reyes & Dy-Liacco, Naga City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Sixteen parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Siramag, municipality of Balatan, Province of Camarines Sur. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by public land; on the SE. by property of Luisa Oida, and lot No. 2; on the S. by lots Nos. 12 and 16; on the SW. by lot No. 16 and property of Cosme Folloso; and on the NW. by the Siramag Creek. Point No. 1 is S. 65° 59' E., 1,916.91 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 482,990 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the E. and SE. by public lands; on the SE. by lots Nos. 6 and 5; on the SW. by lot No. 3; and on the NW. by lot No. 1 and property of Luis Oida. Point No. 1 is S. 72° 25' E., 2,866.93 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 242,856 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by lot No. 4; on the S. by lot No. 8; and on the NW. by lot No. 12. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 04' E., 2,612.82 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 37,571 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE., SE. and S. by lot No. 5; and on the NW. by lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 04' E., 2,612.82 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 19,418 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot No. 6; on the SE. by lots Nos. 6 and 7; on the SW. by lots Nos. 10 and 8; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 8, 4, and 2. Point No. 1 is S. 72° 25' E., 2,866.93 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 202,125 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the N. and NE. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by property of Adriano Nogot; on the SW. by lot No. 7; and on the NW. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is S. 72° 25' E., 2,866.93 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 60,641 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 6; on the SE. by property of Francisco Casida and lot No. 15; on the W. by lot No. 10; and on the NW. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is S. 55° 50' E., 2,864.73 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 84,985 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 3; and the SE. by lots Nos. 5 and 10; on the SW. by lot No. 10; and on the NW. by lot No. 9. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 50' E., 2,578.12 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 53,227 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the N. by lots Nos. 16 and 12; on the SE. by lots Nos. 8 and 11; and on the W. by property of Cosme Folloso. Point No. 1 is S. 55° 00' E., 2,144.67 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 124,974 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 10, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 5; on the E. by lots Nos. 7 and 15; on the SE. and SW. by lot No. 15; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 11 and 8. Point No. 1 is S. 55° 50' E., 2,864.73 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 137,910 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot No. 11, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the N. and NE. by lot No. 9; on the SE. by lot No. 10; on the S. by lot No. 13; and on the NW. by lot No. 13, property of Cosme Folloso and lot No. 9. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 23' E., 2,468.12 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 57,079 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot No. 12, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by lot No. 3; on the S. by lot No. 9; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 16 and 1. Point No. 1 is S. 62° 11' E., 2,530.82 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 161,398 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot No. 13, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by property of Cosme Folloso and lot No. 11; on the SE. by lot No. 15; on the SW. by property of Gregorio Balatan; and on the W. and NW. by the Burias Pass. Point No. 1 is S. 33° 19' E., 1,750.16 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 126,897 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot No. 14, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the NE. by property of Gregorio Balatan; on the SE. by lot No. 15; on the SW. by the Burias Pass; and on the NW. by properties of Gregorio Balatan and the municipal government of Nabua. Point No. 1 is S. 25° 07' E., 2,561.06 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 127,140 square meters, more or less.

15. A parcel of land (lot No. 15, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the SE. by the public land and the Quitog Creek; on the SW. by the Burias Pass; and on the NW. by lot No. 14, property of Gregorio Balatan, and lots Nos. 13, 10 and 7. Point No. 1 is S. 25° 07' E., 2,561.06 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 623,802 square meters, more or less.

16. A parcel of land (lot No. 16, plan Psu-128386). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by lot No. 12; on the S. by lot No. 9; and on the W. by property of Cosme Folloso. Point No. 1 is S. 62° 59' E., 1,916.91 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Siramag, Balatan. Area 92,763 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur. at its session

to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Perfecto R. Palacio, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-565. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7545

JUAN DIZON ET ALS., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Caramoan, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Juan Dizon and Matea Garchitorena and the spouses Baltazar Dizon and Remedios Fernandez, Sabang, San Jose, Camarines Sur, through the Atty. D. F. Valer, San Jose, Camarines Sur, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-134910) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Cabacognan, municipality of Caramoan, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the N., NE., SE. and NW. by the Maqueda Channel; and on the SW. by the Taebun Channel. Point No. 1, is N. 64° 26' E., 4,193.18 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Pandanan, Caramoan, Camarines Sur. Area 391,273 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 20th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose T. Surtida, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-566. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7546

FILEMON GOYENA and JULIANA PALEAN, applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga, the Municipal Mayor, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur; Moises Fernandez, Trinidad Arnea, Leon Balcueva, Basiliso Corre, Juan Villette, Pablo Alde, Ponciano Corre, Dalmacio Delovino and Severo Cledera, Parubcan, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur; Facunda Valer % Dominiano F. Valer, San Jose, Camarines Sur; Joaquin Chancoco, Jose Chancoco, Dominga Chancoco, Adoracion Chancoco and Angela Ortua Vda. de Chancoco, Sabang, San Jose, Camarines Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Filemon Goyena and Juliana Palean, Parubcan, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur, through the Atty. D. F. Valer, San Jose, Camarines Sur, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Parubcan, municipality of Lagonoy, Province of Camarines Sur. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-132057). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Juan Villette and Facunda Valer; on the SE. by the Lagonoy Gulf; on the SW. by the properties of Moises Fernandez and Trinidad Arnea; and on the NW. by properties of Leon Balcueva and Basiliso Corre. Point No. 1 is S. 80° 05' W., 300.74 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Parubcan, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur. Area 35,174 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-132057). Bounded on the N. by property of Ponciano Corre; on the NE. by properties of Pablo Alde and Dalmacio Delovino; on the E. by property of Severo Cledera; on the S. by the Lagonoy Gulf; on the SW. by the Lagonoy Gulf and property of Francisco Chancoco; and on the NW. by properties of Francisco Chancoco, Pablo Alde and Leon Balcueva. Point No. 1 is S. 83° 32' W., 888.46 meters from

B.L.B.M. No. 1, Parubcan, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur. Area 27,740 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 21st day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Perfecto R. Palacio, judge of said court, the 5th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOCOS SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-101. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7361

FLORENTINO F. PUZON, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Maria Filart, Caridad Q. Donato and Lorenzo Formoso, Vigan, Ilocos Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Florentino F. Puzon, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-134365) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Caridad Q. Donato; on the SE. by the Quirino Boulevard; on the SW. by the General Tinio Street; and on the NW. by property of Lorenzo Formoso. Point No. 1 is S. 11° 20' E., 721.98 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Vigan, Ilocos Sur. Area 814 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, at its session to be held in the municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Philippines, on the 24th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken

as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Roman Campos, judge of said court, the 15th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-94. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7441

RESTITUTO BAOL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Cagayan de Oro; the Municipal Mayor, Trinidad Lugod, Paz Lugod Soriano, the heirs of Co Jianco, Julio Ganaban, Maximino Gondaya, Sulpicio Lugod, Manuel Lugod and Graciana Valdevilla, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Restituto Baol, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental, through the Atty. Juan G. Regalado, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Cabuyoan, municipality of Gingoog, Province of Misamis Oriental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Swo-32719) (Psu-125895, sheet No. 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Sulpicio Lugod and a creek; on the SE., S., SW. and W. by property of Manuel Lugod and Graciana Valdevilla; and on the NW. by a creek and properties of Julio Ganaban and Maximino Gondaya. Point No. 1 is S. 62° 22' E., 1,358.28 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental. Area 32,650 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135758, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE., S. and SW. by properties of Restituto Baol; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is 60° 18' E., 1,037.02 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental. Area 3,821 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-135758, sheet No. 3). Bounded on the N. by properties of Restituto Baol, Paz Lugod Soriano and the heirs of Co Jianco; on the NE. by property of the heirs

of Co Jianco; on the SE. and S. by property of Restituto Baol; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Paz Lugod Soriano. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 04' E., 1,203.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental. Area 11,149 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 28th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose Veluz, judge of said court, the 5th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-39. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7443

FORTUNATO RAMONAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor and Thelma Mercado, Cagayan de Oro City; Eugeniano Saavinas, Pedro Yañez, Uldarica Dableo, Bonifacio Enerio % Maura de Enerio, Eugeniano Saarenas, Patricio Legaspi, Marcelino Reyes, Bebiana Yañez, Rustico Ebarat and Paulina Salvador, Iponan, Cagayan de Oro City; Miguel Nicdao % Napoleon Nicdao, San Fernando, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Fortunato Ramonal, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3597, Cagayan cadastre, plan Swo-32024) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Iponan, City of Cagayan de Oro. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Bonifacio Enerio, Eugeniano Saarenas and Patricio Legaspi; on the SE. by properties of Marcelino Reyes, Rustico Ebarat and Miguel Nicdao; on the SW. by properties of Miguel Nicdao and Paulina Salvador; on the W. by property of Paulina Salvador, public land and property of Rustico Ebarat;

and on the NW. by properties of Rustico Ebarat, Uldarica Dableo and Pedro Yañez. Point No. 1 is N. 19° 52' E., 1,059.05 meters from B.B.M. No. 19, Cagayan cadastre No. 237. Area 80,316 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 28th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 5th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-179. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7513

DOMINGO SAGMIT and VALENTINA MANABAT,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Julian Lagman, Benito Dayang, Anastacio Garcia and Roman Panlillo, Minalin, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Domingo Sagmit and Valentina Manabat, Minalin, Pampanga, through the Atty. Sofronio Y. Hernandez, San Fernando, Pampanga, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-139168), situated in the barrio of San Nicolas, municipality of Minalin, Province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. by property of Roman Panlillo; on the NE. by property of Benito Dayang; on the SE. by the municipal road; and on the SW. by property of Anastacio Garcia. Point No. 1 is N. 7° 32' W., 127.24 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Minalin, Pampanga. Area 411 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 28th day of

April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Edilberto Barot, judge of said court, the 27th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1700. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7409

MOISES V. REYES and CATALINA DE GUZMAN
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Eugenio Viray, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Bugallon, Pangasinan; Juan Salas, Juan Palinar, Sabino Samiley, Filadelfo Laganas, Arturo Papa, Rufino Garinbao, Eugenio Padilla, Pablo Fernandez, Dionisio Balocatin, Leonardo Sabangan and Sergio Bravo, Magtaquing, Bugallon, Pangasinan; Esteban Macam, Calocan, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Hospicio Tadeo, Gayaman, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Maria de los Santos, Dulig, Labrador, Pangasinan; and Felipe Delfin, Domalandan, Lingayen, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Moises V. Reyes and Catalina de Guzman, poblacion, Lingayen, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Antonio Bengzon, Jr., Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Magtaquing, municipality of Bugallon, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-134804, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of Esteban Macam; on the SE. by a canal; on the SW. by properties of Juan Salas and Hospicio Tadeo; and on the NW. by property of Juan Palinar. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 16' E., 5,252.56 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Labrador, Pangasinan. Area 10,794 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-134804, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. by a canal; on the NE. by property of Sabino Samiley; on the E. by properties of Sabino Samiley and Juan Palinar; on the S. by property of Filadelfo Laganas; on the SW. by property of Arturo Papa; on the W. by property of Mariano de los Santos; and on the NW. by property of Mariano de los Santos and a canal. Point No. 1 is S. 44° 47' E., 5,596.50 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Labrador, Pangasinan. Area 15,198 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-134804, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. and E. by property of Rufino Garinbao; on the S. by property of Eugenio Viray; and on the W. by properties of Filadelfo Lagnas and Juan Palinar. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 10' E., 5,784.14 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Labrador, Pangasinan. Area 1,871 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-134804, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. by properties of Filadelfo Laganas and Eugenio Viray; on the E. by property of Felipe Delfin; on the S. by properties of Eugenio Padilla, Pablo Fernandez, Dionisio Balocatin and Leonardo Sabangan; and on the W. by property of Filadelfo Laganas. Point No. 1 is S. 44° 15' E., 3,842.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Labrador, Pangasinan. Area 3,060 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1703. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7412

PAULINO REYES, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the

Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Municipal Mayor, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Urbano Paragas, Bolosan, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Sisenando Manuel, Domalandan, Lingayen, Pangasinan; and Eugenio Lopez, Dulag, Lingayen, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Paulino Reyes, Tumbur, Lingayen, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Adolfo P. Birog, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property.

A parcel of land (plan Psu-133716), situated in the barrio of Dulag, municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Eugenio Lopez, Urbano Paragas and Sisenando Manuel; and on the SE. and NW. by property of Eugenio Lopez. Point No. 1 is S. 71° 37' E., 3,335.46 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Balococ, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 15,257 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1705. G.L.R.O. Record No. N-7414

EMIGDIO QUINTO and GEMINIANA BAUTISTA,
 applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Antero Doria, Eutropio Velasco, Cirilo Rosario, Corenelio Cesnairo, Jorge Aranda, Atanasio Bautista, Dionisio de la Concha and Josefa de Vera, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Sixto de Vera, Jose de

Vera, Anastacia Soriano, Sabino Rosario, Leocadio de Vera, Ciriaco Doria, Fausta de Vera, Agapita Quinto and Macario de Vera, Linoc Manat, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and Luis Floro, Dagupan City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Emigdio Quinto and Geminiana Bautista, Binmaley, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Alfredo C. Terrado, Binmaley, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-98479), situated in the barrio of Linoc, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Cirilo Rosario; on the SE. by properties of Jorge Aranda, Atanasio Bautista, Luis Floro and Dionisio de la Concha; on the SW. by property of Josefa de Vera; and on the NW. by properties of Antero Doria, Eutropio Velasco and Cirilo Rosario. Point No. 1 is N. 37° 06' E., 177.82 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Manat, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 12,603 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136449), situated in the barrio of Manat, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Emigdio Quinto and Luis Floro; on the SE. by properties of Sixto de Vera, Jose de Vera, Anastacia Soriano and Sabino Soriano; on the SW. by properties of Leocadio de Vera and Ciriaco Doria; on the W. by property of Fausta de Vera; and on the NW. by property of Emigdio Quinto. Point No. 1 is N. 49° 15' E., 143.06 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Manat, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 2,906 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136449), situated in the barrio of Manat, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Cirilo Rosario, Agapita Quinto and Macario de Vera; on the SE. by the Naguilian River; on the SW. by property of Luis Floro; and on the NW. by property of Emigdio Quinto. Point No. 1 is N. 53° 24' E., 294.92 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Manat, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 7,784 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
 [12, 1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1706. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7415

EULOGIO C. RAMOS ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Bugallon, Pangasinan; Carmen Ilocruz, Alfredo Santos, Benedicto Santos, Adelardo Sison and Sotera Santos, Baniaga, Bugallon, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Eulogio C. Ramos and Catalina Balinton, the spouses Antonio Ramos and Carmen Cruz, and the spouses Benedicto Santos and Carolina Molano, Aliwecwec, Lingayen, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Antonio Bengson, Jr., Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Baniaga, municipality of Bugallon, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-134980). Bounded on the N. by property of Sotera Santos; on the NE. by property of Benedicto Santos et al.; and lot No. 2; on the SE. by lot No. 3; and on the SW. by property of Adelardo Sison. Point No. 1 is S. 76° 12' E., 2,828.27 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bugallon. Area 26,148 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-134980). Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Benedicto Santos et al.; on the SE. by property of Benedicto Santos et al. and lot No. 3; and on the SW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is S. 76° 12' E., 2,828.27 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bugallon. Area 12,050 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-134980). Bounded on the NE. by property of Benedicto Santos et al.; on the SE. by lot No. 4; on the SW. by property of Adelardo Sison; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 1 and 2. Point No. 1 is S. 76° 12' E., 2,888.27 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bugallon. Area 3,816 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-134980). Bounded on the NE. by property of Alfredo Santos vs. Benedicto Santos; on the SE. by lot No. 5; on the

SW. by property of Adelardo Sison; and on the NW. by lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is S. 75° 40' E., 2,886.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bugallon. Area 1,448 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-134980). Bounded on the NE. by property of Alfredo Santos vs. Benedicto Santos; on the SE. by lot No. 6; on the SW. by property of Adelardo Sison vs. Alfredo Santos; and on the NW. by lot No. 4. Point No. 1 is S. 73° 47' E., 2,854.88 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bugallon. Area 3,411 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-134980). Bounded on the NE. by property of Benedicto Santos; on the SE. by the Agno River (branch); on the SW. by property of Adelardo Sison; and on the NW. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is S. 73° 47' E., 2,854.88 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bugallon. Area 1,883 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year, 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
 [12, 1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1707. G.L.R.O. Record
 No N-7416

EDUARDO AQUINO ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Remigio Melendez, Simeon Remigio Melendez, Simeon Fernandez, Graciano Perez, Ciriaco Santos, Patrigenia Ines and Feliciano Guiling, Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Eduardo Aquino, Semon Aquino and Francisca Aquino, Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan,

through the Atty. Teofilo S. Salvador, San Carlos, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138413), situated in the barrio of Parayao, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Remigio Melendez and Simeon Fernandez; on the SE. by property of Graciano Perez; on the SW. by properties of Graciano Perez, Ciriaco Santos and a canal; and on the W. and NW. by the Parayao River. Point No. 1 is S. 30° 51' E., 5,496.25 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 33,234 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
 [12, 1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1709. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7474

AGAPITO DE LOS REYES and LEONARDA LOMIBAO
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Genaro Carrera, Teodoro Fernandez, Eulalio Carrera and Andres Servantes, Benlag, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Federico de Guzman and Eutiquiano Abalos, Salapingao, City of Dagupan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Agapito de los Reyes and Leonarda Lomibao, Salapingao, City of Dagupan, through the Atty. Numeriano Tanopo, Sr., Room

301, R. Villamil Bldg., City of Dagupan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-130473), situated in the barrio of Benlag, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Genaro Carrera; on the SE. by property of Federico de Guzman; on the SW. by property of Teodoro Fernandez; and on the NW. by property of Andres Servantes. Point No. 1 is N. 72° 50' E., 1,827.92 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Benlag, Binmaley. Area 3,932 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
 [12, 1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1710. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7475

TEODORO BIELZA and PLACIDA RABINA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Alaminos, Pangasinan; Maximo Mendoza, Labrador, Pangasinan; Romulo Bielza, Maria Viray, Francisco Serna, Leandro Rabina, Apolonio Bielza and Cecilia Rabina, Lucap, Alaminos, Pangasinan; Fermin S. Rabina and Margarita Arafiles, Lucap, Bued, Alaminos, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Teodoro Bielza and Placida Rabina, Lucap, Alaminos, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Jose Rivera, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to reg-

ister and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrios of Lucap and Bued, municipality of Alaminos, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135834). Bounded on the NE. by public land; on the SE. and S. by property of Maria Viray; on the SW. by properties of Francisco Serna and Maria Viray; and on the NW. by properties of Leandro Rabina and Romulo Bielza. Point No. 1 is N. 38° 07' E., 4,020.40 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Alaminos, Pangasinan. Area 24,637 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135834). Bounded on the N. by property of Leandro Rabina; on the SE. by properties of Maximo Mendoza and Fermin S. Rabina and Margarita Arafiles; on the S. by property of Fermin S. Rabina and Margarita Arafiles; and on the NW. by property of Apolonio Bielza. Point No. 1 is N. 45° 46' E., 3,973 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Alaminos, Pangasinan. Area 6,114 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1711. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7476

FERMIN S. RABINA and MARGARITA ARAFILES
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor,

Alaminos, Pangasinan; Nicolas Rabina, Francisco Rauza, Maria Tamayo, Ciriaco Rabina, Teodoro Bielza, Placida Rabina, Fermin Rabina, Ignacio Rabina, Juan Viray, Leandro Rabina, Basilisa Rabina, Cirilo Serna, Cecilio Rabina and Apolonio Bielza, Lucap, Alaminos, Pangasinan; Maximo Mendoza, Labrador, Pangasinan; and Maxima Santos, Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Fermin S. Rabina and Margarita Arafiles, Lucap, Alaminos, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Jose Rivera, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-135833), situated in the barrios of Lucap and Bued, municipality of Alaminos, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by properties of Apolonio Bielza and Teodoro Bielza and Placida Rabina; on the SE. by properties of Maximo Mendoza and Maxima Santos; on the SW. by properties of Fermin Rabina, Ignacio Rabina and Juan Viray; on the W. by property of Leandro Rabina; and on the NW. by properties of Basilisa Rabina, Cirilo Serna and Cecilio Rabina. Point No. 1 is N. 43° 56' E., 3,860.73 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Alaminos, Pangasinan. Area 19,156 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-34301), Swo-32630, situated in the barrio of Ucap, municipality of Alaminos, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Nicolas Rabina, Ignacio Rabina, Francisco Rausa; on the SE. by property of Francisco Rausa; on the SW. by properties of Maria Tamayo and Ciriaco Rabina; and on the NW. by property of Nicolas Rabina. Point No. 1 is N. 43° 50' E., 3,664.45 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Alaminos. Area 38,096 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1712. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7477

FRUCTUOSO CALAMIONG and AQUILINA VINLUAN,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, and Felix del Rosario, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Maximino Najora, Roman Inson, Modesto Ignacio, Feliciano Lomibao and Eusebio Manuel, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Fructuoso Calamiong and Aquilina Vinluan, Dagupan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Nagpalangan, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-138497). Bounded on the NE. by lot 2; on the SE. by lot 3, and property of Feliciano Lomibao; on the S. by the Intew River; on the SW. by property of Eusebio Manuel; and on the NW. by property of Roman Inson. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 00' E., 1,198.36 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Lomboy, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 11,224 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-138497). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Modesto Ignacio and Felix del Rosario; on the SE. by property of Felix del Rosario; on the SW. by lot 1; and on the NW. by property of Roman Inson. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 00' E., 1,198.36 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Lomboy, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 1,451 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-138497). Bounded on the E. and SE. by property of Felix del Rosario; on the SW. by property of Feliciano Lomibao; and on the W. and NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is S° 00' E., 1,198.36 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Lomboy, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 1,004 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1716. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7481

ALEJANDRO REYES and MARCELA DE GUZMAN,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Leona Austria, Tomas Padoan, Macario Reyes, the heirs of Angel Salvador, Hugo Mararac and Francisco Castro, Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Alejandro Reyes and Marcela de Guzman, Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132846), situated in the barrio of Balogo, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Tomas Padoan, Macario Reyes and the heirs of Angel Salvador; on the SE. by property of Hugo Mararac; on the SW. by property of Francisco Castro; and on the NW. by property of Tomas Padoan. Point No. 1 is S. 14° 52' E., 4,483 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 5,133 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1] •

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-759. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7494

FRANCISCO D. SANTANA, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, the Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Mayor, Pasig, Rizal; Alberto Mendoza, incial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Municipal Mayor, Pasig, Rizal; Alberto Mendoza, Vicente Gomez, Jose Iturralde, Maria Saquitán and Maximino Montefalcon, Marikina, Rizal; the heirs of Vivencio Cruz, 537 Legarda St., Manila; Alejandro Santos and Venancio Cruz, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal; Guillermo de Guzman, Buting, Pasig, Rizal; Sixto Ochoa, Silvino Quiogue and Remigio de la Cruz, Pateros, Rizal; and Catalina Reyes, Alcalde Jose, Pasig, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco D. Santana, Alcalde Jose, Pasig, Rizal, through the Atty. Jose P. Santos, 5 P. Burgos, Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-123667), situated in the barrio of Buting, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by a callejon; on the SE. by properties of Francisco D. Santana and Francisco D. Santana, formerly Francisca Saquitán and Tomas Concepcion; on the SW. by property of Francisco D. Santana; and on the NW. by properties of Guillermo de Guzman, Remigio de la Cruz, Silvino Quiogue and Sixto Ochoa. Point No. 1 is S. 72° 33' W., 734.34 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Pasig, Rizal. Area 10,711 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-123667), situated in the barrio of Buting, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by property of Francisco D. Santayana formerly, Francisca Saquitán and Tomas Concepcion; on the E. and W. by properties of Francisco D. Santana; and on the S. by property of Francisco D. Santana, formerly Zacarias Castillo. Point No. 1 is S. 61° 30' W., 844.56 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Pasig, Rizal. Area 4,082 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 4-B-1, plan Psu-101162-Amd-2), situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by lot No. 4-B-2; on the NE. by property of the Metropolitan Water District; on the S. by property of Francisco Santana; and on the W. by property of Alejandro Santos. Point No. 1 is N. 68° 14' W., 113.82 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal. Area 411 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4-B-2, plan Psu-101162-Amd-2), situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by property of Venancio Cruz; on the SE. by property of the Metropolitan Water District; on the S. by lot No. 4-B-1; and on the W. by property of Alejandro Santos. Point No. 1 is N. 52° 51' W., 122.49 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal. Area 855 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-130093, sheet No. 1), situated in the sitio of Putol-Na-Ilog, barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by property of Alberto Mendoza; on the NE. by property of the Manila Railroad Co.; on the E. by property of the heirs of Vivencio Cruz; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Vivencio Cruz and the Roman Catholic Church; on the S. by property of Vicente Gomez; and on the W. by properties of Jose Iturralde and the Roman Catholic Church. Point No. 1 is S. 37° 38' E., 1,115.31 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal. Area 25,466 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-130093, sheet No. 1), situated in the sitio of Putol-Na-Ilog, barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. and W. by property of Alberto Mendoza; on the NE. and E. by property of the heirs of Vivencio Cruz; and on the SW. by property of the Manila Railroad Co. Point No. 1 is S. 44° 06' E., 876.64 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal. Area 2,861 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-130093, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Buting, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by a barrio road; and on the SE. by property of Francisco D. Santana; and on the NW. by property of Maximo Montefalcon (formerly) Francisco D. Santana (now). Point No. 1 is S. 71° 39' W., 720.52 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Pasig. Area 603 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 30th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application

shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
[12,1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-760. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7495

TRINIDAD LERMA VDA. DE CAUDAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Bartolome Villamor, Belen Aldaba, the heirs of Manuel Guevarra, Concepcion Leyva, Justina Santos, Lorenza Santos, Jose Tajum and Catalino or Calino Leis, Antipolo, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Trinidad Lerma Vda. de Caudal, 45 Luis St., Pasay City, through the Atty. Bernardo C. Tiongco, 514 Samanillo Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Antipolo, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-134099). Bounded on the N. by property of Belen Aldaba; on the E. by property of the heirs of Manuel Guevarra; on the SE. by properties of Concepcion Leyva, Justina and Lorenza Santos, lot No. 2 and property of Catalino Leis; on the SW. by the Bonifacio Street; and on the NW. by property of Bartolome Villamor. Point No. 1 is N. 31° 25' W., 295.26 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Antipolo, Rizal. Area 592 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-134099). Bounded on the E. by property of Justina and Lorenza Santos; on the SE. by property of Jose Tajum; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1

is N. 28° 52' W., 291.38 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Antipolo, Rizal. Area 7 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 30th day of April, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 27th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
[12,1] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-761. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7496

DOMINADOR RAYMUNDO ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Eugenio Raymundo, Catalina Raymundo, Luisa Abeleda, Felisa Ramos, Maximo Flores, Melanio Perez, Eduardo Reynes and Noel Contreras, Pasig, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Dominador Raymundo, Perpetuo Raymundo, Petra Raymundo, Elpidia Raymundo, Angelina Raymundo and Purita Raymundo, Pasig, Rizal, through the Atty. David C. Concepcion, 7 M. H. del Pilar St., Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Capasigan, municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-110879). Bounded on the N. by property of Eugenio Raymundo; on the SE. by property of the Manila Railroad Company; on the S. by property of Catalina Raymundo; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 5° 51' W., 628.34 meters more or less

from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Pasig. Area 175 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-110879). Bounded on the N. by property of Eugenio Raymundo; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the S. by property of Catalina Raymundo; and on the NW. by the national road. Point No. 1 is N. 5° 51' W., 628.34 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Pasig. Area 16 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 30th day of April, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 27th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of December, 1953.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[12, 1]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-265. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7628

NARCISO MENDOZA ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, Lipa City; Alejandro Luistro, Agripina Luistro, Encarnacion Loreto, Eugenia Mojares, Celestina Goce, Artemio Goce and Pedro Magpantay, Pangao, Lipa City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Narciso Mendoza, Igmedio Mendoza, Zacarias Mendoza, Petra Mendoza, Pascuala Mendoza and Guillerma Maranan, Pangao, Lipa City, through the Atty. Dionisio M. Lingao, 200 Consolidated Investments Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 4930, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-34244) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Juan Luistro and Aleja Hocbo; and on the SE., SW. and NW. by a creek

Point No. 1 is N. 78° 59' E., 521.09 meters from M.B.M. No. 32, Lipa cadastre. Area 19,850 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-266. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7629

MARIA AMANTE ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor and the heirs of Tomas Rioroso, Lipa City; Carmen Lingao, Tomas Mayor, Teodora Inciong, Pedro Villapando, Emilia Verenia and Juana Magsino Vda. de Landicho, Lodlod, Lipa City; Felipe Martija, Maria Zoilo Inciong, Primo Silva and Zoila Magsino, Pangao, Lipa City; Nicolas Litan and Lorenza Inciong, Bolboc, Lipa City; and Atty. Fidel Silva and sisters, % M. H. de Joya Law Office, Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Amante, Felicidad Villapando and Quintana Villapando, Pangao, Lipa City, through the Atty. Dionisio M. Lingao, 200 Consolidated Investments Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 5146, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-34586) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Carmen Lingao and spouses Nicolas Litan and Lorenza Inciong and Tomas Mayor; on the SE. by property of Teodora Inciong, a creek and property of the spouses of Felipe Martija

and Maria Zoilo Inciong; on the SW. by properties of the spouses Felipe Martija and Maria Zoilo Inciong, the spouses Pedro Villapando and Emilia Verenia, the spouses Primo Silva and Zoilo Magsino and Juana Magsino Vda. de Landicho; and on the NW. by properties of the spouses Primo Silva and Zoila Magsino and Juana Magsino Vda. de Landicho and Atty. Fidel Silva and sisters, a road and property of Carmen Lingao and spouses Nicolas Litán and Lorenza Inciong. Point No. 1 is S. 71° 17' W., 321.43 meters from B.B.M. No. 30, Lipa cadastre No. 218. Area 48,974 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-267. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7630

DAVID DIMACULANGAN ET ALS., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, Lipa City; Martin Silva, Claudia Silva, Guillerma Maranan, Esteban Mendoza, Carmen Mendoza, Potenciana Mendoza and Maria Mendoza, Pangao, Lipa City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses David Dimaculangan and Concepcion Perez, Juliana Maranan and Maria Amante, Pangao, Lipa City, through the Atty. Dionisio M. Lingao, 200 Consolidated Investments Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 5156, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-34522) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the NE.

by properties of Martin Silva and Claudia Silva; on the SE. by properties of Claudia Silva and Guillerma Maranan and Esteban, Carmen, Potencia and Maria Mendoza; on the SW. by property of Guillerma Maranan and Esteban Carmen, Potenciana and Maria Mendoza; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is S. 43° 46' W., 337.48 meters from B.B.M. No. 48, Lipa cadastre. Area 2,306 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-269. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7632

TOMAS MAYOR ET ALS., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, Lipa City; Germana Mendoza, Felicia Lingao, Virginia Umali, Agustina Mayor, Anastacia Rodelas, Felisa Mayor, Elena Mayor, Juan Lingao, Agustin Rodelas, Gervacia Rodelas, Mariano Rodelas and Sixta Rodelas, Lodlod, Lipa City; and Pio Mayor, Pangao, Lipa City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Tomas Mayor, Maria Mayor, Lucia Mayor, Isabelo Mayor, Eleuterio Mayor and Antera Mosca, Lodlod, Lipa City, through the Atty. Dionisio M. Lingao, 200 Consolidated Investments Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 2302, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-34637) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the NE. by property of Virginia Umali and a road;

on the SE. by property of Agustina Mayor; on the SW. by property of Anastacia Rodelas and Felisa Elena, Agustina and Pio Mayor and a creek; and on the NW. by properties of Juan Lingao and Agustin, Gervacia, Mariano and Sixta Rodelas. Point No. 1 is N. 10° 39' W., 296.87 meters from B.B.M. No. 28, Lipa cadastre. Area 3,632 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-270. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7633

SEGUNDINA RESABA ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, City of Lipa; Rosenda Landicho, Sinfrosa Recinto Vda. de Landicho, Jaime Landicho, Francisco Landicho, Marcosa Cortes, Tomas Cortes, Maura Cortes, the heirs of Bartolome Landicho, Venancia Alvarez, Maria Lorzano and Eugenia Lorzano, Lodlod, Lipa City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Segundina Resaba, Honorio Mayor, Anita Mayor, Amado Mayor, Lolita Mayor, Pedro Mayor and Villa Mayor, Lodlod, Lipa City, through the Atty. Dionisio M. Lingao, 200 Consolidated Investment Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 5173, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-34523) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Rosenda Landicho, Sinfrosa Recinto Vda. de Landicho, Jaime Landicho and

Francisco Landicho and Segundina Landicho; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Graciano Cortes; on the SW. by the Cumba Creek; and on the NW. by property of Venancia Alvarez, Maria Lorzano and Eugenia Lorzano. Point No. 1 is S. 79° 55' E., 236.24 meters from B.B.M. No. 48, Lipa cadastre No. 218. Area 15,981 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-271. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7634

PABLO LLANES, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Deogracias Adan, Antonio Bautista, Zoilo Florendo, Leocadio Gatdula and Pamfilo Zara, Taysan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pablo Llanes, Kalipolako Street, Lipa City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-139472) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Pinagbayanan, municipality of Taysan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by a creek and properties of Deogracias Adan, Antonio Bautista and Zoilo Florendo; on the NE. by property of Zoilo Florendo; on the SE. by property of Leocadio Gatdula; and on the SW. and W. by property of Pamfilo Zara. Point No. 1 is S. 52° 07' E., 9,784.50 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Taysan, Rosario, Batangas. Area 116,192 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-445. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6862

PEDRO DE LA CRUZ ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor; Urbano Pascual, Julianio Flaviano, Celedonio Rapidad, Adela Panganiban, Anacleto Panganiban, Angela Dionisio, Sofia Halili, Rosa Siongco and Gregorio de los Santos, Bocaue, Bulacan; Irrigation Canals % Angat Irrigation System, Plaridel, Bulacan; Maria San Juan, Igmidio Ignacio, Joaquin Villanueva and Pedro de la Cruz, Bambang, Bocaue, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro de la Cruz, Felicidad de la Cruz, Maria de la Cruz and Nicolasa de la Cruz, Bambang, Bocaue, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Bambang, municipality of Bocaue, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136153). Bounded on the E. by property of Anacleto Panganiban; on the SE. by properties of Anacleto Panganiban, Angela Dionisio and Sofia Halili; on the S. by property of Sofia Halili; on the SW. by an irrigation canal; and on the NW. by properties of Urbano Pascual, Julianio Flaviano, Celedonio Rapidad and Adela Panganiban. Point No.

1 is S. 31° 54' E., 834.72 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bocaue, Bulacan. Area 18,124 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136153). Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation canal; on the SE. by property of Gregorio de los Santos; and on the NW. by property of Rosa Siongco. Point No. 1 is S. 18° 31' E., 816.98 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bocaue, Bulacan. Area 60 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-136153). Bounded on the N. and W. by property of Urbano Pascual; on the NE. by an irrigation canal; and on the S. and SW. by property of Rosa Siongco. Point No. 1 is S. 18° 16' E., 778.78 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bocaue, Bulacan. Area 347 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-501. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7458

TRINIDAD JOSE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Estefania del Rosario, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Faustino Santos and brothers, Genoveva Perlas, Pilar Perlas and Gregorio Santiago, Dampol, Plaridel, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Trinidad Jose, Dampol, Plaridel, Bulacan, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Five parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Dampol, municipality of Plaridel, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135731). Bounded on the E. by property of Estefania del Rosario; on the S. by a creek; on the SW. by lots Nos. 3 and 2, and property of Genoveva and Pilar Perlas; and on the NW. by property of Faustino Santos and brothers. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 56' W., 5,849.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Plaridel, Bulacan. Area 6,728 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135731). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the S. by lot No. 4; and on the W. by property of Genoveva and Pilar Perlas. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 56' W., 5,881.88 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Plaridel, Bulacan. Area 27 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-135731). Bounded on the N. and E. by lot No. 1; on the S. by a creek; and on the SW. by lot No. 4. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 56' W., 5,849.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Plaridel, Bulacan. Area 842 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-135731). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 2; on the NE. by lot No. 3; on the S. by a creek; and on the W. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 56' W., 5,881.88 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Plaridel, Bulacan. Area 258 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-135731). Bounded on the E. by lot No. 4; and on the SW. and W. by property of Genoveva and Pilar Perlas. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 56' W., 5,881.88 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Plaridel, Bulacan. Area 23 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

41658—25

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-502. G.L.R.O. Record No. N-7459

JOSE CATAJAN and SERAPIA ADINA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Raymundo de Genio, Perpetua Duran, Margarita Alcaraz, Maria Santos, Genoveva Aguillon, Maria Macapagal, Eliseo Adina, Ceferino Adina, Pedro Ceriales, Doroteo Francisco, Dolores Catajan, Jose Cruz, Jose Cayana, Rufino Baylen, Rafael Cereza, Magdalena Talusig, and Deogracias Aguillon, Jolo, Meycauayan, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Jose Catajan and Serapia Adina, Jolo, Meycauayan, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Jolo, municipality of Meycauayan, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137288). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Raymundo de Genio, Perpetua Duran and Margarita Alcaraz, lot No. 2 and properties of Maria Santos and Genoveva Aguillon; on the SE. by property of Maria Macapagal; on the SW. by a creek; and on the NW. by property of the municipal government of Meycauayan (central school site). Point No. 1 is S. 3° 58' E., 371.25 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 3,911 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2 plan Psu-137288). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3; on the SE. and NW. by properties of Margarita Alcaraz; and on the SW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is S. 9° 28' E., 375.52 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 286 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-137288). Bounded on the NE. by a road; on the SE. and NW. by properties of Margarita Alcaraz; and on the SW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is S. 9° 28' E., 375.52 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 18 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application

shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-503. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7460

FERNANDO TORRES and EUFEMIA DE OCAMPO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Calumpit, Bulacan; Eduardo Pestaña, Ignacia Calara, Rafael de Ocampo, Francisco Santos or Francisco San Jose, Primitiva Gonzales, Guillermo Vivar, Pedro de la Peña, the heirs of Prudencio Pineda, Estanislao del Rosario and Antonino Torres, Panducot, Calumpit, Bulacan; Cecilio Mercado and Ines Espiritu, Masantol, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Fernando Torres and Eufemia de Ocampo, Panducot, Calumpit, Bulacan, through the Attys. Cruz & Granados, Malolos, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Panducot, municipality of Calumpit, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-134545, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Guillermo Vivar; on the E. by a barrio road; on the S. by property of Pedro de la Peña; and on the W. by property of Cecilio Mercado. Point No. 1 is N. 5° 54' E., 4,369.20 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 1,102 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-134545, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by properties of the heirs of Prudencio Pineda and Estanislao del Rosario; on the SE. by the Hagonoy River; on the S. by property of Francisco Santos; and on

the W. by a barrio road. Point No. 1 is N. 6° 14' E., 4,281.40 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 1,342 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-134545, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 4 (property of Primitiva Gonzales); on the NE. by a barrio road; on the SE. by a canal and property of Antonino Torres; and on the SW. by property of Ines Espiritu. Point No. 1 is N. 6° 46' E., 4,065.27 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 1,526 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-504. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7461

DIONISIO TORRES and ADELA CARLOS, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Hagonoy, Bulacan; Romana Vda. de Trillana, the heirs of Nazario Trillana, Anita Guinto and Florentino Santos, Sto. Rosario, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Dionisio Torres and Adela Carlos, Sto. Rosario, Hagonoy, Bulacan, through the Attys. Cruz & Granados, Malolos, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138186), situated in the barrio of Sto. Rosario (Mercado), municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Florentino Santos (private alley); on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Nazario Trillana and

Anita Guinto; and on the W. and NW. by property of Florentino Santos. Point No. 1 is S. 33° 45' E., 1,540.32 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 458 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-505. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7462

ALFREDO N. CRUZ and ROSARIO VELASQUEZ,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Isabel Lucas, Gerardo Villena, the heirs of Silvestre Balagtas and Andres Balagtas (agent), Calumpit, Bulacan; and Leandro Cabral, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Alfredo N. Cruz and Rosario Velasquez, Bulacan, through the Attys. Cruz & Granados, Malolos, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (Plan Swo-32382) (lot No. 3, Psu-134159), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Calumpit, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by property of Gerardo Villena; on the NE. by property of Leandro Cabral; on the S. by property of the heirs of Silvestre Balagtas and Andres Balagtas (agent); and on the W. by the national highway. Point No. 1 is S. 88° 55' W., 254.43 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Calumpit, Bulacan. Area 683 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of

Bulacan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-506. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7463

MERCEDES D. AGUSTIN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Polo, Bulacan; Arcadio Deato, Pedro Deato, Rosario Anselmo, Sergio Marcelino, Esmelio Eugenio, Roberto Anselmo, Fausta Francisco, Remedios Garcia and Paterno P. Agustin, Balangcas, Polo, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Mercedes D. Agustin, Balangcas, Polo, Bulacan, through the Atty. Avelino L. Deato, Room 206 Laperal Bldg., 851 Rizal Avenue, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Balangcas, municipality of Polo, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-138021). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Esmelio Eugenio, Roberto Anselmo, Fausta Francisco and Remedios Garcia; on the SE. by property of Pedro Deato; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by properties of Rosario Anselmo, Sergio Marcelino and Esmelio Eugenio. Point No. 1 is N. 27° 00' W., 430.15 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan, Area 2,190 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-138021). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by property of Pedro Deato; on the SW. by the Balangcas barrio road; and on the NW. by property of Rosario Anselmo. Point No. 1 is 27° 00'

W., 430.15 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 68 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-507. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7464

MAXIMINA SAN DIEGO and CRISANTA SAN DIEGO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Polo, Bulacan; Eliseo San Diego, Francisco Sta. Rufina, Severina Perfecto, Pedro Data, Tiburcio Valeriano, Apolinaria Valeriano, Enrique Velez, Alejo Leoncio, Felipa Salvador and Jose Data, Balangcas, Polo, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maximina San Diego and Crisanta San Diego, Balangcas, Polo, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Balangcas, municipality of Polo, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-133142). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by property of Severina Perfecto; on the SW. by property of Pedro Data; and on the NW. by a passage. Point No. 1 is N. 12° 52' W., 356.14 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 285 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-133142). Bounded on the NE. by the Balangcas barrio road; on the SE. by property of Severino Perfecto; on the SW. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by a

passage. Point No. 1 is N. 12° 25' W., 343.77 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 24 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-133142). Bounded on the NE. by property of Tiburcio and Apolinaria Valeriano; on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by property of Enrique Velez; and on the NW. by lot No. 4. Point No. 1 is N. 16° 26' W., 497.93 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 17 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-133142). Bounded on the NE. by property of Tiburcio and Apolinaria Valeriano; on the SE. by lot No. 3; on the SW. by property of Enrique Velez; and on the NW. by a creek. Point No. 1 is N. 16° 26' W., 497.93 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 191 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-133142). Bounded on the NE. by property of Enrique Velez; on the SE. by lot No. 6; on the SW. by property of Alejo Leoncio; and on the NW. by a creek. Point No. 1 is N. 17° 13' W., 498.49 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 175 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-133142). Bounded on the NE. by property of Enrique Velez; on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by property of Alejo Leoncio; and on the NW. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is N. 18° 00' W., 499.30 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 16 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-508. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7465

VICENTE CORDERO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the

Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Ricardo de Vera, Association of "Iglesia Ni Cristo" % Enrique Eugenio, Leonarda del Rosario, Faustino del Rosario and Emilia Roxas, Bocaue, Bulacan; and Maria Lazaro, Biñang 1.^o, Bocaue, Bulacan, and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Vicente Cordero, Biñang 1.^o, Bocaue, Bulacan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land plan (Psu-138115) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Biñang 1.^o, municipality of Bocaue, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of the Association of "Iglesia ni Cristo" and Leonarda del Rosario; on the SE. by properties of Faustino del Rosario and Emilia Roxas; on the SW. by the old provincial road; and on the NW. by property of Ricardo de Vera. Point No. 1 is S. 59° 15' E., 588.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bocaue, Bulacan. Area 365 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-509. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7466

LEOPOLDO H. RAMOS and SALOME PAÑGANIBAN,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor and Elpidio Nadurata, Guiguinto, Bulacan; the Angat River Irrigation System, Plaridel, Bulacan; Gervasia Lopez, Malolos, Bulacan; Marcelino

Raymundo, Obando, Bulacan; Guillermo Puato, Baliuag, Bulacan; and Simeona Constantino, Bigaa, Bulacan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Leopoldo H. Ramos and Salome Pañganiban, Malolos, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-136446), situated in the barrio of Malis, municipality of Guiguinto, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by properties of Guillermo Puato and Simeona Constantino; on the NE. by an irrigation canal; on the SE. by property of Gervasia Lopez; on the S. by properties of Gervasia Lopez and Elpidio Nadurata; on the SW. by the Bagbag River; and on the NW. by property of Marcelino Raymundo. Point No. 1 is N. 1° 05' W., 1,973.77 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 41,981 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-510. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7467

MARIA MAÑACUP, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the President of the Philippine National Bank, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, and the Philippine National Bank Branch, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor and Joaquin J. Gonzales, Calumpit, Bulacan; Faustino Garcia, Baliuag, Bulacan; Pedro Alfonso, Avelino Viray and Dominador Masangcay, San Francisco, Macabebe, Pampanga; Melencio Masangcay, Maysulao, Calumpit, Bulacan; Pascual

O. Cruz and wife, Andrea N. Cruz and Anicia N. Cruz, 281 Nepomuceno St., Tondo, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Mañacup, Francis, Calumpit, Bulacan, through the Attys. Cruz & Granados, Malolos, Bulacan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-129042), situated in the barrio of Maysulao, municipality of Calumpit, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by the Nabung Creek and property of Faustino Garcia; on the SE. by property of Pascual O. Cruz and Andrea N. Cruz; on the SW. by properties of Melencio Masangcay, Avelino Viray and Dominador Masangcay; and on the NW. by property of Pedro Alfonso. Point No. 1 is S. 78° 57' W., 4,317.90 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Calumpit, Bulacan. Area 50,000 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-511. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7468

RUFINA N. GREGORIO ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Nieves Macaligal, the heirs of Donato Bayan, Esperanza del Rosario, Antonio Urbano, Dolores Serafin and Olimpia Aguirre, Calumpit, Bulacan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rufina N. Gregorio, Ponciano Torres, Bonifacia Torres, Norberto Torres, Leticia Torres

and Jose Torres, Calumpit, Bulacan, through the Attys. Cruz & Granados, Malolos, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-34449) (lot No. 2, Psu-135864), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Calumpit, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by property of Nieves Macaligal; on the E. by a barrio road; and on the S. and W. by properties of the heirs of Donato Bayan. Point No. 1 is S. 10° 38' W., 115.78 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Calumpit, Bulacan. Area 1,247 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-512. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7469

ASUNCION ICASIANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Natividad Icasiano Vda. de Roxas, Felicisimo Cruz and Josefa Icasiano Vda. de Enriquez, Bulacan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Asuncion Icasiano, 367 España Extension, Quezon City, through the Atty. Prudencio W. Valido, Room 411 Garcia Bldg., Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-34209) (lot No. 1, Psu-119668), situated in the barrio of Sta. Ana, municipality of Bulacan, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N., NE., and E. by the Rio Grande River; on the SE. by the Cacayasan River; on the

SW. by property of Felicísimo Cruz; and on the NW. by property of Josefa Icasiano Vda. de Enriquez. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 10' E., 2,658.41 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bulacan. Area 44,249 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-513. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7470

NATIVIDAD ICASIANO VDA. DE ROXAS, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Agustin Manahan, Sociedad Pescadora, Pablo Geronimo, Feliciano de los Santos, Nicolas de Leon, the heirs of Alipio Icasiano, Alejandro Nicolas and Francisco Gonzales, Bulacan, Bulacan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Natividad Icasiano Vda. de Roxas, 367 España Extension, Quezon City, through the Atty. Prudencio W. Valido, Room 411, Garcia Bldg., 624 Rizal Ave., Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-115386, sheet No. 1) (Swo-34542, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Ana, municipality of Bulacan, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Pablo Geronimo, Feliciano de los Santos and Nicolas de Leon; on the SE. by properties of Nicolas de Leon and the heirs of Alipio Icasiano; on the SW. by properties of Pablo Roxas, Agustin Manahan, Nicolas de Leon, Sociedad Pescadora, Francisco Gonzales and Alejandro Nicolas; and on the NW. by property of Agustin Manahan.

Point No. 1 is S. 21° 59' E., 1,251.50 meters from church bell tower, Bulacan. Area 94,052 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 21st day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-514. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7471

MARTIN ORTIZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Angat, Bulacan; the Buenavista Estate, San Ildefonso, Bulacan; and the heirs of Ambrosio Valero, Baliuag, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Martin Ortiz, Baliuag, Bulacan, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Niugan, municipality of Angat, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-132077). Bounded on the NE. by the Angat River, an animal pass, and property of the heirs of Ambrosio Valerio; on the SE. by an animal pass and property of the heirs of Ambrosio Valerio; on the S. and SW. by the Sapang Buhay; and on the NW. by lot No. 2 and the Buenavista Estate. Point No. 1 is S. 83° 28' E., 5,412.75 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bustos, Bulacan. Area 44,496 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-132077). Bounded on the N., NE. and NW. by the Buena-

vista Estate; on the SE. by lot No. 1; and on the SW. by the Sapang Buhay. Point No. 1 is S. 83° 28' E., 5,412.75 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bustos, Bulacan. Area 12,815 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 21st day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS

Chief of the General Land

[1, 2]

Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-515. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7472

PILAR DEL CARMEN VDA. DE DEL ROSARIO ET AL.,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Cornelio Tantoco and Horacio Bolaong, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Plaridel, Bulacan; Alejandro Valerio and Honorata dela Cruz, Lagundi, Plaridel, Bulacan; Silvina C. Laya, Luciano Capala, and Fidel Reyes, Dampol, Plaridel, Bulacan, and Atty. Eugenio Maclang, 215 Marvel Bldg., 500 Juan Luna, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pilar del Carmen Vda. de Del Rosario, Lagundi, Plaridel, Bulacan; and Juliana del Carmen, Dampol, Plaridel, Bulacan, through the Atty. F. Amante, Room 417 Samanillo Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Lagundi, municipality of Plaridel, Province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-138844). Bounded on the N. and W. by properties of Alejandro Valerio; on the E. by property of Honorata

de la Cruz; and on the S. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is 6° 24' W., 337.70 meters from B.M. No. 38, Dampol Estate. Area 98 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-138844). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 1; on the E. by properties of Honorata de la Cruz and Cornelio Tantoco; on the S. by properties of Cornelio Tantoco and Luciano Capala; on the SW. by property of Fidel Reyes; and on the NW. by properties of Horacio Bolaong and Alejandro Valerio. Point No. 1 is S. 3° 52' W., 578.74 meters from B.M. No. 38, Dampol Estate. Area 23,568 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 21st day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, judge of said court, the 6th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS

Chief of the General Land

[1, 2]

Registration Office

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. N-121. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7431

SABAS ODICTA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Roman Ibañez, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Juan Ocaso, Angel Arbolada, Severa Ocoma and Albina Apuac, Sapián, Capiz; and the heirs of Severino Odicta, Majanlud, Sapián, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Sabas Odicta, Sapián, Capiz, through the Attys. Honrado & Villanueva, Roxas City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132715), situated in the sitio of Bontalon, barrio of Majanlud, municipality of Sapián, Province of Capiz. Bounded on

the NE. by property of Severa Ocoma and the Majanlud River; on the E. by property of Severino Odicta; on the SE. by property of Roman Ibañez; on the SW. by properties of Roman Ibañez, Juan Ocaso and Angel Arboleda; and on the NW. by the Oroc River. Point No. 1 is S. 34° 11' E., 641.96 meters from M.B.M. No. 22, Ivisan cadastre No. 228. Area 270,333 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Roman Ibañez, judge of said court, the 4th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-177. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7586

JUSTA MAKINAY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the Municipal Mayor, Clemente Oytas, Juana Realon and Maximiano Purificacion, Carmona, Cavite; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Justa Makinay, Carmona, Cavite, through the Atty. Eustaquio V. Arayata, Tanza, Cavite, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maduya, municipality of Carmona, Province of Cavite. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 592, Carmona cadastre, plan Swo-35058). Bounded on the N. by property of the municipality of Carmona; on the NE. by property of Clemente Oytas; on the SE. by the Carmona River; on the SW. by property of Juana Realon; and on the NW. by lot No. 1542. Point No. 1 is N. 42° 03' E., 913.04 meters from

B.L.L.M. No. 2, Carmona cadastre No. 285. Area 2,873 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1542, Carmona cadastre, plan Swo-35058). Bounded on the NE. by property of the municipality of Carmona; on the SE. by lot No. 592; on the SW. by property of Maximiano Purificacion; and on the NW. by the national highway. Point No. 1 is N. 35° 41' E. 557.08 meters from B.B.M. No. 4, Carmona cadastre No. 285. Area 325 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 24th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio G. Lucero, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CEBU

Land Registration Case No. N-108. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7370

INES OUANO ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Cebu City; the Municipal Mayor and the Parish Priest of the Roman Catholic Church, Mandaue, Cebu, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Ines Ouano and the minors Linda C. Logarta, Alan C. Logarta, Milba C. Logarta and Ramon C. Logarta, represented by Geronima C. Logarta, as their legal guardian, all these in Mandaue, Cebu, through the Atty. Eriberto Seno, 45 Borromeo St., Cebu City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-31161) (lot No. 2, II-2902) (Swo-16417), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Mandaue, Province of Cebu. Bounded on the NE. by the P. Gomez Street; on the SE. by properties of the Roman Catholic Church and

the municipal government of Mandaue; on the SW. by the Bohol Strait; and on the NW. by the Bohol Strait and public land. Point No. 1 is N. 79° 03' W., 184.85 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mandaue. Area 8,247 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cebu, at its session to be held in the City of Cebu, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of said court, the 7th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CEBU

Land Registration Case No. N-109. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7371

GERMANA ESCARIO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cebu City; the Municipal Mayor, Andres Pacina, Pedro Alvares, Severino Ybañez, Venancio Cana, Benigno Causing, Lilirosa Villacrusis, Fructuoso Cordova, Rosario Rubia, Protelda Villasin, Manuel Villasin and Francisco Villacastin, Bantayan, Cebu; and Leonardo Lara, 45-B Aranas St., Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Germana Escario, 45-B Aranas St., Cebu City, through the Atty. Inocentes B. Pepito, 18 Urgello Private Road, Cebu City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-137498), situated in the barrio of Cogon, municipality of Bantayan, Province of Cebu. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Severino Ybañez, Venancio Cana and Andres Pacina; on the SE. by property of Benigno Causing and Lilirosa Villacrusis; on the W. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by properties of Andres

Pacina and Pedro Alvarez. Point No. 1 is N. 1° 59' E., 7,175.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bantayan, Cebu. Area 358,139 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137499), situated in the barrio of Ticad, municipality of Bantayan, Province of Cebu. Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco Villacastin and lot No. 2; on the SE. by a road; on the SW. by properties of Manuel Villasin and Fructuoso Cordova; and on the NW. by properties of Fructuoso Cordova and Rosario Rubia. Point No. 1 is N. 26° 28' E., 894.37 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bantayan, Cebu. Area 92,684 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137499), situated in the barrio of Ticad, municipality of Bantayan, Province of Cebu. Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Francisco Villacastin; and on the SW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is N. 29° 49' E., 1,140.49 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bantayan, Cebu. Area 173 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cebu, at its session to be held in the City of Cebu, Philippines, on the 22nd day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of said court, the 7th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-226. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6981

LUCENA G. DE GASOLASCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor, Tigbauan, Iloilo; Marcela Torendon and Lauro Geonigo, Barcelona, Tigbauan, Iloilo; Leon Geroso, Anacleto Geonigo, Valentin Gayatao, Eulalio Gi-

licane and Iladio Tabligan, Guimbal, Iloilo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Lucena G. de Gasolasco, Guimbal, Iloilo, through the Attys. Gellado & Golingan, 121 E. Guanco St., Iloilo City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Barcelona, municipality of Tigbauan, Province of Iloilo. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-126063). Bounded on the N. by property of Leon Geroso; on the NE. by properties of Valentin Gayatao, Eulalio Gilioane and Leon Geroso; on the SE. by properties of Marcela Torendon and Valentin Gayatao; on the SW. by property of Valentin Gayatao; and on the NW. by property of Iladio Tabligan *vs.* Lauro Geonigo and lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 77° 17' W., 3,838.50 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Tigbauan. Area 8,190 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-126063). Bounded on the NE. by property of Leon Geroso; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by property of Iladio Tabligan *vs.* Lauro Geonigo; and on the NW. by Leon Gerosa *vs.* Lauro Geonigo. Point No. 1 is N. 76° 55' W., 3,832.45 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Tigbauan. Area 966 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. F. Imperial Reyes, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
[1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-229. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7240

ODERICO S. UYCHOCDE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the
Director of Public Works and the Director of

Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo; Candelario Pavillar, La Paz, Iloilo City; Clemente Balboa, Ramon Tingson, Paulino Balboa, Julian Ballaret, heirs of Julio Banayanal, Paz Balleza, Esteban Banabatac, heirs of Leon Balajadia, Generoso Jardeleza, Estelita Poblete and Esteban Barreto, San Roque, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo; and Nicanora Ascalon, Molo, Iloilo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Oderico S. Uychoode, Molo, Iloilo City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Roque, municipality of Barotac Viejo, Province of Iloilo. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137250). Bounded on the NE. by property of Clemente Balboa, Ramon Tingson and Paulino Balboa; on the SE. by properties of Julian Ballaret and the heirs of Julio Banayanal; on the S. by property of Paz Balleza; on the W. by property of Esteban Banabatac; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Leon Balajadia, lot No. 2, property of Esteban Barreto, the Gigachac Creek and property of Candelario Pavillar. Point No. 1 is N. 63° 30' W., 2,500.06 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo. Area 523,450 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137250). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot No. 1; on the W. by property of the heirs of Leon Balajadia; and on the NW. by property of Esteban Barreto. Point No. 1 is N. 71° 37' E., 2,192.90 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo. Area 101,120 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Querube C. Makalintal, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
[1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-230. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7367

JUSTO TERUEL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor, Salvacion P. de Teruel, Geronimo Terones, Lorenzo Terones, Ricardo Carbonel, Serapio Teruel, Paulino Carbonel, the heirs of Aguedo Teruel and Ramon Teruel, Tigbauan, Iloilo; Eusebio Teruel, Magallon, Negros Occidental; Florentino Tomases, Juana Tolanda, Lorenzo Torda, Daniel Teope, Julian Trosio, Lucas Tañaquin, Lorenzo Tañaquin, Eulalia Tañaquin, Ricardo Carbonel and Paulino Carbonel, Dorong-an, Tigbauan, Iloilo; Teodoro Tajonera, Ambrosio Trocio, Martina Tuay, Teresa Tugay and Pedro Udtojan, Lanag, Tigbauan, Iloilo; and Juan Guia, Binaliwan Mayor, Tigbauan, Iloilo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Justo Teruel, Dorong-an, Tigbauan, Iloilo, through the Atty. M. F. Zamora, Room 4 Katague Bldg., Iznart St., Iloilo City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-118918, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrios of Dorong-an and Bayoco, municipality of Tigbauan, Province of Iloilo. Bounded on the N. by properties of Florentino Tomases and Salvacion P. de Teruel; on the NE. by property of Salvacion P. de Teruel and lot No. 1 (property of Eusebio Teruel); on the SE. by properties of Lorenzo Terones, Juana Tolanda, Lorenzo Torda and Daniel Teope, and the Tacoyong River; on the SW. by lot No. 3 (property of Ricardo and Paulino Carbonel), properties of Julian Trosio, Lucas Tañaquin and Lorenzo Tañaquin; and on the NW. by properties of Eulalia Tañaquin, Lorenzo Terones, Geronimo Terones and Juana Tolanda. Point No. 1 is S. 9° 47' W., 212.38 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Binaliuan, Tigbauan. Area 90,564 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-118918, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrios of Dorong-an and Bayoco, municipality of Tigbauan, Province of Iloilo. Bounded on the N. and NE. by lot No. 3 (property of Ricardo and Paulino Carbonel); and on the SE. and SW. by the Tacoyong River. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 50' W., 2,501.83 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Binaliuan, Tigbauan. Area 9,027 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 14, plan Psu-118918, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Lanag, municipality of Tigbauan, Province of Iloilo. Bounded on the N. by the Barocanan Creek and property of Teodoro Tajonera; on the NE. by property of Juan Guia; on the E. by property of Ambrosio Trocio; on the SE. by properties of Ramon Teruel, Martina Tuay and Teresa Tugay; on the SW. by property of Teresa Tugay; and on the NW. by properties of Ramon Teruel and Pedro Odojan and lot No. 13 (property of Ricardo and Paulino Carbonel). Point No. 1 is S. 84° 32' W., 1,292.50 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Binaliuan, Tigbauan. Area 42,064 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 21st day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. F. Imperial Reyes, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-231. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7368

DAVID J. KATAGUE and PAZ B. BALLEZA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor, Clara Baldonado, Primitivo Baldonado and Juan Balleza, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo; Jose D. Villaluz and Socorro Declaro, Banate, Iloilo; and Tomas Vargas, Iloilo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses David J. Katague and Paz B. Balleza, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo, through the Atty. Claro P. Gasendo, Iznart St., Iloilo City, to register and confirm their title to the following prop-

erties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136637, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Ugasan, municipality of Barotac Viejo, Province of Iloilo. Bounded on the N. by public land; on the E. by property of Socorro Declaro; on the SE. by properties of Clara Baldonado, Primitivo Baldonado and Tomas Vargas; on the SW. by the Ugasan River; on the NW. by property of Jose D. Villaluz and public land; and on the interior by property of the municipal government of Barotac Viejo (Ugasan school site). Point No. 1 is N. 55° 13' W., 8,216.60 meters from church spire, Barotac Viejo. Area 415,345 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136637, sheet No. 2), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Barotac Viejo, Province of Iloilo. Bounded on NE. and NW. by property of David J. Katague and wife; on the SE. by property of Juan Balleza; and on the NW. by the Placer Street. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 46' W., 38.34 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Barotac Viejo. Area 437 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Querube C. Makalintal, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Lang Registration Case No. N-232. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7430

ESTEBAN BERMIL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer,

City of Iloilo; the Municipal Mayor, Rudivela Belarde, the heirs of Tomas Bales % EufRASIO Bales, Alfredo Alava, Celestino Briones, Pablo Bales, Ramon Alava and Demetrio Velarde, Carles, Iloilo; Felipe Abdallah and Marcelo Redocendo, Balasan, Iloilo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Esteban Bermil, Carles, Iloilo, through the Atty. Roque E. Evidente, Iloilo City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Bolo, municipality of Carles, Province of Iloilo. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. plan Psu-124537). Bounded on the NE. by property of Felipe Abdallah; on the SE. by properties of Marcelo Redocendo and the heirs of Tomas Bales; on the SW. by properties of Alfredo Alava and Celestino Briones; and on the NW. by properties of Celestino Briones and Pablo Bales. Point No. 1 is S. 22° 13' W., 1,461.70 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Tupaz, Carles, Iloilo. Area 17,521 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-124537). Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Tomas Bales; on the E. by the provincial road; on the SW. by properties of Ramon Alava and Demetrio Velarde; and on the NW. by property of Demetrio Velarde. Point No. 1 is S. 9° 35' W., 1,939.68 meters from B.L.L.B.M. No. 1, Tupaz, Carles, Iloilo. Area 17,222 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-124537). Bounded on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Tomas Bales and Felipe Abdallah; on the SE. by property of Felipe Abdallah; and on the W. by the provincial road. Point No. 1, is S. 9° 57' W., 1,798.38 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Tupaz, Carles Iloilo. Area 1,548 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 25th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken, as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. F. Imperial Reyes, judge of said court, the 19th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOCOS SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-102. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7403

SERGIA DAMASCO-VALDEZ and TERESA CAABAY-
VALDEZ, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Attorney Juan Quema, Vigan, Ilocos Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Jose Mercado, Cirilo Valdez, Rufina Valdez and/or Gregorio Fermin and others, Anastacio Fontanilla, Leon Valdez and Zacarias Valdez, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur; Florentina Gines, Fernando (infel), Anglay (infel) and others, Brigida Lameg, and Pelagia Concepcion de Cordoncillo, Nagbukel, Ilocos Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Sergia Damasco-Valdez and Teresa Caabay-Valdez, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, through the Atty. Jose F. Singson, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-137915), situated in the barrio of Dasay, municipality of Narvacan, Province of Ilocos Sur. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Florentina Gines and Fernando (infel); on the SE. by properties of Anglay (infel) and others and Jose Mercado, and a trail; and on the NW. by properties of Rufina Valdez, Anastacio Fontanilla et al., (Brigida Lameg) and Pelagia Concepcion de Cordoncillo. Point No. 1 is S. 79° 34' E., 3,726.83 meters from triangulation cross, Narvacan bell tower, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur. Area 39,229 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, at its session to be held in the municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Philippines, on the 22nd day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Roman Campos, judge of said court, the 26th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOCOS SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-103. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7404

SALVADOR S. CABANILLA and TRINIDAD CHANLIECO-
CABANILLA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Dionisio Clarin % Jose Clarin, Guillermo Montero, the heirs of Silvino Cabarloc, Librada Gaerlan and others, Leoncio Cabaguas, Justo Bautista and Bonifacia Cijaldo, the heirs of Arturo Vilorio and Leocadia Vilorio, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur; and the heirs of Jose Belmonte, Santa, Ilocos Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Salvador S. Cabanilla and Trinidad Chanlieco-Cabanilla, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, through the Atty. Jose F. Singson, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Narvacan, Province of Ilocos Sur. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137218). Bounded on the N. by the Clarin Dam (earth); on the E. by property of Guillermo Montero; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Silvino Cabarloc, Librada Gaerlan and others and Leoncio Cabaguas; and on the W. by properties of Justo Bautista and Bonifacia Cijaldo. Point No. 1 is S. 41° 53' E., 499.88 meters from triangulation cross, Narvacan bell tower, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur. Area 10,722 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137218). Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Arturo Vilorio; on the NE. by property of Leocadia Vilorio; on the SE. and S. by property of the heirs of Jose Belmonte; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Silvino Cabarloc; and on the W. by property of Guillermo Montero. Point No. 1 is S. 40° 58' W., 492.72 meters from triangulation cross, bell tower, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur. Area 3,611 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, at its session to be held in the municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Philippines, on the 22nd day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you

have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Roman Campos, judge of said court, the 26th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-314. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7484

AURORA A. CORDERO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, Luz Cordero, Crispin A. Cordero, Jr., Candelaria Cabrera and Gabriel Articono, City of San Pablo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Aurora A. Cordero, City of San Pablo, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion, City of San Pablo, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Swo-26229) (Psu-126191) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by property of Luz Cordero; on the SE. by property of Candelaria Cabrera; on the SW. by property of Crispin A. Cordero, Jr.; and on the NW. by the Fule Sahagun Street. Point No. 1 is N. 80° 01' W., 320.74 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, City of San Pablo. Area 414 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 16th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-315. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7485

LUZ CORDERO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, Aurora A. Cordero, Leonila Fule Almeda and Candelaria Cabrera, City of San Pablo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Luz Cordero, City of San Pablo, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion, City of San Pablo, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-126191), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by property of Leonila Fule Almeda; on the SE. by property of Candelaria Cabrera; on the SW. by lot No. 2 claimed by Aurora A. Cordero; and on the NW. by the Fule Sahagun Street. Point No. 1 is N. 77° 55' W., 317.30 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, City of San Pablo. Area 414 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 16th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-316. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7486

MANUEL S. ROMASANTA and MATILDE ALMARIO DE
ROMASANTA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; and the Municipal Mayor, Lumban, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Manuel S. Romasanta and Matilde Almario de Romasanta, 107 A. Bonifacio St., Lumban, Laguna, through the Atty. Juan A. Baes, Santa Cruz, Laguna, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 2994, Lumban cadastre, G.L.R.O. cadastral record No. 184), situated in the barrio of Maytalang 2nd., municipality of Lumban, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the N. by the Laguna de Bay; on the SE., W. and NW. by roads. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 32' E., 815.42 meters more or less from boundary monument No. 9, Lumban cadastre, Laguna. Area 22,413 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 21st day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 16th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-192. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7438

MELITA B. JACALAN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the

Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Abelardo C. Jacalan, Pedro G. Peralta, National Tobacco Corporation and Esperanza G. Rivera, San Fernando, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Melita B. Jacalan, San Fernando, La Union, through the Atty. Conrado C. Manongdo, 140 Int. A. Manrique St., Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-138784). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by property of Esperanza G. Rivera; on the SW. by lot No. 3; and on the NW. by property of Pedro G. Peralta. Point No. 1 is N. 50° 11' W., 362.12 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fernando, La Union. Area 278 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-138784). Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road (Burgos Street); on the SE. by property of Esperanza G. Rivera; on the SW. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by property of Pedro G. Peralta. Point No. 1 is N. 50° 11' W., 362.12 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fernando, La Union. Area 23 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-138784). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by property of Esperanza G. Rivera; on the SW. by property of the National Tobacco Corporation Company; and on the NW. by property of Pedro G. Peralta. Point No. 1 is N. 52° 52' W., 354.44 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fernando, La Union. Area 150 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 12th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-193. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7512

ISMAEL SALANGA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, and the Municipal Mayor, San Fernando, La Union; Marta P. de Mendoza or Pimentel, Felicidad P. de Salang and Egidio Flores, Catbangan, San Fernando, La Union; and Felicidad P. de Salanga, 1320 Mabini St., Malate, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Ismael Salanga, 1320 Mabini St., Malate, Manila through the Atty. Jose R. Flores, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Catbangan, municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-123980). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Marta P. de Mendoza and Felicidad P. de Salanga; on the SW. by property of Egidio Flores; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 35' W., 487.41 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fernando, La Union. Area 345 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-123980). Bounded on the NE. by property of Marta P. de Mendoza and Felicidad P. de Salanga; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by property of Egidio Flores; and on the NW. by the Hipodrome Street (provincial road). Point No. 1 is S. 66° 35' W., 487.41 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fernando, La Union. Area 46 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 28th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-194. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7607

BENEDICTO R. RILLERA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, La Union; the Municipal Mayor, Maria Alcantara, Ponciano Dumaguing, Florencio Dumaguing % Alicia Dumaguing, Narciso Rillena, Town Association of Naguilian, Maxima Rillera and Raymunda P. Estepa, Naguilian, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Benedicto R. Rillera, Naguilian, La Union, through the Atty. Evaristo Ortega, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Naguilian, Province of La Union. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-126643). Bounded on the N. by property of Ponciano Dumaguing; on the E. by properties of Narciso Rillena and the Town Association of Naguilian; on the S. by lot No. 2; and on the W. by property of Raymunda P. Estepa. Point No. 1 is N. 69° 28' E., 59.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Naguilian, La Union. Area 439 square meters; more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-126643). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 1; on the E. and S. by the national road; and on the W. by property claimed by the Government of Naguilian. Point No. 1 is N. 69° 28' E., 59.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Naguilian, La Union. Area 47 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, on the 25th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-195. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7608

RICARDO UBALDO and EMILIA VILORIA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Matilde Peralta, Magdalena Cariño, Agapita Apilado and Estanislao Ferarés, San Fernando, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Ricardo Ubaldo and Emilia Viloria, San Fernando, La Union, through the Atty. Evaristo Ortega, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-133604), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Matilde Peralta and Magdalena Cariño; on the E. by property of Agapita Apilado; on the SW. by the Rizal Avenue; and on the W. by property of Estanislao Ferarés. Point No. 1 is N. 74° 38' E., 251.92 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, San Fernando, La Union. Area 500 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MASBATE

Land Registration Case No. N-20. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7030

LIBRADO C. LIM, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of

Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Masbate, Masbate; the Municipal Mayor, Lauro P. Leviste, Micael Dillo, Hermenegildo Mendoza, Jesus Lupangco, Adriano Zafra, Guillermo Dalanon, Estanislao Capili, Telesforo Saldivar and Pedro Ibañes, Milagros, Masbate; and Patricia Villamaria, 111-A Luna, San Juan, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Librado C. Lim, 111-A Luna, San Juan, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Bugtong, municipality of Milagros, Province of Masbate. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-130869). Bounded on the NE. by the Tabgon River and property of Telesforo Saldivar and public land; on the E. by public land; on the SE. by a creek, property of Micael Dillo and the Bugtong River; on the S. by the Bugtong River; on the SW. and W. by property of Herminigeldo Mendoza; and on the NW. by properties of Jesus Lupangco, Adriano Zafra, Guillermo Dalanon and Estanislao Kapili and the Tabgon River. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 00' E., 5,474.50 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Calasuche, Milagros, Masbate. Area 7,650,223 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-130869). Bounded on the NE. by a creek; on the SE. and S. by property of Pedro Ibañes; on the SW. by property of Enrique Legaspi and Otila Surbito (formerly) Lauro P. Leviste (now); and on the NW. by the Bugtong River. Point No. 1 is N. 80° 16' E., 7,136.60 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Calasuche, Milagros, Masbate. Area 222,207 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Masbate, at its session to be held in the municipality of Masbate, Province of Masbate, Philippines, on the 17th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Pascual Santos, judge of said court, the 23rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MASBATELand Registration Case No. N-22. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7132

LAUREANO PAEZ, SIA JUTCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Laureano Sia Jutco, Masbate, Masbate; the Municipal Mayor, San Pascual, Masbate; Apolinario Anduesa, Manuel S. Ramos, Leon Manzanillo and Gonzalo Anduesa, Pasig, San Pascual, Masbate; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Laureano Paez Sia Jutco, Zurbito St., Masbate, Masbate, through the Atty. Jose L. Almarino, Masbate, Masbate, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the sitio of Pasig-Bankay, barrio of Nonoc, municipality of San Pascual, Province of Masbate. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-132403). Bounded on the NE. by public land claimed by Apolinario Anduesa; on the SE. by property of Leon Manzanillo; on the SW. by public land; and on the W. and NW. by property of Laureano Sia Jutco. Point No. 1 is N. 89° 39' W., 8,599.40 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Claveria, San Pascual, Masbate. Area 1,087,294 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-132408). Bounded on the N. and NE. by public land claimed by Apolinario Anduesa; on the SE. by property of Manuel S. Ramos; on the SW. by public land; and on the NW. by public land claimed by Gonzalo Anduesa and public land claimed by Apolinario Anduesa. Point No. 1 is S. 89° 34' W., 9,236.40 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Claveria, San Pascual, Masbate. Area 945,633 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Masbate, at its session to be held in the municipality of Masbate, Province of Masbate, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Pascual Santos, judge of said court, the 23rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTALLand Registration Case No. N-91. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7245

FRANCISCO LLANDERAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Philippine National Bank, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, Catalina Abellanosa and Clementino Chaves, Cagayan de Oro City; Miguel Aboga-a, Cludualdo Wabe and Nimecio Obsiman, Carmen, Cagayan de Oro City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco Llanderal, Cagayan de Oro City, through the Atty. Juan G. Regalado, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3865, Cagayan cadastre, plan Swo-33468) situated in the District of Carmen, City of Cagayan de Oro. Bounded on the N. by property of Clementino Chaves; on the NE. by property of Clementino Chaves and a creek; on the S. by property of Cludualdo Wabe; and on the SW. by property of Miguel Aboga-a; and on the W. and NW. by public land. Point No. 1 is S. 4° 44' E., 805.50 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Cagayan cadastre No. 237. Area 64,803 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 5th day of January, in the year 1954.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-180. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7523

FLORENCIO MIRANDA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Pablo Utulo and Eulogio Sarmiento, Guagua, Pampanga; and Juan Coronel, Sexmoan, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Florencio Miranda, Sexmoan, Pampanga, through the Atty. Cesar D. Baluyut, Guagua, Pampanga, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Nicolas, municipality of Guagua, Province of Pampanga. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-129766). Bounded on the NE. by property of Pablo Utulo; on the SE. by the San Nicolas River; on the SW. by property of Eulogio Sarmiento; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 5° 35' E., 293.11 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guagua. Area 886 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-129766). Bounded on the NE. by property of Pablo Utulo; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by property of Eulogio Sarmiento; and on the NW. by the Gomez Pelaez Street (provincial road to Bacolor). Point No. 1 is N. 1° 00' E., 308.56 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Guagua. Area 61 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Sulpicio V. Cea, judge of said court, the 4th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-17. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7483

JOSE J. MALINIT, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Victor Cariño, Pablo Buhala, Juanita Buhala, Juan Salagubang, Tomas Ramirez, Juan Nardo, Calixto Padilla and Remigio Tubera, Tayug, Pangasinan; and Matilde Yadao, Iba, Zambales; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jose J. Malinit, Iba, Zambales, through the Atty. Felix Mamenta, Jr., Tayug, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Magallanes, municipality of Tayug, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-98224, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the SE. by property of Victor Cariño and the Tayug-Sta. Maria provincial road; and on the NW. by property of Pablo Buhala and the Tamat Creek. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 34' E., 375.66 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, (new), Magallanes, Tayug. Area 5,216 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-98224, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the SE. by properties of Victor Cariño and the Manila Railroad Company (Victor Cariño), and the Potot Creek; and on the NW. by properties of Juan Salagubang, the Manila Railroad Company (Juan Buhala) and Juanita Buhala and the Sta. Maria-Tayug provincial road. Point No. 1 is S. 14° 46' E., 441.29 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, (new), Magallanes, Tayug. Area 15,282 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-98224, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Tomas Ramirez; on the E. by property of Juan Nardo; on the SE. by the Abolao Creek; on the S. and SW. by property of Juan Salagubang; and on the NW. by the Sta. Maria-Tayug provincial road. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 28' W., 3,055.71 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Tayug. Area 10,110 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-98224, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of the Manila Railroad Company (Remigio Tubera) and Remigio Tubera; on the SE. by the Tayug-Sta. Maria provincial road; on the SW. by properties of Juan Salagubang and the Manila Railroad Company (Juan Salagubang); and on the NW. by properties

of Calixto Padilla and the Manila Railroad Company vs. Calixto Padilla. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 35' W., 3,003.71 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Tayug. Area 2,794 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 17th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eladio R. Leaño, judge of said court, the 1st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1537. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6400

VICENTE SOLIS and CLOTILDE SISON, applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Mariano Cabato, Sto. Niño, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Eustropio Arzadon, Eugenio Cabacuñgan and Gregorio Cemon, Sta. Maria, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and Leandro Voloria, Poblacion, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Vicente Solis and Clotilde Sison, Lingayen, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Romulo S. Angeles, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-125084), situated in the barrio of Sta. Maria, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Mariano Cabato; on the NE. by property of Eugenio Cabacuñgan; on the S. by a cart road; and on the SW. by property of Leandro Voloria. Point No. 1 is S. 18° 38' W., 1,118.72 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Sta. Maria, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 866 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to

be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1544. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6480

ROSENDO LOMANOG, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Alejandro Caballero, Mauricio P. L. Generao, Pedro Ringor, Anastacio Ellamil, Eugenio Salang-ga or Salanga, Tomas Gondran, Alberto Bateria and Aniceta de la Cruz, Sison, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rosendo Lomanog, Sison, Pangasinan, through the Atty. C. Navi Busto, Sison, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Binda, municipality of San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135213). Bounded on the N., NE. and SE. by property of Mauricio P. L. Generao claimed by Pedro Ringor; on the S. by properties of Anastacio Ellamil and Eugenio Salang-ga or Salanga and Tomas Gondran; on the SW. by properties of Alberto Bateria and Pedro Ringor; and on the W. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 51' W., 4,741.11 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Esperanza, Sison, Pangasinan. Area 157,316 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135213). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot No. 1; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Pedro Ringor, Point No. 1 is S. 48° 02' W., 4,665.56 meters from

B.L.B.M. No. 2, Esperanza, Sison, Pangasinan. Area 3,737 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:
 ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
 Chief of the General Land
 Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1577. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-6630

INOCENCIO DACASIN and EUSEBIA ALCARAZ,
 applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Brigida Dacasin and the heirs of Bernardo Cruz, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan; Tomas Cruz, Inocencio Cruz, Eusebio Cruz and Domingo Caragay, Butao, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan; and Segundina Alcaraz, Poblacion, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Inocencio Dacasin and Eusebia Alcaraz, Poblacion, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio Butao, municipality of Sta. Barbara, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-129045). Bounded on the N. by property of Inocencio Cruz; on the E. by property of Eusebio Cruz; on the SE. by property of Inocencio Cruz and the Calarian Creek; on the S. and SW. by the Calarian Creek; and on the W. by property of Tomas Cruz. Point No. 1 is S. 60° 27' W., 1,234 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Minien, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan. Area 6,794 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-125995). Bounded on the N. and W. by property of the heirs of Bernardo Cruz; and on the NE., SE. and SW. by properties of Domingo Caragay. Point No. 1 is S. 30° 59' W., 1,720.54 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Minien, Sta. Barbara. Area 3,697 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:
 ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
 Chief of the General Land
 Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1665. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7326

ROMAN R. VILLAMIL and COREA BELTRAN
 applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Hugo Zabala, Domingo Yano, the heirs of Eliseo Almendaris and Inocencio Marquez, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Roman R. Villamil and Corea Beltran, District of Pantalan, City of Dagupan, through the Atty. Ricardo B. Villamil, Room 301 R. Villamil Bldg., Dagupan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Labit, municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-108318) (Swo-34080). Bounded on the N. and NE. by the Catablan Creek; on the E. by property of Inocencio Marquez; on the SW. by a barrio road; and on the W. by property of the heirs of

Eliseo Almendaris. Point No. 1 is S. 44° 24' E., 2,499.76 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Catablan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 41,715 meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-108318) (Swo-34070). Bounded on the NE. by a barrio road; on the E. and SE. by property of Inocencio Marquez; on the SW. by the Labit Creek; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Eliseo Almendaris. Point No. 1 is S. 42° 08' E., 2,571.29 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Catablan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 14,850 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1666. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7327

ALBERTO FONTANILLA and JUANA PALMA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Magdalena Serrano % Dionisia Pagol, Rafael Aquino % Maria G. de Aquino, Jose G. de Aquino, Lourdes G. de Aquino, Felicidad G. de Aquino, Cecilia Jose y Manantan, Maria G. Vda. de Palma, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Maxima Jose, Melecio Lacambra, Ireneo Lacambra and Eulalio Lacambra, Lelemaan, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Serviliano Sta. Maria, Pao, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Juan Reola, Tebel, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Dionisio Marra, Licsi, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Alberto Fontanilla, Bernardo Palma and Luis Palma, Maraboc, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Alberto Fontanilla and Juana Palma, Lelemaan, Manaoag, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Swo-27017, sheet No. 1) (lot No. 1, Psu-16003), situated in the barrio of Inamutan, municipality of Manaoag, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. and E. by a ditch and property of Ireneo Lacambra; on the S. by a ditch and property of Eulalio Lacambra; on the SW. by properties of Maxima Jose (Alberto Fontanilla) and Juan Reola; and on the NW. by property of Melecio Lacambra. Point No. 1 is S. 49° 28' E., 6,962 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 3,814 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-20713, sheet No. 2) (Swo-27017, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Lelemaan, municipality of Manaoag, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by a ditch and property of Magdalena Serrano and Eulalio Lacambra; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch; on the SW. by property of Cecilia Jose y Manantan; and on the NW. by a canal and properties of Dionisio Marra and Juan Reola. Point No. 1 is S. 48° 02' E., 6,982 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 15,032 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (plan Psu-122591) situated in the barrio of Maraboc, municipality of Manaoag, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the E. by property of Luis Palma; on the S. by property of Maria G. Vda. de Palma; and on the NW. by a barrio road and a callejon. Point No. 1 is N. 2° 21' W., 1,181.73 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Maraboc, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 10,000 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (plan Psu-124190), situated in the barrio of Maraboc, municipality of Manaoag, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Alberto Fontanilla; on the E. by property of Luis Palma; on the S. by property of Maria G. Vda. de Aquino; and on the NW. by a callejon. Point No. 1 is N. 2° 24' W., 1,061.78 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Maraboc, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 10,000 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1667. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7328

ELPIDIO QUINTO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Custodio Salinas, Pedro Mejia and Sergio Visa Cruz, San Jacinto, Pangasinan; and Maximina Gamboa, Polong, San Jacinto, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Elpidio Quinto, Polong, San Jacinto, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Primo T. Ocampo, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-125419), situated in the barrio of Lubong, municipality of San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Pedro Mejia; on the E. by property of Sergio Visa Cruz; on the SE. by the Pozurrubio-San Jacinto proposed provincial road; on the SW. by a barrio road; and on the W. by property of Custodio Salinas. Point No. 1 is N. 70° 11' E., 3,865.09 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Jacinto, Pangasinan. Area 45,515 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1668. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7329

TIBURCIO BALLESTEROS and GENOVEVA BALLESTEROS,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Maria Posadas, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Silvestre Ganancial, Taboyoc, Binalonan, Pangasinan; the heirs of Eusebio Ramos, Cao-cao, Binalonan, Pangasinan; the heirs of Macario Junsay and the heirs of Fabian Arabe, Limmansangan, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Melis Ballesteros, the heirs of Raymundo Verceles, Antonio Romua, the heirs of Ignacio Calimlim and Hilario Romua, Sumabnit, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Tiburcio Ballesteros and Genoveva Ballesteros, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Rafael de Guzman, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-128751), situated in the barrio of Sumabnit, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Melis Ballesteros; on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Raymundo Verceles, the heirs of Fabian Arabe, Silvestre Ganancial and Antonio Romua; on the E. by property of Antonio Romua and Maria Posadas; on the S. by properties of Hilario Romua, the heirs of Ignacio Calimlim and the heirs of Eusebio Ramos; and on the W. by property of the heirs of Macario Junsay. Point No. 1 is S. 1° 20' E., 2,218.25 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Anoyao, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 52,480 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
 [1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1669. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7330

RUFINO DOMAOAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Pablo Bollanday, Enrique Cordilla, Pantaleon Ramos, Leonardo Gabot, Hilaria Difuntorum and the heirs of Eleuteria Cantorna, Sta. Maria Norte, Binalonan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rufino Domaoal, Santa Maria, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Isidro S. Manaois, Binmaley, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132283), situated in the barrio of Sta. Maria Norte, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Pantaleon Ramos; on the SE. by properties of Leonardo Gabot and the heirs of Eleuteria Cantorna; and on the NW. by the Urno Dam and properties of Pablo Bollanday and Enrique Cordilla. Point No. 1 is N. 30° 59' E., 1,151.03 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Anoyao, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 7,387 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
 [1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1673. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7334

BENEDICTA CAYABYAB, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Candido Prestuosa, Florentino Fabia, Teodora Ferreria and Bonifacia Ferreria, Mabilao, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Benedicta Cayabyab, Tempra, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. D. F. Almazan, San Fabian, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-95145) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Mabilao, municipality of San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Candido Prestuosa; on the SE. by properties of Teodora Ferreria and Bonifacia Ferreria; and on the SW. by the Balangobong River (branch). Point No. 1 is N. 34° 11' E., 3,016.87 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fabian. Area 9,378 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
 [1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1674. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7335

TEODORA HALOG and FELIPA HALOG, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of

Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Felix Malanum, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Martin Suefero, 596 Don Quixote, Sampaloc, Manila; Bonifacia Ferreria and Leocadio Ferreria, Mabilao, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and Teodora Ferreria, Sapdaan, Tempra, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Teodora Halog, Poblacion, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and Felipa Halog, 596 Don Quixote, Sampaloc, Manila, through the Atty. D. F. Almazan, San Fabian, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-95144) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Mabilao, municipality of San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Teodora Ferreria; on the SE. by the provincial road; on the SW. by property of Teodora Ferreria and the Balangobong River (branch); and on the NW. by property of Leocadio Ferreria. Point No. 1 is N. 35° 55' E., 3,070.36 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fabian. Area 7,820 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1675. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7336

TEODORA FERRERIA, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor,

San Fabian, Pangasinan; Florentino Fabia, Bonifacia Ferreria, Leocadio Ferreria and Candida Prestuosa, Mabilao, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Teodora Ferreria, Sapdaan, Tempra, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Demetrio F. Almazan, San Fabian, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-95143), situated in the barrio of Mabilao, municipality of San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Florentino Fabia; on the SE. by the provincial road; on the SW. by the Balangobong River (branch) and property of Bonifacia Ferreria; and on the NW. by property of Leocadio Ferreria. Point No. 1 is N. 38° 31' E., 3,064.86 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fabian. Area 7,409 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1676. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7337

CATALINO S. QUERIMIT and JULIA BASBAS, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Pedro Erfe, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Francisco Querimit and Sotero Terneda, Nibaliw, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Catalino S. Querimit

and Julia Basbas, Nibaliw East, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Demetrio F. Almazan, San Fabian, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-133152), situated in the barrio of Nibaliw-East, municipality of San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco Querimit; on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by properties of Pedro Erfe and Sotero Terneda; and on the NW. by the Sinsindoquil River. Point No. 1 is N. 10° 28' E., 725.85 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 7,635 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1679. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7340

PEDRO ABOBO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; Valentin Abobo, Joaquin Maiquez, Gregorio Rosario and Rufino Andres, Nancamaliran, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and Juan Tabion, Palina, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro Abobo, Nancamaliran Este, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Antonio Benzon, Jr., Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137713, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Palina, municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan.

Bounded on the N. by an irrigation canal and property of Joaquin Maiquez; on the SE. by an irrigation canal and properties of Gregorio Rosario and Juan Tabion; on the SW. by property of Rufino Andres; and on the NW. by property of Valentin Abobo. Point No. 1 is S. 32° 10' W., 533.75 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Nancayasan, Urdaneta. Area 11,508 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1680. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7341

MARIA C. PEREZ and ERLINDA QUINTO, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Marciana Umaguig, Santiago Lopez, Juana Estras, Macario Sornosa, Luis Estras, Lucio Bautista, Benito Camagay, Manuel Chan Wui or Qui, Daniel Banda, Anacleto Fernandez and Benito Menesis, San Jacinto, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria C. Perez and Erlinda Quinto, represented the latter by her grand-father Lazaro Umaging, all these in San Jacinto, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Tadeo & Tadeo, Jr., Mangaldan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-127628). Bounded on the NE. by property of Santiago Lopez; on the SE. by property of Juana Estras; on the SW. by a trail; and on the NW. by the Gomez Street. Point No. 1 is S. 0° 51' W., 91.11 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Jacinto. Area 698 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-127950). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Benito Camagay, Manuel Chan Wui or Qui; and Daniel Banda; on the SE. by a callejon; on the SW. by property of Anacleto Fernandez; and on the NW. by properties of Luis Estras and Lucio Bautista. Point No. 1 is S. 3° 06' W., 222.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, San Jacinto, Pangasinan. Area 1,222 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1681. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7342

TOMASA ABRENICA ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Aurelio Bascos, Lazaro Ibay, Severino Tuvera, Juan Carbonel, the intestate of Matias Gonzales, Baldomero Botoyan, the heirs of Juan Carbonel, the heirs of Telesforo Elevaso and the heirs of Gerardo Fabro, Villasis, Pangasinan; Victor Ubaldo, Eugenio Salazar, Teodoro Ragas, Luis Casio, Ben Ubaldo, Marcelo Valdez, Cirilo Moreno, Juan Oyosa, Pedro Dumackel, Atring Mencias, Placido Evangelista, Pablo de la Cruz, Victor Urpilla, Hermogenes Gonzales, Nicolas Ilagan, Pedro Moreno and

Tomas Salazar, Pias, Villasis, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Tomasa Abrenica, Catalina Abrenica and Maria Abrenica, Villasis, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Arturo V. Malazo, P. O. Box No. 501; Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Fifteen parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Pias, municipality of Villasis, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by lot No. 6; on the S. by property of Juan Carbonel; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Antonio Abrenica. Point No. 1 is S. 35° 34' E., 1,045.71 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 618 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 3; on the SE. by lot No. 5; on the S. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Antonio Abrenica. Point No. 1 is S. 40° 55' E., 960.20 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 819 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by property of Juan Carbonel; on the SE. by lot No. 4; on the S. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Antonio Abrenica. Point No. 1 is S. 40° 55' E., 960.20 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 1,015 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by property of Juan Carbonel; on the SE. by lot No. 9; on the S. by lot No. 5; and on the NW. by lot No. 3. Point No. 1 is S. 53° 10' E., 1,194.68 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 17,603 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 4; on the SE. by lot No. 8; on the S. by lot No. 6; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 47' E., 1,183.51 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 15,228 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 5; on the SE. by lot No. 7; on the S. by property of Juan Carbonel; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 47' E., 1,183.51 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 12,174 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 8; on the NE. by lot No. 12; on the S. by property of the Intestate

of Matias Gonzales; and on the NW. by lot No. 6. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 47' E., 1,183.51 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 49,128 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 9; on the NE. by lot No. 11; on the S. by lot No. 7; and on the NW. by lot No. 5. Point No. 1 is S. 45° 47' E., 1,183.51 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 41,263 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by property of the intestate of Matias Gonzales; on the NE. by lot No. 10; on the S. by lot No. 8; and on the NW. by lot No. 4. Point No. 1 is S. 53° 10' E., 1,194.68 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 34,638 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 10, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by properties of Baldomero Botoyan and the heirs of Telesforo Elevaso; on the NE. by lot No. 15; on the S. by lot No. 11; and on the SW. by lot No. 9. Point No. 1 is S. 65° 42' E., 2,374.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 42,554 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot No. 11, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 10; on the NE. by lot No. 14; on the S. by lot No. 12; and on the SW. by lot No. 8. Point No. 1 is S. 65° 42' E., 2,374.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 41,325 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot No. 12, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 11; on the NE. by lot No. 13; on the S. by property of Baldomero Botoyan; and on the SW. by lot No. 7. Point No. 1 is S. 63° 07' E., 2,453.39 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 39,367 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot No. 13, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 14; on the SE. by the Agno River; on the S. by property of the heirs of Gerardo Fabro; and on the SW. by lot No. 12. Point No. 1 is S. 63° 07' E., 2,452.39 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis cadastre No. 10. Area 6,289 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot No. 14, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 15; on the SE. by the Agno River; on the S. by lot No. 13; and on the SW. by lot No. 11. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 40' E., 2,532.67 square meters, more or less.

15. A parcel of land (lot No. 15, plan Psu-135630). Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Telesforo Elevaso; on the SE. by the Agno River; on the S. by lot No. 14; and on the SW. by lot No. 10. Point No. 1 is S. 66° 40' E., 2,532.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 14, Villasis ca-

dastre No. 10. Area 10,943 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Euolgio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1686. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7347

APOLONIO C. BIASON, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Severino Biason, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Catalino Gutierrez, Maximo Gonzales, Bartolome Maramba, Anastasia Ocoma, Fortunato Llena, the heirs of Juan Biason Dotong and Casimiro Abrogar, Talogtog, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; and Catalina Embuido, City of Dagupan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Apolonio C. Biason, City of Dagupan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-112344) (Swo-32307), situated in the barrio of Talogtog, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Maximo Gonzales; on the SE. by properties of Bartolome Maramba, Anastacia Ocoma, a canal and properties of Fortunato Llena and the heirs of Juan Biason Dotong; on the SW. by a canal and property of Catalino Gutierrez; and on the NW. by the Talogtog River. Point No. 1 is S. 89° 35' W., 4,264.80 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 12,467 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1687. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7348

LUCIO UCAY and TEODORA DESMAYA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; Juan Sungcuan, Bobonan, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; Guadalupe J. Bengzon, Liberato Julaton and Domingo Serran, Inoman, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Lucio Ucay and Teodora Desmaya, Inoman, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Inoman, municipality of Pozorrubio, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-127209). Bounded on the N., NE. and E. by property of Guadalupe J. Bengzon; on the S. by the Inoman Creek; on the SW. by property of Juan Sungcuan; and on the W. by property of Liberato Julaton. Point No. 1 is S. 16° 18' E., 1,158.70 meters from M.B.M. No. 3, Alava-Pozorrubio boundary. Area 16,125 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-127209). Bounded on the N. by property of Guadalupe J. Bengzon; on the E. by property of

Liberato Julaton; on the SW. by property of Juan Sungcuan; and on the W. by property of Domingo Serran. Point No. 1 is S. 11° 47' E., 1,134.26 meters from M.B.M. No. 3, Alava-Pozorrubio boundary. Area 3,079 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1688. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7349

CAMILA LABIANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Eduvejes Labiano, Sto. Niño, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Lucio Drapite, Camangaan, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Gregorio Siador, Eusebio Estrada, Cipriano Vinegas and Apolonio Baybayan, Moreno, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Camila Labiano, Moreno, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-130908), situated in the barrio of Bugayong, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Gregorio Siador; on the NE. by property of Eusebio Estrada; on the E. by property of Cipriano Venegas; on the SE. by property of Lucio Drapite; and on the SW. by property of Eduvejes Labiano. Point No. 1 is S. 76° 05' E., 1,192.78 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 3,012 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 19th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1689. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7350

ANTONIO JUAN ET ALS., applicants
 NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Petronila Sanchez, Cristeta Sanchez and Rosendo Garcia, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Alfredo Guico, Sto. Niño, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Antonio Aben, Sta. Maria, Binalonan, Pangasinan; the heirs of Catalina Camarao and Joaquin Camarao, San Felipe, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Antonio Juan, Loreta Juan, Jesusa Juan and Dominador Juan, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-128273), situated in the barrio of San Felipe, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Joaquin Camarao and Petronila Sanchez; on the E. by property of Cristeta Sanchez; on the SE. by the provincial road; on the SW. by properties of Antonio Aben and Rosendo Garcia; and on the NW. by property of Alfredo Guico. Point No. 1 is N. 57° 43' E., 964.18 meters from monument E.D. Binalonan cadastre No. 3. Area 8,341 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to

be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
 OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1690. G.L.R.O. Record
 No. N-7351

ALBERTO GUTLAY ET ALS., applicants
 NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Eulogio Ventinilla, Roberto de Vera, Florentino Bautista, Gertrudes Soriano, Simeon Meneses, Ulpiano de Vera, Cosme Biagtan and Gregorio Almonte, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Santiago Reyes, Pedro Songcuan, Rita Fernandez, Agapito Almonte and Rosendo Pecson, San Jacinto, Pangasinan; Marcelo Revote, Guiguilonen, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; and Agapito Almonte, San Vicente, San Jacinto Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Alberto Gutlay and Hilaria Ventenillo, Ganao, Mountain Province; and the spouses Anecito Erfe and Violanta Almonte, Macayug, San Jacinto, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Tadeo & Tadeo, Jr., Mangaldan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-90697), situated in the barrio of Guiguilonen, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by the provincial road; on the NE. by property of Florentino Bautista; on the E. by property of Gertrudes Soriano; on the S. by property of Simeon Meneses; on the SW. by properties of Ulpiano de Vera and Roberto de Vera (Ulpiano de Vera); on the W. by property of Cosme Biagtan; and on the NW. by property of Gregorio

Almonte. Point No. 1 is N. 80° 19' E., 358.26 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Mangaldan. Area 3,404 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-85015), situated in the barrio of San Vicente, municipality of San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Pedro Songcuan, Rita Fernandez and Pedro Songcuan; on the SE. by property of Agapito Almonte; on the SW. by property of Rosendo Pecson; and on the NW. by properties of Santiago Reyes, Pedro Songcuan and Rita Fernandez. Point No. 1 is N. 19° 13' W., 1,123.72 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Jacinto. Area 2,669 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
[1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1691. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7315

CORNELIA CAMACHO ET ALS., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Cosme Arenas, Maximo Arenas, Demetria Arenas and Luciano Catalan, Bayambang, Pangasinan; Jose Junio, Florentino de Camacho and Facundo Roque, Tambac, Bayambang, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Cornelia Camacho, Toribio Camacho and Mercedes P. Roque, Tambac, Bayambang, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Manuel L. Fernandez, Binmaley, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-25703, Swo-21261), situated in the barrio of Tambac, municipality of

Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Maximo Arenas; on the SE. by the Malasique-Bayambang provincial road and property of Demetria Arenas; on the SW. by property of Luciano Catalan; and on the NW. by property of Cosme Arenas. Point No. 1 is N. 2° 14' W., 1,215.20 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bayambang, Pangasinan. Area 3,259 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
[1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1693. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7317

MARIA GALVAN, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Anacleto Hortaliza, Solisay, Dagupan City; Maria Pastoral, Tambac, Dagupan City; Eustaquio Velasquez and Cirilo Reside, Anolid, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Juan Hortaleza, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Jose Siapno, Teodora Sera, Matias Siapno, Juan Galvan, Nicolas Abaloc, Inocencia Aqui, Rufino Galvan, Paulino Hortaleza, Dionisio Mendoza, Filomeno Petrola, Policarpio Siapno, Manuel Galvan, Maria Villamil, Genoveva Galvan, Antonio Solar, Fermin Lamsem, Domingo Siapno, Arcadio C. Abarabar, Clemente Terrado and Julia Terrado, Dagupan City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Galvan, Dagupan City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Alitaya, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-137798). Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan Hortaleza; on the SE. by property of Jose Siapno; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Teodora Sera. Point No. 1 is S. 1° 53' W., 1,447.90 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 3,431 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-137798). Bounded on the NE. by property of Cirilo Reside; on the SE. by property of Juan Galvan; on the SW. by property of Eustaquio Velasquez; and on the NW. by property of Nicolasa Abaloc. Point No. 1 is S. 0° 15' W., 1,883.74 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 1,485 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-137798). Bounded on the NE. by property of Matias Siapno; on the SE. and SW. by property of Maria Pastoral; and on the NW. by property of Juan Galvan. Point No. 1 is S. 1° 11' E., 1,905.69 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 1,086 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-137798). Bounded on the NE. by property of Inocencia Aqui; on the SE. by properties of Rufino Galvan and Paulino Hortaleza; on the SW. by property of Dionisio Mendoza; and on the NW. by property of Filomeno Petrola. Point No. 1 is S. 3° 07', 2,183.30 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 2,591 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-137798). Bounded on the NE., SW. and NW. by property of Anacleto Hortaleza; and on the SE. by property of Policarpio Siapno. Point No. 1 is S. 10° 04' W., 1,904.86 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 2,731 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-137798). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Manuel Galvan and Maria Villamil; on the SE. by property of Genoveva Galvan; on the SW. by property of Antonio Solar and Fermin Lamsem; and on the NW. by properties of Domingo Siapno, Clemente Terrado and Julia Terrado. Point No. 1 is S. 10° 16' W., 1,597.93 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 8,097 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the

prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1694. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7318

TRANQUILINO REQUINTIN ET ALS., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Rodrigo Requintin, Petra Gangano, Crispulo Aviso, the heirs of Policarpio Cespedes, Gavina Vilorio, Francisca Cespedes, Pablo Fortaliza, Alejandro Gabot and Cosme Andrada, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Pedro Macaraeg or Pedro Fortaliza, the heirs of Felix Esquejo, Perpecta Lopez, Leoncio Esquejo, Candida Esquejo, Brigida Esquejo and Catalina Clemente, Sto. Niño, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Tranquilino Requintin, Sto. Niño, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Marciano Requintin and Estrelita Requintin, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Villarin & Quintos, Binalonan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-117364), situated in the barrio of San Felipe, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Macaraeg (formerly) Pablo Fortaliza (now); on the SE. by property of Cosme Andrada, an irrigation canal and property of Alejandro Gabot; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Felix Esquejo; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Policarpio Cespedes. Point No. 1 is N. 43° 09' E., 1,482.48 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 12,964 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on

the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1696. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7320

GLORIA C. JACINTO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Rufino Bandong, Calasiao, Pangasinan; Jose P. Cruz, Ricardo Q. Rosario, Emilio Q. Rosario and Alberto Dioquino, Dagupan City; Vicente Dioquino, Mariano Dioquino, Alfonso Dioquino, Paulino Pasaoa, Francisco Capua, Antonio Tamayo, Feliciano Flores, Placida Capua, Jose Palaganas, Felix Andaya, Juan Pasaoa, Gregorio de Vera, Mariano Abarillo, the heirs of Cirilo Andaya, Benito Andaya, Juan Salazar, Fulgencio Andaya, Andres Daroy, Maria Andaya and Marcelo Andaya, San Miguel, Calasiao, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gloria C. Jacinto, Dagupan City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Eight parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Miguel, municipality of Calasiao, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco Capua; on the SE. by property of Antonio Tamayo; on the SW. by properties of Antonio Tamayo and Feliciano Flores; and on the NW. by property of Paulino Pasaoa. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 21' E., 417.65 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan,

City of Dagupan. Area 5,261 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 8; on the SE. by property of Alberto Dioquino; on the S. by property of Rufino Bandong; on the W. by properties of Rufino Bandong and Juan Pasaoa; and on the NW. by property of Jose Palaganas. Point No. 1 is S. 52° 16' E., 623.46 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 1,790 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan Pasaoa and Gregorio de Vera; on the SE. by property of Gregorio de Vera; on the SW. by property of the Manila Railroad Company; and on the NW. by property of Felix Andaya. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 28' E., 709.42 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 1,784 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by property of Mariano Abarillo; on the SE. by property of Mariano Dioquino; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Vicente Dioquino. Point No. 1 is S. 63° 02' E., 764.10 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 1,700 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by property of Alfonso Dioquino; on the SE. by property of Mariano Abarillo; on the SW. by property of Vicente Dioquino; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Cirilo Andaya. Point No. 1 is S. 78° 34' E., 782.38 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 2,074 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. and SW. by properties of Benito Andaya; on the SE. by property of Fulgencio Andaya; and on the NW. by property of Juan Salazar. Point No. 1 is N. 86° 33' E., 621.74 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 1,588 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Juan Salazar and Benito Andaya; on the SE. by property of Andres Daroy; on the SW. by property of Maria Andaya; and on the NW. by property of Marcelo Andaya. Point No. 1 is N. 88° 08' E., 555.26 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 3,619 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-136789). Bounded on the NE. by property of the Manila Railroad Company; on the SE. by property of Alberto Dioquino; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the W. by property of Jose Palaganas. Point No. 1 is S. 55° 17' E., 690.27 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Caranglaan, City of Dagupan. Area 297 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1697. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7321

VICENTE AGACETA and EUSEBIA ESTOLAS, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Sebastian Panes and Vicente Garcia, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Juan Castro, Mateo Equila, Policarpio Madriaga, Santiago Prindor, Ciriaco Bandarlippe, Nicomedes Agaceta, Mariano Emperador, Nicolasa Babas, Antonio Agaceta, Monico Aagsaway, Hipolito Navarrete and Andres Galban, Anonang, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Celestino Rebo, Longos, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Andres Asnorias, Anguio, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Andres Rivera, S. Pedro, Agoo, La Union; and Rafaela A. Callanta, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Vicente Agaceta and Eusebia Estolas, Anonang, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Tadeo & Tadco Jr., Mangaldan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Anonang, municipality of San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-40307). Bounded on the NE. by property of Ciriaco Bandarlippe; on the SE. by a ditch and properties of Juan

Castro and Mateo Equila; on the SW. by properties of Policarpio Madriaga and Vicente Garcia; and on the NW. by property of Santiago Prindor. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 52' E., 4,828.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Fabian. Area 5,072 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-77796). Bounded on the N. by an irrigation ditch and property of Mariano Emperador; on the E. by property of Antonio Agaceta; on the SE. by property of Sebastian Panes; and on the SW. by property of Monico Aagsaway. Point No. 1 is S. 50° 41' W., 2,921.13 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Binday, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 1,632 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-77796). Bounded on the N. by an irrigation ditch and property of Nicolasa Babas; on the NE. by property of Monico Aagsaway claimed by Antonio Agaceta; on the SE. by property of Sebastian Panes; and on the SW. by lots Nos. 5 and 4. Point No. 1 is S. 43° 24' W., 2,871.07 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Binday, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 2,236 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-77796). Bounded on the NE. by property of Andres Asnorias; on the SE. by properties of Hipolito Navarrete and Andres Galvan; on the SW. by property of Andres Rivera; and on the NW. by property of Celestino Rebo. Point No. 1 is S. 55° 28' W., 2,627.65 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Binday, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 5,353 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-77796). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by lot No. 5; and on the W. by property of Antonio Agaceta. Point No. 1 is S. 49° 11' W., 2,890.93 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Binday, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 8 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-77796). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the SW. by property of Sebastian Panes; and on the NW. by lot No. 4. Point No. 1 is S. 48° 46' W., 2,903.33 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Binday, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 5 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1701. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7410

FLORENTINO G. AQUINO and LAURETA REYES,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Francisco Enriquez, Babasit, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Maximino Villena, Bisal, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and Andres Quiros, Bucao, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Florentino G. Aquino and Laureta Reyes, Manaoag, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Primo T. Ocampo, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-133015), situated in the barrio of Bisal-Babasit, municipality of Manaoag, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the E. by property of Francisco Enriquez; on the SE. by property of Maximino Villena; on the W. by property of Andres Quiros; and on the NW. by a callejon. Point No. 1 is S. 62° 20' E., 987.20 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Babasit, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 9,256 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1702. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7411

BASILIO BAUTISTA ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Ramon de los Santos, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; Pedro Bautista, Agapito Andrada, Jose Andrada, Dalmacio Bautista, Segundo Talbo, Juana Paulmino, Quirino Lachica, Severina Dismaya, Elpidio Monez, Maximo de Vera, Santiago Bautista, Patricio Tomines, Celedonio Tomines, Tomasa Pajatin, Juliana Estepolar, Ciriaca Tabuno and Ildefonso Talbo, Palina, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and Buenaventura Rimando, Naguillian, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Basilio Bautista, Pastor Bautista, Narciso Bautista, Basilo Bautista, Teodora Bautista and Juana Bautista, Palina, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and Feliza Bautista, Naguillian, La Union, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Palina, municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135666, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Ramon de los Santos; on the E. and SE. by property of Pedro Bautista; on the SW. by properties of Agapito Andrada and Jose Andrada; and on the NW. by properties of Agapito Andrada and Dalmacio Bautista. Point No. 1 is S. 9° 35' W., 2,438.50 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Mabini, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 6,826 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135666, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Segundo Talbo; on the SE. by property of Juana Paulmino and a barrio road; on the W. by property of Quirino Lachica; and on the NW. by properties of Quirino Lachica, Severina Dismaya and Segundo Talbo. Point No. 1 is S. 22° 24' W., 2,739.39 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 9,782 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-135666, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the E. by property of Juana Paulmino; on the S. by a callejon; on the W. by property of Quirino Lachica; and on the NW. by a barrio road. Point No. 1 is S. 21° 30' W., 3,051.81 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1,

Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 2,132 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-135666, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Patricio and Celedonio Tomines; on the S. by property of Santiago Bautista; on the SW. by property of Maximo de Vera; and on the NW. by a barrio road. Point No. 1 is S. 18° 16' W., 2,881.48 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 6,594 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1704. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7413

JUAN ETRATA and FRANCISCA SANTIAGO, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Teodocia Aballera, Juliana Obra, Cayetano Padilla, Francisco Cabanting and Francisco Cobating, San Felipe, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Juan Etrata and Francisca Santiago, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-128952), situated in the barrio of San Felipe, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Juliana Obra; on the SE. by property of Cayetano Padilla; on the SW. by

properties of Francisco Cobating and Francisco Cabanting; and on the NW. by property of Teodocia Aballera. Point No. 1 is N. 60° 16' E., 2,323.42 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 11,119 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1719. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7535

BRIGIDA FERNANDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Macario de Vera, the heirs of Juana Cerezo, the heirs of Filomena Sison, Bonifacio Lopez, Emiliano Bautista, Servillana C. Velasco and the heirs of Eduarda Cerezo, Calocan Sur, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Brigida Fernandez, Calocan Sur, Binmaley, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Brigido G. Estrada, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-137917), situated in the barrio of Calocan Sur, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by a callejon; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Filomena Sison and Bonifacio Lopez; on the SW. by property of Servillana C. Velasco et al.; and on the NW. by a barrio road. Point No. 1 is N. 68° 06' E., 368.42 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Calocan Sur, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 858 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1722. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7538

AMPARO CAGUIOA VDA. DE MATIAS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Mario Jimenez and Mariano Jimenez, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Laureano Bautista, Rafaela Jimenez, Nicanor Padilla, Norberto Tadeo, Jose Malicdem, Marcelo Sison, Eulalia Aquino, Miguel Jimenez, Sulpicio Sison, Pastora Jimenez and Dionisia Sison, Balococ, Lingayen, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Amparo Caguioa Vda. de Matias, Lingayen, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Manuel L. Fernandez, Binnmaley, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Balococ, municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-132878, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by a barrio road; on the NE. by a callejon; on the SE. by property of Laureano Bautista; on the S. by properties of Laureano Bautista, Norberto Tadeo and Nicanor Padilla; on the W. by property of Nicanor Padilla; and on the NW. by properties of Nicanor Padilla and Laureano Bautista. Point No. 1 is N. 81° 05' E., 498.98 meters from B.L.B.M. No.

2, Balococ, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 7,239 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-132878, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Mario Jimenez. Point No. 1 is N. 72° 45' E., 711.58 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Balococ, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 257 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-132878, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by the Quibaol-Tumbor barrio road; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by property of Jose Malicdem. Point No. 1 is N. 72° 45' E., 711.58 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Balococ, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 745 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-132878, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the N. by properties of Sulpicio Sison, Mariano Jimenez, Pastora Jimenez and Dionisia Sison; on the NE. and E. by property of Dionisia Sison; on the S. by a creek and property of Marcelo Sison and Eulalia Aquino; and on the W. by property of Miguel Jimenez. Point No. 1 is N. 44° 53' W., 569.98 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Balococ, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 8,813 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1724. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7540

CONSOLACION REYES, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Agustin Ragasa, Juana Oboza % Federico Oboza, Jacinto Camba % Pedro Camba, Damian

Cedre Bautista % Eduviges Orlanda, Francisco Petalver, Federico Namoca, Felipe Ortillo and Guillermo Ofrancia % Napoleon Ofrancia, Bani, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Consolacion Reyes, Bani, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Eudocio Cacho, Bani, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-34918) (lot No. 1, Psu-40908, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Quinaoayanan, municipality of Bani, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by properties of Juana Oboza and Jacinto Camba; on the E. by property of Damian Cedre Bautista; on the SE. and SW. by property of Francisco Petalver; on the W. by property of Federico Namoca; and on the NW. by properties of Felipe Ortillo and Guillermo Ofrancia. Point No. 1 is S. 16° 45' E., 1,023.45 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bani. Area 55,124 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1726. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7549

AGAPITO ROSARIO and BENITA FERNANDEZ, applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and the heirs of Santiago Santos, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Felisa de Leon, Benito Bernardo, Evaristo Austria, Lauro Paragas, Juan Bautista and Felipe Villanueva, Parayao, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Agapito Rosario and Benita Fernandez, Binmaley, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente C. Caldona, Malasiqui, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-136860), situated in the barrio of Parayao, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Felisa de Leon; on the SE. by property of Benito Bernardo; on the SW. by properties of Evaristo Austria and Lauro Paragas; and on the NW. by property of Felipe Villanueva. Point No. 1 is S. 24° 27' W., 2,729.94 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Camaley, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 35,617 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1727. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7550

ROMANA TAMAYO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry; Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Nicolas Hostil, Bani, Pangasinan; Perfecto Aquino, Melecio Ordezo, Benito Ignacio and Gabino Ignacio, Ambabaay, Bani, Pangasinan; Gregorio Calicdan, Pilar, Bolinao, Pangasinan; and Juan Cabrera, Bolinao, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Romana Tamayo, Bolinao, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Mariano C. Villanueva, Bolinao,

Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-45595) (Swo-33111), situated in the barrio of Ambabaay, municipality of Bani, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by the provincial road; on the SE. and SW. by property of Gregorio Calicadan *vs.* Nicolas Hostil; and on the NW. by property of Melecio Ordezo *vs.* Nicolas Hostil. Point No. 1 is S. 87° 07' E., 2502.88 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bani. Area 799 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1728. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7551

URSULA DORIA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Miguel de Leon, Gregorio Doria, Maximo Fernandez, Dionisia de Vera and Isidro Fernandez, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and Januario Sanchez, Buenlag, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Ursula Doria, Buenlag, Binmaley, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Rosendo S. Soriano, Binmaley, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-75601), situated in the barrio of Buenlag, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Miguel de Leon, Maximo Fernandez (now); on the E. by property of Miguel

de Leon claimed by Dionisia de Vera; on the SE. by property of Isidro Fernandez and a creek; on the SW. by a creek; and on the NW. by a creek and property of Gregorio Doria. Point No. 1 is S. 58° 51' W., 1,394.94 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Buenlag, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 8,275 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF QUEZON

Land Registration Case No. N-243. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7146

EULALIO TOLENTINO and ROSALIA ARROYO, applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lucena, Quezon; the Municipal Mayor, Dolores, Quezon; Arsenio Escudero, Bulaquin, Tiaong, Quezon; Claudia Marasigan, Simplicio Carandang, the heirs of Cristeto Brion, Rufino Calampiano and Lazaro Cortez, San Pablo City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Eulalio Tolentino and Rosalia Arroyo, San Pablo City, through the Atty. Estanislao B. Alinos, Rizal Ave., San Pablo City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Putol, municipality of Dolores, Province of Quezon. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-130661). Bounded on the NE. by property of Eulalio Tolentino (before) Arsenio Escudero (now), lot No. 2 and property of Rufino Calampiano; on the SE. by property of Lazaro Cortez; on the SW. by

properties of Lazaro Cortez and Claudia Marasigan claimed by Placido Escudero; and on the NW. by the Labasin Creek. Point No. 1 is S. 43° 07' E., 1,520.55 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Sta. Ana, City of San Pablo. Area 65,107 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-130661). Bounded on the NE. by property of Simplicio Carandang; on the SE. by property of Rufino Calampiano; on the SW. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by properties of Eulalio Tolentino (before) Arsenio Escudero (now). Point No. 1 is S. 43° 07' E., 1,520.55 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Sta. Ana, City of San Pablo. Area 435 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-130661). Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation canal and property of Juan Brion (before) heirs of Cristeto Brion (now); on the SE. by property of Juan Brion (before) heirs of Cristeto Brion (now) and the Sabutan Creek; on the SW. by property of Arsenio Escudero; and on the NW. by an irrigation canal and properties of Carmelo Aramil (before) Arsenio Escudero (now) and Gregoria Guevarra (before) Arsenio Escudero (now). Point No. 1 is S. 5° 06' E., 1,750.16 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Sta. Ana, City of San Pablo. Area 25,436 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-130661). Bounded on the NE. by property of Arsenio Escudero; on the SE. by the Sabutan Creek and property of Juan Brion (before) heirs of Cristeto Brion (now); on the SW. by property of Carmelo Aramil claimed by Arsenio Escudero; and on the NW. by an irrigation canal and property of Carmelo Aramil (before) Arsenio Escudero (now). Point No. 1 is S. 47° 58' E., 1,744.48 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Sta. Ana, City of San Pablo. Area 12,685 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Quezon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lucena, Province of Quezon, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 2nd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, the 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF QUEZON

Land Registration Case No. N-248. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7434

ELADIO DANILA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lucena, Quezon; the Municipal Mayor, Maxima Extra, Damiana Malagamba, Maria Lopez de Recto, Eleuterio Masiluñgan, Teodora Donsilla and Jose Hernandez, Tiaong, Quezon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Eladio Danila, poblacion, Tiaong, Quezon, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-107833), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Puri, municipality of Tiaong, Province of Quezon. Bounded on the N. by property of Eleuterio Masiluñgan; on the NE. and E. by property of Teodora Donsilla; on the S. by property of Jose Hernandez; on the SW. by property of Alfonso M. Recto and Maria Lopez de Recto. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 27' W., 5,552.62 meters, more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Tiaong, Quezon. Area 11,052 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Quezon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lucena, Province of Quezon, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 2nd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF QUEZONLand Registration Case No. N-249. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7435DOROTEO VILLANUEVA and LUCILA ONA, applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lucena, Quezon; the Municipal Mayor, Pedro Ona and Gregorio Hernandez, Candelaria, Quezon; Manuel Cosico, Martin Belen and Vicente Velasco, San Pablo City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Doroteo Villanueva and Lucila Ona, Candelaria, Quezon, through the Atty. Deogracias de Luna, Candelaria, Quezon, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Bucal, municipality of Candelaria, Province of Quezon. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-35143). Bounded on the NE. by property of Manuel Cosico, Martin Belen and Vicente Velasco; on the SE. by Sapang Mayapyap; and on the NW. by a vecinal road. Point No. 1 is N. 56° 52' W., 3,687.42 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 6, Candelaria. Area 10,306 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-35143). Bounded on the NE. by property of Manuel Cosico, Martin Belen and Vicente Velasco, and a vecinal road, and the Sapang Mayapyap; and on the NW. by property of Gregorio Hernandez. Point No. 1 is N. 64° 59' W., 4,101.55 meters, more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 6, Candelaria. Area 79,877 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Quezon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lucena, Province of Quezon, Philippines, on the 20th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Gustavo Victoriano, judge of said court, the 2nd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF SORSOGONLand Registration Case No. N-42. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7588

JORGE LABAYO and GLORIA ROCHA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon; the Municipal Mayor, Roman Enano, Pedro Lagarde, Tomas Escoto, Getulio Escurrel, Alberto Escurrel, Juan Esteves and Miguel Enconado, Gubat, Sorsogon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Jorge Labayo and Gloria Rocha, Legaspi City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-131296) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Gubat, Province of Sorsogon. Bounded on the N. by properties of Roman Enano; on the NE. by property of Pedro Lagarde; on the E. by the P. Manook Street; on the SE. by property of Tomas Escoto, and the Luna Street; on the SW. by property of Getulio Escurrel; and on the W. by property of Alberto Escurrel. Point No. 1 is N. 79° 33' W., 359.36 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Gubat, Sorsogon. Area 705 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Anatolio C. Mañalac, judge of said court, the 14th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 21st day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, CITY
OF BAGUIOLand Registration Case No. N-31. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7425

CASTRO A. SAPINO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Baguio; the Municipal District Mayor of Mankayan, Agapito Velasco, Lagoba, Secomen, Macario Dangao, Diampi, Kalinga Sapino, Chainus Sapino, Minay G. Sapino, Saynagatan Sapino, Dauphia Sapino, Julie Lino Sapino, Daniel Sapino, Thomas Sab-it, Aviado Sab-it, Pablo Foster, Feliciano Balogasan and Luis Sapino, Mankayan, Sub-Province of Benguet, Mountain Province; and Caridad Recile-Sapino, 169 Old Lucban, City of Baguio; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Castro A. Sapino, 169 Old Lucban, City of Baguio, through the Atty. Amauri B. Tiglaio, 211 Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-134987) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Pacda, municipal district of Mankayan, Sub-Province of Benguet, Mountain Province. Bounded on the N., S. and SW. by public lands; on the SE. by property of Luis Sapino and public land; and on the NW. by public land claimed by Secomen, property of Thomas Sab-it and public land. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 36' E., 1,942.18 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mankayan, Benguet, Mountain Province. Area 319,148 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance, City of Baguio, at its session to be held in the City of Baguio, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Concepcion, judge of said court, the 31st day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

ATTEST:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATAANLand Registration Case No. N-31. C.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6842

GERMAN R. SONGCO ET ALS., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Balanga, Bataan; the Municipal Mayor, Tomas Bernaldo % Mercedes Gaza and Marcelino Rivera, Hermosa, Bataan; Martin Gonzales % Jose Gonzales, Guagua, Pampanga; Agustin Mendoza, Baruya, Lubao, Pampanga; Rufina Rivera, Alejandro Atengco, Patricia Quiambao and Emilio Dumawal, Betis, Guagua, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by German R. Songco, Rosario R. Songco, Maria R. Songco, Apolinario R. Songco, Isabel R. Songco and Teresa R. Songco, Betis, Guagua, Pampanga, through the Atty. Fernando J. Rivera, Hermosa, Bataan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Saba, municipality of Hermosa, Province of Bataan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1090, Hermosa cadastre, plan Swo-33322). Bounded on the NE. by property of Tomas Bernaldo; on the SE. by properties of Tomas Bernaldo, Martin Gonzales and Marcelino Rivera; and on the NW. by the Saba River and property of Rufina Rivera. Point No. 1 is S. 65° 30' E., 529.21 meters from P.B.M. No. 3, Hermosa cadastre. Area 20,227 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1104, Hermosa cadastre, plan Swo-33320). Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcelino Rivera; on the SE. by property of Agustin Mendoza; on the SW. by property of Rufina Rivera; and on the NW. by a road. Point No. 1 is N. 42° 53' E., 347 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Hermosa cadastre. Area 4,722 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bataan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Balanga, Province of Bataan, Philippines, on the 27th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Maximo Abaño, judge of said court, the 22nd day of January, in the year 1954.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-191. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7597

JACINTA ADONA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor and the heirs of Dionisio Tolentino, Balayan, Batangas; Felicidad Butor, Felix Hernandez and Honesto Andulan, Antorcha St., Balayan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jacinta Adona, Antorcha St., Balayan, Batangas, through the Atty. Cirilo P. Baylosis, 8 Plaza Burgos, Balayan, Batangas, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 721, Balayan cadastre, plan Swo-32880) with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Balayan, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Felicidad Butor; on the SE. by property of Felix Hernandez; on the SW. by property of Honesto Andulan; and on the W. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is S. 3° 24' E., 280.84 meters from B.B.M. No. 18, Balayan cadastre No. 146. Area 291 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 28th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. E. Soriano, judge of said court, the 23rd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-264. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7627

ARSENIO CORTO and FELISA MARZO, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the City Mayor, Jacinta Mendoza and Rosario Katigbak, Lipa City; Bartolome Matanguihan, Malvar, Batangas; Valentino Letargo and Victoriano Huelgas, Plaridel, Lipa City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Arsenio Corto and Felisa Marzo, Plaridel, Lipa City, through the Atty. Baldomero B. Reyes, Lipa City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 13838, Lipa cadastre, plan Swo-35107) with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Lipa. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Valentino Letargo, Jacoba GARCIA (before) Arsenio Corto (now) and Victoriano Huelgas; on the SE. by property of Marciana Solis (before) Bartolome Matanguihan (now); on the SW. by properties of Marciana Solis (before) Bartolome Matanguihan (now) and Luis Alabastro (before) Jacinta Mendoza (now); and on the NW. by properties of Luis Alabastro (before) Bartolome Matanguihan (now), Marciana Solis (before) Bartolome Matanguihan (now) and Rosario Katigbak. Point No. 1 is S. 76° 28' E., 366.52 meters from B.B.M. No. 84, Lipa cadastre. Area 41,040 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 17th day of May, 1954, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
 [1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAGAYANLand Registration Case No. N-52. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7522

JOHN P. APOSTOL and CANDIDO APOSTOL, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Toribio Gumagun, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Iguig, Cagayan; Gerardo Tuliao, Bayo, Iguig, Cagayan; Macario P. Apostol, Juan Apostol, Edivijes P. Apostol, Salud Malonzo and Engracia Pagulayan, Cataggaman, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by John P. Apostol and Candido Apostol, Cataggaman, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, through the Atty. Leonardo Jimenez, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-137510), situated in the barrio of Bayo, municipality of Iguig, Province of Cagayan. Bounded on the N. by property of Turibio Cumagun; on the E. by property of Gerardo Tuliao; on the S. by property of Juan Apostol, Candido Apostol, Macario and Edivijes P. Apostol; and on the W. by the Cagayan River. Point No. 1 is N. 39° 24' W., 2,231.58 meters from M.B.M. No. 3, Tuguegarao cadastre No. 151. Area 68,497 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan, Philippines, on the 27th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitoriano, judge of said court, the 3rd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SURLand Registration Case No. N-537. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6971

BONIFACIO ALDAY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Celso P. Ombao, Apolonio Padilla, Lorenzo Rañola, Pascual Hermoso, Felix Templonuevo, Florencio Maulawin, Dorotea Alday, Marcosa Alday, Calexto Alday and Maura Alday, Sipocot, Camarines Sur; Marcelo Olayon, Legaspi City; and the heirs of Mariano E. Villafuerte, Sabang, Naga City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Bonifacio Alday, Sipocot, Camarines Sur, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-117642), situated in the barrio of Calagbagnan, municipality of Sipocot, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Celso P. Ombao; on the S. by property of Apolonio Padilla; on the SW. by property of Pascual Hermoso; and on the NW. by the Lauang Creek. Point No. 1 is N. 86° 08' E., 544.11 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Calagbagnan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. Area 49,069 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose N. Leuterio, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-538. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6972

BONIFACIO ALDAY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Celso P. Ombao, Segundo Baluyot, Pastor Jovellano, Apolonio Padilla, Felix Templonuevo, Avelino Templonuevo, Florencio Mulawen, Dorotea Alday, Marcosa Alday, Calexto Alday and Maura Alday, Sipocot, Camarines Sur; Marcelo Olayon, Legaspi City; the heirs of Mariano E. Villafuerte, Sabang, Naga City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Bonifacio Alday, Sipocot, Camarines Sur, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-117643), situated in the barrio of Calagbagnan, municipality of Sipocot, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by the Lauang Creek, property of Segundo Baluyot, a creek (no name), and property of Pastor Jovellano; on the S. by property of Apolonio Padilla; on the SW. by property of Bonifacio Alday; and on the N. and NW. by the Lauang Creek. Point No. 1 is N. 85° 43' E., 698.46 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Calagbagnan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. Area 81,559 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose N. Leuterio, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-32. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7501

LIBRADA PANGANIBAN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Buruanga, Capiz; Antonio Candari, Antonino Panganiban, Salvador Francisco, Hilario Panganiban, Fernando Panganiban and Lorenzo Bionzo, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Librada Panganiban, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land with building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Santander, municipality of Buruanga, Province of Capiz. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-127199). Bounded on the N. by property of Antonino Panganiban and lot No. 4; on the NE. by the Buruanga-Pandan provincial road; on the SE. by properties of Salvador Francisco and Hilario Panganiban and lot No. 3; on the SW. by property of Lorenzo Bionzo; and on the NW. by property of Antonino Panganiban. Point No. 1 is S. 41° 32' E., 1,887.48 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 43,873 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-127199). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3; on the S. by property of Fernando Panganiban; and on the NW. by property of Lorenzo Bionzo. Point No. 1 is S. 26° 55' E., 1,973.09 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 7,998 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-127199). Bounded on the NE. by property of Hilario Panganiban; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point No. 1 is S. 31° 24' E., 1,887.09 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 9,569 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-127199). Bounded on the NE. by the Buruanga-Pandan provincial road; on the E. and SW. by lot No. 1; and on the W. by property of Antonino Panganiban. Point No. 1 is S. 39° 08' E., 1,764.75 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 638 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, Province of

Capiz, Philippines, on the 29th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis N. de Leon, judge of said court, the 24th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. N-122. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7502

JUANITO LIZA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Bernardo Gallaza, Lourdes Pasoy, Espiritu Falcis and Juan Advincula, Dumalag, Capiz; and Barbara Dcrecho, Bingawan, Calinog, Iloilo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Juanito Liza, Bingawan, Calinog, Iloilo, through, the Atty. Calixto Dobalus, 47 M. H. del Pilar, Jaro, Iloilo City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-101404), situated in the barrio of Duran, municipality of Dumalag, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands; on the SW. by property of Espiritu Falcis; and on the NW. by property of Juan Advincula. Point No. 1 is N. 31° 30' E., 2,150.65 meters from P.B.M. 4/11, Calinog Passi cadastre from Psu-73830. Area 71,497 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 28th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Roman Ibañez, judge of said court, the 23rd day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-173. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7572

MIGUEL P. TAÑA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, and Paciencia Madlangbayan, Cavite City; the City Mayor, Tagaytay City; Pablo Pepa, Imus, Cavite; Claro Manalo, Noveleta, Cavite; and Jose Dimaranan, Mendez, Cavite; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Miguel P. Taña, Cavite City, through the Atty. Augusto de la Rosa, Cavite City; to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-92615-Amd.-2), situated in the City of Tagaytay. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 6 claimed by the Republic of the Philippines; on the SE. by property of Claro Manalo; on the SW. by property of Jose Dimaranan; and on the NW. by property of Pablo Pepa. Point No. 1 is N. 43° 35' W., 325.52 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, City of Tagaytay. Area 3,435 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 28th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio G. Lucero, judge of said court, the 26th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CEBU

Land Registration Case No. N-70. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-5056

JOSE G. ESCARIO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Teodora Alo, Sergio Osmeña and Dr. Nicolas G. Escario, Cebu City; the Municipal Mayor, Vicenta Abello and Gaudioso Regis, Aloguinsan, Cebu; Angel Montemayor, Vicente Azur and Felix Badayos, Punay, Aloguinsan, Cebu; Matias Lausa, Francisco Lapaz, Manuel Mancao, Anastacio Lopez and Macario Tanudtanud, Kandingan, Aloguinsan, Cebu; Florentino Traya, Macario Cabatas, Felipe Verano, Gregorio Mancao, Juan Mancao, Rafael Regis, Julio Velilla, Maximo Mancao, Restituta Panit, Pedro Traya, Felipe Nieves, Mamerto Velilla, Alejo Briones, Fortunato Abellanos, Margarita Mancao, Antonio Alcontin, Martin Caballero, Jose Lapincao, Catalina Lausa, Tomas Ledesma, Faustino Taping, Isaac Tanudtanud, Marcelo Tongol, Manuel Bacus, Isidro Mancao, Eugenio Ramos, Catalino Cantubay, Feliciano Mancao and Mariano Belleza, Rosario, Aloguinsan, Cebu; Hermogenes Mancao, Flaviano Bacus and Victorina Lapincao, Buenavista, Aloguinsan, Cebu; Marcela Jabonero and Saturnina Aguilar, Talisay, Cebu; Restituto Velez, Apolonia Mercado, Jose Vellarosa, Vicente Regis, Pedro Mancao and Martin Caballero, Carcar, Cebu; Marcosa Velilla, Anastacio Imoy, Francisco Lapa, Cornelio Abellanos, Filemon Mancao, Julian Briones, Antonio Velilla, Catalino Briones and Vicente Velilla, Esperanza, Aloguinsan, Cebu; Rosario E. Villacastin, Lahug, Cebu City; Jose G. Escario and Germana Escario, B. Arenas St., Cebu City; and Benigno Causing, Bantayan, Cebu; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jose G. Escario, Aloguinsan, Cebu, through the Atty. Antonio Y. de Pio, Q. Rodriguez Bldg., Cebu City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Nineteen parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Aloguinsan, Province of Cebu. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Catalino Cantubay, Matias Lauza, Vicente Azur and Francisco La Paz; on the SE. by the Pua Ay Creek and properties of the heirs of Gregorio Escario and Rafael Regis; on the SW. by properties

of Florentino Traya, Manuel Mancao, Anastacio Lopez and Hermogenes Mancao; and on the NW. by a creek and property of Angel Montemayor. Point No. 1 is S. 64° 47' E., 6,319.29 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 275,663 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcela Jabonero; on the SE. by property of Florentino Traya; on the SW. by the Pua Ay Creek; and on the NW. by properties of Anastacio Lopez and Felix Badayos. Point No. 1 is S. 59° 20' E., 6,193.29 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 22,560 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by the Pua Ay Creek and property of Florentino Traya; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Manuel Bacus. Point No. 1 is S. 56° 32' E., 6,151.14 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 4,133 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Florentino Traya; on the SE. by the Pua Ay Creek; and on the SW. by the Pua Ay Creek and property of Florentino Traya. Point No. 1 is S. 58° 26' E., 6,309.29 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 7,084 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Gregorio Escario; on the SE. and SW. by property of Rafael Regis; and on the NW. by the Pua Ay Creek. Point No. 1 is S. 61° 14' E., 6,557.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 6,011 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by the Pua Ay Creek; on the NE. by properties of Macario Cabatas, Florentino Traya and Flaviano Bacus; on the SE. by a creek and properties of Maximo Mancao, Restituta Panit and Felipe Nieves; and on the SW. by property of Isidro Mancao, a creek, and properties of Eugenio Ramos and Florentino Traya. Point No. 1 is S. 58° 24' E., 6,662.57 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 127,524 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE., SE. and NW. by properties of Maximo Mancao; and on the SW. by property of Pedro Traya. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 56' E., 7,095.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 3,734 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcosa Velilla; on the SE. by property of Felipe Verano; on the SW. by property of Anastacio

Imoy; and on the NW. by a creek and property of Margarita Mancao. Point No. 1 is S. 54° 50' E., 6,758.83 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 1,929 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Anastacio Imoy and Felipe Verano; on the SE. by properties of Alejo Briones, Fortunato Abellana and Sergio Osmeña; on the SW. by property of Felipe Verano; and on the NW. by a creek and property of Margarita Mancao. Point No. 1 is S. 54° 16' E., 6,802.17 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 35,241 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 10, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Mariano Belleza, Gregorio Mancao, Juan Mancao and Victorina Lapincao; on the SE. by property of Julio Velilla; on the SW. by properties of Julio Velilla and Mamerto Velilla; on the W. by a creek; and on the NW. by properties of Isidro Mancao and Mariano Belleza. Point No. 1 is S. 53° 48' E., 6,936.50 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 21,548 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot No. 11, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Julio Velilla, Mamerto Velilla, Cornelio Abellana and Mariano Belleza; on the SE. by property of Felimon Mancao; on the SW. by properties of Mariano Belleza, Vicente Velilla, Catalino Briones and Mamerto Velilla; and on the NW. by a creek. Point No. 1 is S. 53° 16' E., 7,081.57 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 15,519 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot No. 12, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Vicente Velilla; on the SE. by property of Mariano Belleza; on the SW. by properties of Julio Velilla and Antonio Velilla; on the W. by property of Antonio Velilla; and on the NW. by property of Catalino Briones. Point No. 1 is S. 53° 03' E., 7,323.17 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 1,902 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot No. 13, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Felimon Mancao; on the SE. by property of Mamerto Velilla; on the S. by properties of Apolonia Mercado and Saturnina Aguilar; on the SW. by property of Julian Briones; and on the NW. by property of Julio Velilla. Point No. 1 is S. 52° 45' E., 7,378.17 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 6,914 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot No. 14, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Mamerto Velilla; on the SE. by properties of Feliciano Mancao and Vicente Regis; on the SW. by

property of Pedro Mancao; and on the NW. by property of Victorina Lapincao. Point No. 1 is S. 51° 54' E., 7,586.83 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 6,404 square meters, more or less.

15. A parcel of land (lot No. 15, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Apolonia Mercado; on the SE. by a creek; on the SW. by property of Restituto Velez; and on the NW. by lot No. 19. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 22' E., 7,713.50 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 12,380 square meters, more or less.

16. A parcel of land (lot No. 16, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Isaac Tanudtanud; on the SE. by property of Martin Caballero; on the SW. by properties of Jose Lapincao, Isaac Tanudtanud and Catalina Lausa; on the W. by property of Antonio Alcontin; and on the NW. by properties of Antonio Alcontin and Flaviano Bacus. Point No. 1 is S. 56° 19' E., 8,405.40 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 32,654 square meters, more or less.

17. A parcel of land (lot No. 17, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 4). Bounded on the NE. by property of Faustino Taping; on the SE. by property of Macario Tanudtanud; on the S. by property of Marcelo Tongol; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Gregorio Escario; and on the NW. by the Punay Creek and property of Tomas Ledesma. Point No. 1 is S. 71° 04' E., 7,767.17 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 29,380 square meters, more or less.

18. A parcel of land (lot No. 18, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 4). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Teodora Alo; on the SW. by properties of Gaudioso Regis and the heirs of Gregorio Escario; and on the NW. by the Punay Creek and property of Francisco Lapa. Point No. 1 is S. 68° 07' E., 7,398.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 33,355 square meters, more or less.

19. A parcel of land (lot No. 19, plan Psu-124859, sheet No. 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Teodora Alo and a creek; on the SE. by a creek; on the SW. by property of Jose Villarosa, a creek, property of Apolonia Mercado, lot No. 15 and property of Teodora Alo; and on the NW. by property of Teodora Alo. Point No. 1 is S. 59° 14' E., 7,823.30 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Aloguinsan, Cebu. Area 118,444 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cebu, at its session to be held in the City of Cebu, Philippines, on the 25th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application

will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Clemente V. Diez, judge of said court, the 30th day of October, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-171. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-4734

REGINA DAVE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Manuel Kalakas and Gelacio Calupitan, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Antonino Villanueva, Patimbao, Santa Cruz, Laguna; and Anastacia Sandino, Calumpang, Lilio, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Regina Dave, Santa Cruz, Laguna, through the Atty. Bernardo V. Cagandahan, Santa Cruz, Laguna, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3172, Sta. Cruz cadastre, plan Swo-24081) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Palasan, municipality of Sta. Cruz, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by a road; on the SE. by property of Antonino Villanueva; on the SW. by properties of Anastacia Sandino and Gelacio Calupitan; and on the NW. by property of Gelacio Calupitan. Point No. 1 is N. 56° 37' E., 458.72 meters from B.B.M. No. 30, Sta. Cruz cadastre. Area 10,940 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-319. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7524

EPIFANIO MABILANGAN and ANASTACIA RAMAJO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor and Maximino Magcase, San Pablo City; Marcelo Mendoza, Zulueta St., San Pablo City; and Eugenio Escando, Bonifacio St., San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Epifanio Mabilangan and Anastacia Ramajo, San Pablo City, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion, San Pablo City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-138604) with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by the municipal road and property of Marcelo Mendoza; on the SE. by property of Marcelo Mendoza and lot No. 2 (property claimed by Eugenio Escando); on the SW. by lot No. 2 (property claimed by Eugenio Escando); and on the NW. by the municipal road. Point No. 1 is N. 4° 57' W., 236.30 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Pablo. Area 193 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 31st day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose M. Mendoza, judge of said court, the 1st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-100. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7645

CALIXTO TAGAPULOT, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the City Mayor, City of Cagayan de Oro; Rufina Paclar, Dionisio Baculio, Francisco Paquis, Timoteo Enorio, Anastasia Maagad, Vicenta Caballero, Francisca Umas-as, Candido Salvador, Juan Tagapulot and Felix Paclar, Bulua, City of Cagayan de Oro; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Calixto Tagapulot, Bulua, City of Cagayan de Oro, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Bulua, City of Cagayan de Oro. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 6193, Cagayan cadastre, plan Swo-34615, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Dionisio Baculio; on the NE. by property of Timoteo Enorio; on the E. by a road; on the S. by a road and property of Anastasia Maagad; and on the SW. by properties of Anastasia Maagad and Francisco Paquis. Point No. 1 is S. 80° 40' W., 222.78 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 106, Cagayan cadastre No. 237. Area 2,417 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 6379, Cagayan cadastre, plan Swo-34615, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Felix Paclar and Juan Tagapulot; on the SE. by property of Candido Salvador; on the SW. by property of Francisca Umas-as et al.; and on the NW. by properties of Vicenta Caballero and Felix Paclar. Point No. 1 is N. 83° 07' W., 888.84 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 105, Cagayan cadastre No. 237. Area 13,841 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 17th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 24th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, MOUNTAIN
PROVINCE

Land Registration Case No. N-6. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6510

SILVESTRE ANDAYA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Maximo Cawed, Saturnino Moldero and Juan Calsiman, Bontoc, Mountain Province; the Municipal Mayor, Maria V. Andaya, Francisco Vilorio, Henry Aboli, Paligan, Kaili, Kuta, Amañgao, Emiliano Hipol de Martinez and Leonardo Damian, Lubuagan, Kalinga, Mountain Province; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Silvestre Andaya, Lubuagan, Kalinga, Mountain Province, through the Atty. Luis L. Lardizabal, Baguio City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-118286, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Centro, municipality of Bontoc, Sub-Province of Bontoc, Mountain Province. Bounded on the NE. by the municipal road; on the SE. by the Lubuagan-Baguio national highway; on the SW. by a creek; and on the NW. by property of Juan Calsiman. Point No. 1 is S. 2° 52' W., 174.61 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bontoc. Area 453 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-118286, sheet No. 2), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Lubuagan, Sub-Province of Kalinga, Mountain Province. Bounded on the NE. by the municipal road; on the SE. by properties of Francisco Vilorio and Henry Aboli; on the S. by property of Paligan; on the SW. by properties of Kaili and Kuta; on the W. by property of Amangao; and on the NW. by property of Leonardo Damian. Point No. 1 is N. 14° 42' W., 170.81 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Lubuagan. Area 288 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Mountain Province, at its session to be held in the municipality of Bontoc, Mountain Province, Philippines, on the 4th day of June, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said

application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel P. Barcelona, judge of said court, the 9th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-18. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7497

BRIGIDA TABAJUNDA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and the heirs of Damaso Martinez, Natividad, Pangasinan; Juan Ballesteros and Francisco Pacano, Barangobong, Natividad, Pangasinan; and the heirs of Damaso Martinez, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Brigida Tabajunda, Natividad, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Roman R. Villalon, Jr., 27 Cordillera, Luskot Corner, Quezon City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-136293), situated in the barrio of San Jose Barangobong, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Juan Ballesteros; on the E. by property of Francisco Pacano; on the SW. by a creek and a barrio road; and on the W. by a barrio road. Point No. 1 is S. 23° 43' E., 3,213.07 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 1,012 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, Province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 17th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from

contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eladio R. Leaño, judge of said court, the 1st day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-762. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7528

ALFREDO CRUZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Octavio de Leon, Fabiana Sarmiento, Doroteo Esguerra and Manuel de Leon, Parañaque, Rizal; and Cristina Bella, La Huerta, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Alfredo Cruz, La Huerta, Parañaque, Rizal, through the Attys. Marquez & Encarnacion, 302 Burke Bldg., Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of La Huerta, municipality of Parañaque, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-121705). Bounded on the N. and W. by property of Fabiana Sarmiento; on the NE. by property of Octavio de Leon; on the SE. by N. de Leon Street; and on the SW. by Juan Luna Street. Point No. 1 is S. 64° 18' E., 166.64 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 249 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-121705). Bounded on the NE. by property of Manuel de Leon; on the SE. by M. H. del Pilar Street; on the SW. by the J. Bulaklak Street; and on the NW. by property of Doroteo Esguerra. Point No. 1 is S. 57° 07' E., 156.97 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 135 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not

be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 3rd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-763. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7529

ROGACIANO F. DE LEON and SALUD G. DE LEON,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Parañaque, Rizal; Teodorico Santos, La Huerta, Parañaque, Rizal; Ruperto Valentino, Sebastian Santos, Esteban Nery and Maria Nery, Dongalo, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Rogaciano F. de Leon and Salud G. de Leon, Quirino Ave., Dongalo, Parañaque, Rizal, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Dongalo, municipality of Parañaque, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-110730). Bounded on the N. by property of Quirino Tirao (before) Ruperto Valentino (now); on the NE. by property of Sebastian Santos (before) Esteban and Maria Nery (now); on the E. by the Parañaque River; on the SW. by property of Sebastian Santos (before) Teodorico Santos (now); and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 32° 58' E., 465.87 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 529 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-110730). Bounded on the NE. by property of Quirino Tirao (before) Ruperto Valentino (now); on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by property of Sebastian Santos (before) Teodorico Santos (now); and on the NW. by the national road. Point No. 1 is N. 28° 48' E., 457.82 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4,

Parañaque, Rizal. Area 39 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (plan Psu-138408). Bounded on the NE. by property of Maria Nery; on the SE. by the Parañaque River; on the SW. by property of Sebastian Santos; and on the W. by property of Rogaciano F. de Leon. Point No. 1 is N. 32° 58' E., 465.87 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 91 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 3rd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-764. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7530

FELIPA LAUREANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Teodoro Laureano, Simplicio Santos, Catalino Laureano, Amparo O. Samson and Pascual de los Reyes, Navotas, Rizal; and Rosario Calayag, Navotas, Navotas, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felipa Laureano, Navotas, Rizal, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-32212) (lot No. 2, Psu-100175-Amd.) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Navotas, municipality of Navotas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Amparo O. Samson and the Luis R. Yangco Street; on the SE. by property of Pascual de los Reyes; on the SW. by the Naval Street; and on the NW. by property

of Catalino Laureano. Point No. 1 is S. 20° 33' W., 610 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Malabon, Rizal. Area 320 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 3rd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS

Chief of the General Land

Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-765. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7531

FELICISIMA MAGNO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Malabon, Rizal; Gavina Tiongson and Antonia Nuñez, both % David T. Inco, Gen. Luna St., Concepcion, Malabon, Rizal; Carlos de Leon, A. Luna corner C. Arellano Sts., Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felicisima Magno, % Fidela's Beauty Parlor, Tiangco St., Ibaba, Malabon, Rizal, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-139246), situated in the barrio of Concepcion, municipality of Malabon, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Gabina Tiongson; on the SE. by the A. Luna Street; on the SW. by the C. Arellano Street; and on the NW. by lot No. 2 (property claimed by Antonia Nuñez. Point No. 1 is N. 24° 55' W., 1,123.64 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Malabon, Rizal. Area 153 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not

be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Demetrio B. Encarnacion, judge of said court, the 5th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS

Chief of the General Land

Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-766. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7532

EUGENIO SANTOS and BALBINA JIMENEZ, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Las Piñas, Rizal; Angeles Rodriguez and Pedro Lombos, Parañaque, Rizal; and Francisco Jimenez, Manuyo, Las Piñas, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Eugenio Santos and Balbina Jimenez, Manuyo, Las Piñas, Rizal, through the Atty. David J. Lozada, 2224 J. Luna, Tondo, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-139273), situated in the barrio of Manuyo, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by the municipal government of Las Piñas (Manuyo barrio school site); on the SE. by property of Angeles Rodriguez; on the SW. by property of Francisco Jimenez; and on the NW. by a private alley and property of Pedro Lombos. Point No. 1 is N. 63° 26' E., 404.22 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 5, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 325 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 5th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-767. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7603

RAFAEL FLORENTINO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor and Eulalio Aquino, Malabon, Rizal; Apolonio Esguerra, Andante, Malabon, Rizal; Simeon Gonzales, Manapat St., Malabon, Rizal; Graciana Gonzales, F. Acab, Caloocan, Rizal; and Garciana Gonzales, Tañong, Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rafael Florentino, Tañong, Malabon, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-55900) (Swo-28927), situated in the barrio of Tañong, municipality of Malabon, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Apolonio Esguerra; on the SE. by a callejon without name; on the SW. by the Manapat Street; and on the NW. by property of Simeon and Graciana Gonzales. Point No. 1 is S. 43° 10' E., 354.80 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Malabon. Area 185 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 16th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-768. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7604

EMILIA HERNANDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Potenciano Gabriel, Leandro Hernandez and Felisa Hernandez, Navotas, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Emilia Hernandez, Navotas, Rizal, through the Atty. Conrado T. Santos, 230 Gen. Luna St., Concepcion, Malabon, Rizal, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-122717) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Almacen, municipality of Navotas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Leandro and Felisa Hernandez; on the SW. by the M. Naval Street; and on the NW. by property of Potenciano Gabriel. Point No. 1 is S. 25° 02' E., 417.42 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Navotas. Area 607 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 16th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-769. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7605

GENARO AGUILAR and HONORATA REYES, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer,

Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Las Piñas, Rizal; Roman Guevarra, Francisco Lozada, and Francisca Oliva, Manuyo, Las Piñas, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Genaro Aguilar and Honorata Reyes, Manuyo, Las Piñas, Rizal, through the Atty. David J. Lozada, 2224 J. Luna, Tondo, Manila, to register and confirm their title to following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Manuyo, municipality of Las Piñas, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-139243). Bounded on the NE. by a callejon; on the SE. by property of Francisco Lozada; on the SW. by property of Francisca Oliva; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 42° 22' E., 123.75 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 121 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-139243). Bounded on the NE. by a callejon; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by property of Francisca Oliva; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is N. 42° 22' E., 123.75 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 4, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 42 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-770. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7606

MARIA ESTRELLA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer,

Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Modesta Gallardo, Roman Felipe and Rosendo Jose, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Estrella, Parañaque, Rizal, through the Atty. Marcelo M. Bobadilla, 308 Guizon Bldg., Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of La Huerta, municipality of Parañaque, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-138492). Bounded on the NE. by the callejon Juan Luna; on the SE. by the Coracol Street; on the SW. by property of Modesta Gallardo; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point No. 1 is N. 70° 58' E., 302.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 208 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-138492). Bounded on the NE. by the callejon Juan Luna; on the SE. by lot No. 1 and property of Modesta Gallardo; on the SW. by the Bulaklak Street and properties of Roman Felipe and Rosendo Jose; and on the NW. by the callejon San Nicolas. Point No. 1 is N. 70° 58' E., 302.67 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 329 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF SORSOGON

Land Registration Case No. N-30. G.L.R.O. -Record
No. N-5933

ELIODORO BRITANICO and FELICIDAD G. DE BRITANICO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal the District Engineer, and Lu-

cilo Tianco, Sorsogon, Sorsogon; the Municipal Mayor, Cirilo Guan, Celestina Gojar, Juan Grafil, Florentina B. de Gojar, Delfin Geronga, Ruben Geronga, Lupo Olaguivel, Juana Geronga de Carpio, Bernardo Carpio, Tomas Geronga, Margarito Tianco, Julian Grafil and Juliana Grafil, Bulan, Sorsogon; the heirs of Ponciano Geronga, Nasaria Geronga de Corral, 843 Asuncion Extension, Tondo, Manila; the heirs of Emilio Sierra and Mrs. Remedios Sierra, 768 Geronima, Quiapo, Manila; Antolin Geronga % Public Service Commission, Manila; and Sixta Peña-redonio, Aroroy, Masbate; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Eliodoro Britanico and Felicidad G. de Britanico, Bulan, Sorsogon, through the Atty. Cesar R. Enciso, Bulan, Sorsogon, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bulan, Province of Sorsogon. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 423-A, Bulan cadastre, plan Psd-39277). Bounded on the N. by the Del Pilar Street; on the NE. by lot No. 423-B (property of Julian Grafil); on the E. by property of the heirs of Constantino Olaguivel (before) Lupo Olaguivel (now); on the S. by lots No. 425 and 426; on the W. by lots Nos. 426 and 428-A; and on the NW. by lot No. 427. Point No. 1 is N. 32° 46' E., 247.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bulan cadastre No. 263. Area 445 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 425, Bulan cadastre, plan Swo-29562). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 423-A; on the NE. by property of the heirs of Constantino Olaguivel (before) Lupo Olaguivel (now); on the E. by properties of Felix Geronga (before) Juana Geronga de Carpio (now) and the heirs of Ponciano Geronga; on the S. by the Bonifacio Street; and on the W. by lot No. 426. Point No. 1 is N. 38° 12' E., 226.90 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bulan cadastre No. 263. Area 624 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 426, Bulan cadastre, plan Swo-29562). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 428-A; on the NE. by lot No. 423-A; on the E. by lot No. 425; on the S. by the Bonifacio Street; on the SW. by lot No. 429; and on the W. by property of Pedro Sanchez (before) heirs of Emilio Sierra (now). Point No. 1 is N. 40° 38' E., 215.82 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bulan cadastre No. 263. Area 519 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 427, Bulan cadastre, plan Swo-29562). Bounded on the N. by the Del Pilar Street; on the E. and S. by lot No. 423-A; and on the W. by lot No. 428-A. Point No. 1 is N. 32° 46' E., 247.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bulan cadastre No. 263. Area 152 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 428-A, Bulan cadastre, plan Psd-39277). Bounded on the N. by the Del Pilar Street; on the E. by lots Nos. 427 and 423-A; on the S. by lot No. 426; on the W. by property of Margarito Tianco (before) Lucilo Tianco (now); and on the NW. by lot No. 428-B (property of Juliana Grafil). Point No. 1 is N. 32° 46' E., 247.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bulan cadastre No. 263. Area 281 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 429, Bulan cadastre, plan Swo-29562). Bounded on the N. and E. by lot No. 426; on the S. by the Bonifacio Street; and on the W. by properties of Santiago Moralde (before) heirs of Emilio Sierra (now) and Pedro Sanchez (before) heirs of Emilio Sierra (now). Point No. 1 is N. 32° 36' E., 216.18 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Bulan cadastre No. 263. Area 342 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon, Philippines, on the 28th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Anatolio C. Mañalac, judge of said court, the 15th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF TARLAC

Land Registration Case No. N-160. C.L.R.O. Record
No. N-6649

ZOILA MARTIN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tarlac, Tarlac; the Municipal Mayor, Gabriel Amil, Pablo Bruno and Pedro Miguel, Sta. Ignacia, Tarlac; and Zoila Martin de Milla, et al., Camiling Tarlac; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Zoila Martin, Camiling, Tarlac, through the Atty. Rodrigo B. Felix, Camiling, Tarlac, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 13, plan Psu-78396, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Nambalan, municipality of Sta. Ignacia, Province of Tarlac. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2 (property of Pedro Miguel); on the E. by property of Pablo Bruno; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by property of Zoila Martin de Milla et al., the Sta. Ignacia-Gerona barrio road and property of Gabriel Amil. Point No. 1 is S. 58° 36' E., 1,467.03 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Sta. Ignacia. Area 63,053 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Tarlac, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tarlac, Province of Tarlac, Philippines, on the 25th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bernabe de Aquino, judge of said court, the 19th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 28th day of January, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-550. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7389

MAMERTO S. CRUZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Paulino Castillo, Gregorio Guzman, Francisco Adan and Jose Manahan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Socorro Abella, the heirs of Celedonio Reyes, Flaviana Ortiz and Mariano Reyes, Libmanan, Camarines Sur; Marcelo Rabimbi, Manangle, Sipocot, Camarines Sur; and Rosenda Manahan, 119 Altura St., Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Mamerto S. Cruz, 119 Altura, Manila, through the Atty. Ernesto Cayetano, Naga City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-108880, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Manangle,

municipality of Sipocot, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE., E., SE. and S. by the Malagnog Creek; on the SW. by property of Mamerto Cruz; and on the NW. by properties of Marcelo Cruz and Marcelo Rabimbi. Point No. 1 is S. 65° 54' W., 4,509.60 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. Area 145,423 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-108880, sheet No. 5), situated in the barrio of Fundado, municipality of Libmanan, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Celedonio Reyes and the Manila Railroad Company; on the SE. by properties of the Manila Railroad Company and Socorro Abella; on the S. by property of Socorro Abella; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Celedonio Reyes, (now) Flaviana Ortiz; and on the W. by properties of the heirs of Celedonio Reyes (now) Flaviana Ortiz, Mariano Reyes and the heirs of Celedonio Reyes. Point No. 1 is N. 30° 54' W., 223.35 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Libmanan, Camarines Sur. Area 13,173 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-108880, sheet No. 5), situated in the barrio of Fundado, municipality of Libmanan, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Celedonio Reyes; on the SE. by property of Socorro Abella; and on the SW. by property of the Manila Railroad Co. Point No. 1 is N. 12° 41' W., 351.18 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Libmanan, Camarines Sur. Area 1,136 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (plan Psu-119787), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Sipocot, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. and W. by property of Gregorio Guzman; on the SE. by the provincial road; and on the SW. by property of Paulino Castillo. Point No. 1 is N. 31° 37' E., 397.81 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 3, Sipocot. Area 601 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-99749, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Manangle, municipality of Sipocot, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Mamerto Cruz and a creek; on the SE. by a creek and property of Mamerto Cruz; on the SW. by a creek, property of Jose Manahan and public land; and on the NW. by property of Francisco Adan. Point No. 1 is S. 81° 12' W., 5,762 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. Area 301,853 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the

said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Perfecto R. Palacio, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
[1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-557. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7423

SIXTO S. INSANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Naga; the Municipal Mayor, Valentina Zaballa, Remigio Nacario, the heirs of Mateo Ibarrientos and Honoria Vargas, Iriga, Camarines Sur; Urbano Antang, Inocentes Monte and Ponciano Cruzata, Sto. Niño, Iriga, Camarines Sur; Aludio Villanueva, San Rafael, Iriga, Camarines Sur; and the heirs of Silverio Rollon, Polangui, Albay; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Sixto S. Insano, Iriga, Camarines Sur, through the Atty. Manuel M. Guevara, Iriga, Camarines Sur, to register and confirm his title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-135838), situated in the barrio of San Francisco, municipality of Iriga, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Mateo Ibarrientos and Honoria Vargas; on the SE. by the Camposano Street; on the SW. by property of Remigio Nacario; and on the W. by property of the Manila Railroad Company. Point No. 1 is S. 34° 37' W., 381.44 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Iriga, Camarines Sur. Area 738 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-136787, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of San Francisco, municipality of Iriga, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Mateo Ibarrientos; on the SE. by property of Honoria Vargas; on the SW. by property of Sixto S. Insano; and on the W. by property of the Manila Railroad Company. Point No. 1 is S. 38° 13' W., 376.12 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Iriga, Camarines Sur. Area 273 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-136787, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Sto. Niño, municipality of Iriga, Province of Camarines Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Urbano Antang and a barrio road; on the SE. by property of Aludio Villanueva; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Silverio Rollon; and on the NW. by properties of Inocentes Monte and Ponciano Cruzata. Point No. 1 is S. 76° 52' E., 958.70 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 3, Sto. Niño, Iriga, Camarines Sur. Area 9,955 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 27th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose T. Surtida, judge of said court, the 16th day of January, in the year 1954.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest: **ENRIQUE ALTAVAS**
Chief of the General Land
[1, 2] *Registration Office*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-559. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7429

TORIBIO JOVELLANOS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, Fructuoso Toribio, Vicente Sicam and Froilan Llagas, Naga City; Francisca Llagas, Via Gainza, Naga City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Toribio Jovellanos, Via Gainza, Naga City, through the Attys. General & General, Bello Bldg., Naga City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-107006), situated in the barrio of Peña Francia, City of Naga. Bounded on the NE. by a proposed private road, properties of Fructuoso Toribio and Vicente Sicam; on the SE. by the Via Gainza Street; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Froilan Llagas. Point No. 1 is N. 43° 48' E., 1,306.97 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 2, City of Naga. Area 1,500 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, at its session to be held in the City of Naga, Philippines, on the 26th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose T. Surtida, judge of said court, the 18th day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-175. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7515

ALFREDO PIO DE RODA and DOLORES T. RODA,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the Municipal Mayor, Teofilo Rodriguez, Eufemia Escobar, the heirs of Arsenio Pio de Roda, Esteban Gatdula, Fermin Pangniban, Constancio Ramos, Mariano Pio de Roda, Macario Coronel, Doroteo Vida, Bendoy Coronel, Melanio Arera, Gregorio Sangalang, Toribia Sangalang, Fernanda Mata, Braulio Sangalang, Petronio Norcio, Nicolas Constantino and Margarita Rodriguez, Indang, Cavite; Higinio Quiñones, Banaba Sirca, Indang Cavite; Generosa Alonso, 1599 Dapitan, Sampaloc, Manila; Daniel Mojica, Mario Salome, Ignacio Ligoy, Candida Rodijo, Victoria Marero, Guillermo Fidel, Pedro Lidsa, Constancio Ramos, Rafael Fidel, Cornelia Fidel, Justino Fidel, Francisco Alonzo and Apolonio Fidel, Calumpang, Indang, Cavite; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Alfredo Pio de Roda and Dolores T. Roda, 1599 Dapitan, Sampaloc, Manila, through the Atty. David F. Barrera, Rosario, Cavite, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Calumpang, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by properties of Pedro Lidsa, Constancio Ramos

and Cornelia Fidel; on the SW. by the Pajo River; on the NW. by lot No. 4 and property of Doroteo Vida; and on the interior by property of Justino Fidel. Point No. 1 is N. 35° 06' W., 2,690.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 318,756 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Calumpang, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by a barrio road and properties of Daniel Mojica, Mario Salome, Ignacio Ligoy, Candida Rodijo and Victoria Marero; on the SE. by a road; and on the SW. by the provincial road. Point No. 1 is N. 34° 44' W., 2,685.94 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 87,572 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Calumpang, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Macario Coronel; on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Doroteo Vida; and on the SW. by a creek and property of Doroteo Vida. Point No. 1 is N. 34° 36' W., 2,856.80 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 9,206 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Calumpang, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and property of Doroteo Vida; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by the Pajo River and property of Higinio Quiñones et al.; and on the NW. by property of Mariano Pio de Roda. Point No. 1 is N. 33° 51' W., 3,066.29 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 196,491 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Calumpang, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by a creek; on the SE. by property of Bendoy Coronel; and on the SW. and NW. by the Sabang Creek. Point No. 1 is N. 23° 11' W., 4,905.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 159,917 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Calumpang, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by creeks and property of Francisco Alonzo; on the SE. by property of Esteban Gatdula; on the SW. by a creek and property of Apolonio Fidel; and on the W. and NW. by a creek. Point No. 1 is N. 27° 45' W., 4,568.33 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 76,912 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 3), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the S. by properties of Gregorio Sangalang, a dry creek and property of Toribia Sangalang; on the SW. by the municipal

road; and on the NW. by property of Fernanda Mata, a dry creek and property of Petronio Norcio. Point No. 1 is N. 66° 14' W., 360.44 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 13,491 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 3), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. and E. by the Jordan River; on the SE. by property of Melanio Arera and the municipal cemetery; on the SW. by lot No. 9, property of Braulio Sangalang, and the provincial road; and on the NW. by the municipal cemetery, property of Melanio Arera and the Jordan River. Point No. 1 is N. 65° 25' W., 349.34 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 51,634 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-135769, sheet No. 3), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Indang, Province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. and S. by the municipal roads; on the SE. by properties of Teofilo Rodriguez, Eufemia Escobar and Margarita Rodriguez; on the W. by property of Braulio Sangalang; and on the NW. by lot No. 8 and the municipal cemetery. Point No. 1 is N. 57° 44' W., 195.68 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Indang, Cavite. Area 4,458 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 25th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio G. Lucero, judge of said court, the 2nd day of December, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-317. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7520

DOMINGO LIMJUICO, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer,

Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Biñan, Laguna; Pas Alon, Julian Ama, Andres Narraga and Ulpiano Aguilar, Platero, Biñan, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Domingo Limjuico, Platero, Biñan, Laguna, through the Atty. Marcial G. Mendiola, 424 Platerias, Quiapo, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-35034) (lot No. 1441-B, Fls-3039-D), situated in the barrio of Platero, municipality of Biñan, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the N. by property of Julian Ama; on the SE. by a creek and property of Andres Narraga; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by properties of Ulpiano Aguilar and Julian Ama. Point No. 1 is S. 39° 53' E., 651.14 meters from monument No. 10, Biñan Estate. Area 668 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 27th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-318. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7521

SATURNINO L. REBONG, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Miguel Sangcon, Federico Maloles, the heirs of Marcelo Ramos and Ruperta Oca, Victoria, Laguna; and Ignacia Kampitan, Pila, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Saturnino L. Rebong, Victoria, Laguna, through the Atty. Andres D. Franco, Vic-

toria, Laguna, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Swo-34182) (lot No. 2, Psu-137306) with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Victoria, Province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Miguel Sangcon and Federico Maloles; on the SE. by property of Ignacia Kampitan; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Marcelo Ramos; and on the NW. by the Rizal Street. Point No. 1 is S. 5° 15' E., 225.24 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Manhaya, Pila, Laguna. Area 1,077 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 28th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of said court, the 25th day of November, in the year 1953.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-196. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7638

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES (PHILIPPINE
CONSTABULARY), applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Teodoro Alviar, Leon R. Alviar, Isabel Alviar, the heirs of Hermenegildo Alviar, Gertrudis Alviar, Tiburcio Rilloraza, Paulo Rilloraza, Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas, Andres Lubiano and Andrea Lubiano, San Fernando, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the Republic of the Philippines (Philippine Constabulary), represented by the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, Armed Forces of the Philippines, Manila, through the Provincial Fis-

cal, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm its title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138783), situated in the barrio of Carlatan, municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union. Bounded on the NE. by the national road to Manila; on the SE. by properties of Leon R. Alviar, Isabel Alviar, the heirs of Hermenegildo Alviar, Gertrudis Alviar, Tiburcio and Paulo Rilloraza; on the S. by properties of Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas and Andrea Lubiano; on the SW. by property of Andrea Lubiano and China Sea; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Teodoro Alviar. Point No. 1 is N. 42° 50' W., 347.38 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Carlatan, San Fernando, La Union. Area 39,113 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, on the 27th day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 4th day of January, in the year 1954.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1,2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-101. C.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7609

JOSEFA CHAVES RIVERA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, Marshal Rivera, Augusto Rivera, Cesar Malferari, Luz Rivera Macaranas and Marcial Rivera, Cagayan de Oro City; Dahlia Rivera Claraval, 72 Eva St., Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City; and the heirs of Faustino Neri San Jose % Matilde Vda. de Neri, Carmen, Cagayan de Oro City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Josefa Chaves Rivera, Cagayan de

Oro City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 837, Cagayan cadastre, plan Swo-35011) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrios of Carmen and Kauswagan, City of Cagayan de Oro. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of the heirs of Faustino Neri San Jose; on the SW. by the provincial road and property of Cesar Malferari; and on the W. by property of Cesar Malferari. Point No. 1 is N. 25° 16' W., 155.32 meters from B.B.M. No. 10, Cagayan cadastre No. 237. Area 40,585 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 17th day of May, 1954, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 23rd day of December, in the year 1953. Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-771. G.L.R.O. Record
No. N-7694

PEDRO DE LEON, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Eugenia Nery, Bernardino Velasco, Juan de Jesus and Miguela Mendoza, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro de Leon, Dungalo, Parañaque, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Dungalo, municipality of Parañaque, Province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-78931). Bounded on the NE. by the Callejon Zamora; on

the SE. by the Parañaque River; on the SW. by property of Eugenia Nery; and on the NW. by lot No. 2 claimed by the Provincial Government of Rizal. Point No. 1 is N. 22° 54' E., 708.18 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Parañaque. Area 500 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-78931). Bounded on the NE. by property of Miguela Mendoza; on the SE. by lot No. 4 claimed by the Provincial Government of Rizal; on the SW. by the Callejon Kaligay; and on the NW. by the Sta. Monica Street. Point No. 1 is N. 20° 47' E., 792.54 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Parañaque. Area 527 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of May, 1954, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, judge of said court, the 12th day of January, in the year 1954.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 4th day of February, 1954.

Attest:
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
*Chief of the General Land
Registration Office*

[1, 2]

Bureau of Plant Industry

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE

This is to serve notice that auction sale of the following will be held at 9:00 a.m., on February 16, 1954, at the Maligaya Rice Experiment Station, Maligaya, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, under the supervision of the General Auditing Office.

Articles or subjects to be sold—

Required Deposit: 10 per cent of each bid.

I. (First) *parcel of land.*—With transfer certificate of title No. 20408, situated at barrio Cambitala, Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija.

Descriptions: About 3 hectares show traces of dikes with sloping plains; may be planted to medium late maturing varieties like Macan 1; of average fertility and water retentive; about 4 kilometers from the poblacion of Rizal, Nueva Ecija.

Boundaries: Northeast, by public land; south-east, by provincial road; southwest, by prop-

erty of Valentin B. Reyes; and northwest, by property of Petronilo Montero and Sapang Cambitala.

Area: Seven hectares, 60 ares and 15 centares.

II. (*Second*) *parcel of land*.—With transfer certificate of title No. 20409, situated at barrio Cambitala, Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija.

Descriptions: About 2 hectares is planted presently with corn by Lauro de la Cruz; generally upland (tumana); it may be irrigated with a pump from Sapang Batong Asong.

Boundaries: North, by Awitan River; east, by property of Mariano Joaquin and Sapang Batong Asong; southwest, by public land; and west, by public land.

Area: Six hectares, 50 ares and 85 centares.

III. (*Third*) *parcel of land*.—With transfer certificate of title No. 20410, situated at barrio Cambitala, Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija.

Descriptions: Generally plateau but can be planted to upland or unirrigated early lowland rice varieties; about 1½ kilometers above towards the town of Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija.

Boundaries: North and northeast, by public land; southeast, by public land and property of Valentin Dacanay; and northwest, by road to Pantabañgan.

Area: Sixteen hectares, 88 ares, and 17 centares.

IV. (*Fourth*) *parcel of land*.—With transfer certificate of title No. 20420, situated at barrio Cambitala, Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija.

Descriptions: Generally plateau but can be planted to upland or unirrigated early lowland rice varieties; about 1½ kilometers above towards the town of Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija.

Boundaries: East, by Tuntunin Creek and public land; south and southwest, by Ipol creek; west, by provincial road; and northwest, by public land.

Area: Twelve hectares, 50 ares and 86 centares.

The above parcels of land may be inspected at the barrio of Cambitala, municipality of Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija, anytime before the bidding on January 16, 1954.

Conditions of Sale

1. The sale will be on a cash-and-carry basis, "as-is-where-is", and the award will be made to the highest bidder.

2. To insure faithful performance of his obligation, every bidder should deposit before the auction sale begun the necessary amount indi-

cated opposite the article or articles to be sold and for which he is interested to bid. The required deposit for the article or articles bidden for will be forfeited to the Government upon failure of the successful bidder to comply with the terms of the auction sale. Deposit of the unsuccessful bidder will be refunded to them immediately after the sale. Immediately after the award, the successful bidder should at once make the full payment.

3. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For and in the absence of the Director of Plant Industry:

PRIMO A. HONRADO

Chief, Farm Management and Seed

[12, 1]

Production Division

Bureau of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 9, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-12067 of Sagana Plantation Co., Inc.

Location: Sampao, Kapalong, Davao.

Description: Survey plan No. Sc-V-12067-D.

Area: 549.7327 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: ₱25.

Appraised value of existing improvements:

₱87,144.40—abaca, houses, road, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant-company must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and the value of the improvements.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-12067." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 2, 1954.

[12, 1]

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 29, 1954, the tract of

land covered by sales application No. V-7072 of Igmedio Antonio, Sr.

Location: Capatagan, Saug, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 3, Swo-29502.

Area: 123.5563 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: ₱30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱12,000—abaca.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-7072." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 28, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 2, 1954, the tract of land described below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Location: Residence Section H, City of Baguio.

Boundaries: N., public land; E., public land and creek; S., lot No. 33; and W., creek.

Area: 750 square meters (subject to result of survey).

Appraised value of land per square meter: ₱4.50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱750—fruit trees, clearings, etc.

Applied for by: Gerardo Obial—T. S. A. No. V-66.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of this bid. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction 10 per centum of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise

his bid. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements, the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and for the survey of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 24, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 13, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15126 of Manuel Macero.

Location: Amas, Kidapawan, Cotabato.

Description: Lot No. 204, Pls-59 South Ext.

Area: 50 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: ₱30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱2,090—abaca, house and clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15126." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 24, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 4, 1954, the tract of land described below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Location of land: Residence Section J, City of Baguio.

Boundaries: N., TSA—A. L. Guanzon; E., Kennon Road; S., TSA—Angara; and W., public land.

Appraised value of land per square meter:

P2.40.

Applied for by: The City of Baguio—T. S. A. No. V-1691.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction, 10 per centum of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The successful bidder must reimburse the City of Baguio of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and for the survey of the land. This lot is earmarked for exchange by the City of Baguio for a private lot of Ambrosio Magsaysay needed for the improvements and extension of Loakan Airport. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 17, 1953.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on February 27, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-16430 of L. S. Sarmiento & Company, Inc.

Location: Mamunga, Compostela, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 2486, Pls-3.

Area: 130 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P100,000—abaca, warehouse, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-16430." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 15, 1953.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-14882 of Ireneo E. Antonio.

Location: Blingkong, Buluan, Cotabato.

Description: Lot No. 990, Pls-221.

Area: 10 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P35.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P2,500—clearings and ricefields.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-14882." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15779 of Teodoro R. Venus.

Location: Manay, Panabo, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 2853-4, Pls-276.

Area: 10.8000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P3,200—abaca, house, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15779." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum

employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12,1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-6362 of Hipolito G. Gonzales.

Location: Salawagan, Maramag, Bukidnon.
Description: Lot No. 3, Bukidnon survey plan No. 2.

Area: 24 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P2,000—abaca.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bids for the land described in sales application No. V-6362." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12,1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Tacloban City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 10, 1954, the tract of land described below.

Location of land: Punong, Carigara, Leyte.

Boundaries: N., public land and sea; E., public land; S., public land and street; and W., public land and street.

Area: 37,410 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.10.

Applied for by: Holy Cross Academy—M. S. A. No. V-20515.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction 10 per cent of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12,1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-5922 of Anselma Barauiz.

Location: Sikitan, Kidapawan, Cotabato.

Description: Sub-lot No. 115, Lot 40, Pls-59 Ext.

Area: 12 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P35.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P1,521—abaca, bananas and coconut trees.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-5922." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12,1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 10, 1954, the tract

of land covered by sales application No. V-15896 of Teodora F. Toledo.

Location: Malagakit, Midsayap, Cotabato.

Description: Lot No. 9249, Pls-135.

Area: 30 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements:

P1,370—house, ricefield, clearings, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15896." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

[12, 1]

Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 16, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-8565 of Claudio L. Abrea.

Location: Junction, Kidapawan, Cotabato.

Description: Sub-lot No. 196-D, Pls-59 South Ext.

Area: 10 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P35.

Appraised value of existing improvements:

P4,140—house, abaca, fruit trees, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in the sales application No. 8565." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all

bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 12, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

[12, 1]

Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baler, Quezon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 8, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-5235 of Artemio Villanueva.

Location: Borlongan, Dipaculao, Quezon.

Boundaries: N., public land and Borlongan River; E., Juan Nisperos and Inocencia Elefante; S., public land; and W., creek and public land.

Area: 50 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P20.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Baler, Quezon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-5235." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 11, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

[12, 1]

Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-10096 of Irene Tancontian.

Location: Guianga, Davao City.

Description: Lot No. 2995, cadastre No. 281.

Area: 35 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of improvements: P450—clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-10096." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 11, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cebu City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 16, 1954, the tract of land covered by miscellaneous sales application No. V-14242 of Faustina G. Tancinco.

Location: Tejero, Cebu City.

Boundaries: NE., callejon; SE., F. Villegas and F. Cuico; SW., Pio Torres; and NW., Romana de Tallo.

Area: 110.7 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P4.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P4,442.80—building.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cebu City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in miscellaneous application No. V-14242." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 10, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, will sell to the highest bidder

at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 13, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-7618 of Patria T. Obsequio.

Location: Bagtic, Bais, Negros Oriental.

Description: Lot No. 1796, Pls-146.

Area: 50 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-7618." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 10, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that on March 4, 1954 the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will accept oral or written bids for the lease for industrial purposes under Chapter IX of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, of the tract of land hereinbelow described. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on the above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest bidder is determined. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may be entitled to change or raise his bid.

Location: Danglayan and Sta. Rita, Bauan, Batangas.

Description: Lot No. 126 and portion of lot No. 115, Swo-31994.

Area: 3,552 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P500—fence.

Applied for by: Caltex (Philippines) Inc.—F. L. A. No. V-935.

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than 3 per centum of the value of the land plus 1 per centum of the value of

the proposed and/or existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least 3 months' rental. But in no case shall the rental be less than P10 a year. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction or before the close of office hours at the next following working day such additional amount as may be necessary to complete the rental for 3 months at the rate proposed by him. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and the value of the improvements. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Adverse claims to the above described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, on or before the hour and date of auction shall forever be barred. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 10, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands Manila, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m., on April 8, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-5139 of Milagros C. Celestial.

Location: Labu, Buayan, Cotabato.

Description: Psu-119693 (Part).

Boundaries: N., Gil P. Tullo; E., Domingo Celestial; S., Agustin Cilajis; and W., Procopio Estrella.

Area: 24 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P5,000—rice paddies, house, bananas, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-5139." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to re-

ject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands. .

Manila, January 12, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-14181 of Cipriano Codilla.

Location: Bantakan, Compostela, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 1587, Pls-2.

Area: 60 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P35.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P53,700—abaca, camarin, house, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-14181." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 14, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 5, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-16368 of Angeles Villaluz Consolación.

Location: Moncayo, Compostela, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 606, Pls-3.

Area: 60 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P35.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P25,220—abaca, ricefields, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-16368." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 8, 1954.

[12, 1]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

LEASE OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Notice is hereby given that on March 18, 1954, the Bureau of Lands at Manila will accept oral or written bids for the lease for commercial purposes of the tract of land hereinbelow described. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock a.m., on the day above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest bidder is determined. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may be entitled to change or raise his bid.

Location: Juan Luna Street, Binondo, Manila.
Description: Portions of lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, block No. 2005, Manila cadastre (former Bureau of Internal Revenue site).

Area: 2,398 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter:
P250.

Appraised value of proposed improvements:
P500,000 (3 story concrete building).

Applied for by: City Investment Corporation—
IGPLA V-6.

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than 3 per centum of the value of the land plus 1 per centum of the value of the proposed improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least 3 months' rental. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction or before the close of office hours at the next following working day such additional amount as may be necessary to complete the rental for 3 months at the rate proposed by him. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of

auction. The successful bidder shall also undertake the ejection of the squatters on the premises with the cooperation of the Bureau of Lands and the demolition of the existing remains (adobe stones) of the old building destroyed during the last war at his own expense and shall turn over the materials to be retrieved to the Government for the latter's benefit. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 2, 1954.

[12, 1]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15318 of Oscar R. Victoriano.

Location: Bagtic, Bais, Oriental Negros.

Description: Lot No. 2321, Pls-146.

Area: 58 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15318." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 16, 1953.

[12, 1]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 15, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-14354 of Pedro Ganob.

Location: Bulocanon, Kidapawan, Cotabato.

Description: Sub-lot No. 2 of lot No. 175, Pls-60 Extension.

Area: 10 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of existing improvements:
P986—abaca, house, clearing, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Kidapawan, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-14354." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 16, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, will sell to the highest bidder at 10:00 a.m., on March 16, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15532 of Alicia N. Lichauco.

Location: Macanlig, Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro.

Description: Lots Nos. 1 and 4, Psu-133321.

Area: 19.6449 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15532." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 17, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, will sell to the highest bidder at 10:00 a.m., on March 11, 1954, the

tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15530 of Gloria N. Buñag.

Location: Macanlig, Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro.

Description: Lot No. 2, Psu-133321.

Area: 11.1600 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15530." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 15, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, will sell to the highest bidder at 10:00 a.m., on March 16, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15531 of Marina N. Capistrano.

Location: Macanlig, Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro.

Description: Lot No. 3, Psu-133321.

Area: 12.0265 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15531." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 17, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10:00 a.m., on April 5, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15814 of Buena-ventura Seville.

Location: Manay, Panabo, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 2853-13, cadastre 276.

Area: 9.1000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: ₱30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱3,150—ricefield, abaca and house.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15814." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January, 8, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10:00 a.m., on April 5, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15862 of Pedro Sorrosa.

Location: Manay, Panabo, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 2853-5, cadastre 276.

Area: 12.2000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: ₱30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱4,600—abaca, house and ricefield.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15862." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for*

designation as a bidder's representative. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 8, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10:00 a.m., on March 16, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15537 of heirs of Simon T. Mamawag.

Location: Linabo, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Boundaries: N., Abulan Creek; E., public land; S., Olimanon Creek and Homobono Ferrolino; and W., Simon T. Mamawag and Marcos Elenterio.

Area: 96 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: ₱25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱9,650—ricefield, cornfield, 2 houses, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15537." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, December 22, 1953.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[12, 1]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m. on April 19, 1954, the tract of land described below.

Location of land: Sicsican, Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Description: Lot No. 810, Ts-206, Sicsican Residential site.

Area: 1922 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: ₱0.50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: ₱900—house, fruit trees, fence, etc.

Applied for by: Pedro de Rama—M. S. A. No. V-10592.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction, 10 per cent of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 18, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 26, 1954, the tract of land described below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Location: Residence Section A, City of Baguio.

Description: Portion of lot No. 88-B.

Boundaries: N., Rita Legarda, Inc.; E., Lot 88, C-1, Psd-17447; S., road; and W., lot 88-A-10, Psd-17447.

Area: 1,269 square meters (subject to result of survey).

Appraised value of land per square meter: P3.

Applied for by: Amado B. Isip—T. S. A. No. V-1946.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction 10 per centum of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and for the survey of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 23, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Legaspi City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 8, 1954, the tract of land described below.

Location of land: Baybay, Tabaco, Albay.

Boundaries: N., Procesa Brito; E., Procesa Brito; S., South Causeway; and W., Rafael Bolaños.

Area: 220 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P2.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P3,500—fillings and building.

Applied for by: Juliana C. Aramburu—M. S. A. No. V-10326.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction, 10 per cent of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 8, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 12, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-17783 of Eulogio V. Arguelles.

Location: Valencia, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lot No. 600, Case 2, Pls-9.

Area: 121.6128 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P3,508—house, canals, bridges (woodened), etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-17783." Bids must be on forms

prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 15, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Surigao, Surigao, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 13, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15096 of Francisco Ilagan.

Location: San Miguel, Tago, Surigao.

Description: Si-V15096-D.

Area: 49.2336 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P20.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P290—house and clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Surigao, Surigao, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15096." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 13, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 5, 1954, the tract of land described below.

Location of land: Poblacion, Jimalalud, Negros Oriental.

Boundaries: N., municipal road; E., seashore; S., seashore; and W., Alejandra Florentin.

Area: 1,735 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P4,055—house and coconut trees.

Applied for by: Adelaida A. Estorco—M. S. A. No. V-8276.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction, 10 per cent of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 5, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[1, 2]

LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that on April 19, 1954, the Bureau of Lands at Jolo, Sulu, will accept oral or written bids for the lease for residential purposes under Chapter IX of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, of the tract of land hereinbelow described. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on the day above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest bidder is determined. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may be entitled to change or raise his bid.

Location: Walled City, Jolo, Sulu.

Description: Lot No. 3, Jolo Development Plan.

Area: 415 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P1.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P6,000—house.

Applied for by: Segundo Cañizares—F. L. A. No. V-423.

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than 3 per centum of the value of the land plus 1 per centum of the value of the proposed and/or existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least 3

months' rental. But in no case shall the rental be less than P10 a year. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction or before the close of office hours at the next following working day such additional amount as may be necessary to complete the rental for 3 months at the rate proposed by him. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Adverse claims to the above described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the office of the Officer-in-Charge, Jolo, Sulu, on or before the hour and date of auction shall forever be barred. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 15, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that on April 8, 1954, the Bureau of Lands at Jolo, Sulu, will accept oral or written bids for the lease for residential purposes under Chapter IX of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, of the tract of land hereinbelow described. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on the day above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest bidder is determined. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may be entitled to change or raise his bid.

Location: Poblacion, Jolo, Sulu.

Description: Lot 4, block 51, PN-39, Jolo Townsite.

Area: 420 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P2.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P2,000—house.

Applied for by: Santiago Alvarez—F. L. A. No. V-462.

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than 3 per centum of the value of the land plus 1 per centum of the value of the proposed and/or existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least 3

months' rental. But in no case shall the rental be less than P10 a year. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction or before the close of office hours at the next following working day such additional amount as may be necessary to complete the rental for 3 months at the rate proposed by him. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Adverse claims to the above described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the office of the Officer-in-Charge, Jolo, Sulu, on or before the hour and date of auction shall forever be barred. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 8, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Zamboanga City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m. on April 19, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-8523 of Daniel Evangelista.

Location: Rio Hondo, Zamboanga City.

Description: Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Psu-125349.

Area: 63.9815 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare:

P50.

Appraised value of existing improvements:

P30,000—houses, dikes, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Zamboanga City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-8523." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 18, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, will sell to the highest bidder 10 o'clock a.m., on April 19, 1954, the tract of land described below.

Location of land: Tadlong, Bais, Negros Oriental.

Description: Lot No. 2459, Pls-146.

Area: 50 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Applied for by: Iluminada Rabina—M. S. A.—V-9864.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction, 10 per cent of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 15, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 28, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-3755 of Placido Floro.

Location: Sto. Cristo, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan.

Boundaries: N., Apolonio de los Santos; E., Mariano Umali, Eusebio Ayuson and public land; S., Ireneo de los Santos and Vicente de Torres; and W., Alfredo Reyes.

Area: 12.4784 hectares.

Appraised value of land: P1,000 for the whole tract.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-3755." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of*

the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 30, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Butuan City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 10, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-641 of the heirs of Teodulo Ricaforte.

Location: San Mateo, Butuan City.

Description: Lots Nos. 4874, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 5021, 5024, 5025 and 5026, Pls-97.

Area: 54.3368 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of improvements: P600—clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Butuan City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-641." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 12, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m. on April 19, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15791 of Marcelino Silva Llana.

Location: Callawa, Davao City.

Boundaries: N., Salimon creek; E., Bernardo Yolores; and S. and W., public land.

Area: 41.9864 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P680—clearing, coffee, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15791." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 23, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 19, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-16872 of Feliza Umagat.

Location: Macgum, Saug, Davao.

Boundaries: N., Justo Lino and public land; E., public land; SE., Esteban Daket; and SW. and W., public land.

Area: 50 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P2,524—abacas and bananas.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-16872." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 22, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest

bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 10, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-18500 of Teodoro Pepito.

Location: Valencia, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lot No. 821, Pls-9.

Area: 40.145² hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P2,025—house, ricefield, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-18500." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 11, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 8, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-18649 of Emigdio M. Segovia.

Location: Valencia, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lot No. 2709, Pls-9.

Area: 57.3021 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P650—house, ricefield, cornfield, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-18649." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The

right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 10, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 8, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-18224 of Salvador Tabuena.

Location: Valencia, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lot No. 2734, Pls-9.

Area: 40.5404 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements:
P814—houses, fruit trees and clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-18224." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 10, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 3, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-18223 of Maria V. Tabuena.

Location: Valencia, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lot No. 2721, Pls-9.

Area: 49.5442 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of existing improvements:
P460—ricefield and clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-18223." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 6, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 3, 1954, the tract of land described below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Location: Residence Section D, City of Baguio.

Boundaries: N., public land; E., road to Beckel; S., Talacson Road; and W., Talacson Road.

Area: 4,000 square meters (subject to result of survey).

Appraised value of land per square meter:
P0.90.

Applied for by: Luisa Acebedo—TSA-V-1768.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction 10 per centum of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The successful bidder if other than the applicant shall reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and for the survey of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 6, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands in the City of Baguio, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 29, 1954, the tract of

land described below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Location: Residence Section K, City of Baguio.

Description: Survey plan Ts-V-1695-D. (Lot No. 214, New Quezon Hill Subdivision).

Area: 1,000 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P1.50

Applied for by: Calixta J. Villanueva—TSA-V-1695.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction 10 per centum of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction and for the survey of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 3, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 3, 1954, the tract of land described below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Location: Residence Section L, City of Baguio.

Boundaries: N., dry creek; E., River and dry creek; S., public land; and W., Irisan road.

Area: 19,460 square meters (subject to result of survey).

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P89,800—poultry houses, rest house, etc.

Applied for by: Benito H. Lopez—TSA-V-1615.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. The successful bidder must deposit at the time of the auction 10 per centum of the price offered by him. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publica-

tion of the notice of auction and for the survey of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 6, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 3, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-11122 of Alfonso Altimerano.

Location: Katel, Tacurong, Cotabato.

Description: Psu-126938.

Area: 47.9018 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P6,810—ricefield, cornfield and houses.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked; "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-11122." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 3, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on May 10, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-10903 of Anita P. Balagot.

Location: El Progreso, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro.

Description: Lot No. 2453, Pls-193.

Area: 2.5656 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P150.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P200—rice paddies.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the

improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-10903." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, February 11, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on April 26, 1954, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-10976 of Arcadia C. Sabalones.

Location: Bagtic, Bais, Oriental Negros.

Description: lot No. 1892, Pls—146.

Area: 120 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P30—clearing.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked; "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-10976." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 30, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

SALE OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will sell to the highest bidders at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 25, 1954, the tracts of land

situated in Malibay, Pasay City, and described as follows:

Description: Lot No. 365, Bsd-790.

Area: 3,446 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.80.

Appraised value of improvements: P200—papa-ya clearing.

Applied for by: Calixto Gutierrez—I. G. P. S. A. No. V-212.

Description: Lot No. 286, Bsd-190.

Area: 704 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.80.

Appraised value of improvements: P300—fruit trees etc.

Applied for by: Lolita de la Peña—I. G. P. S. A. No. V-209.

The successful bidders if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila on or before the hour and date above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in Insular Government Property sales application No. _____." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, January 18, 1954.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[1, 2]

Bureau of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Director, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 26th day of February, 1954, and then publicly opened and read, for constructing the following:

(a) The *Substructure only* of the Aloran Bridge, at Km. 238.93 on the Oroquieta—Ozamis City Road, Misamis Occidental, Mindanao, consisting of the construction of two R. C. abutments and three R. C. piers all on R. C. piles, construction of the grouted riprap abutment

protections which includes the borrow, in accordance with B.P.W. plans set No. DS-106, sheets 1 to 5 inclusive, and specifications.

(b) The Pinis Bridge, at Km. 243.33 on the Oroquieta-Aloran Road, Misamis Occidental, Mindanao, consisting of the reconstruction of two R. C. abutments and construction of one 21.946 m. R. C. hollow box girder span, 6.70 m. clear roadway with two 0.46 m. footwalks, in accordance with B.P.W. plans set No. DD-523-V, sheets 1 to 4 inclusive, and specifications.

All prospective bidders shall be prequalified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.W. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to interested prospective bidders at the Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Prequalifications and Awards of the same office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than February 11, 1954.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before February 22, 1954. The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans, specifications, and/or proposal book upon making the required deposit.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the Designing Service, Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept any such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
CALAPAN, ORIENTAL MINDORO

January 8, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the District Engineer, at Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, until 10:00 a.m., on February 2, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant and undertaking complete the painting and varnishing of the exterior only (roofing, walls or sidings, and porch) of the Maligaya Barrio School Building, in accordance with the standard plan 1-2-3-4 of the Bureau of Education and the specifications, at Maligaya, Pinamalayan,

Oriental Mindoro, Philippines, for the Maligaya Barrio School.

Envelopes containing proposals should be sealed and plainly marked, "Proposal for improvement of the Maligaya Barrio School Building."

Instruction to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed in Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, and to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check or certificate of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the District Engineer, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, in the sum of 5 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality herein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Municipal Government of Pinamalayan.

Address all communications to the District Engineer, Calapan, Oriental Mindoro.

C. O. LAURENA
Acting District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Director, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 5th day of March, 1954, and then publicly opened and read, for constructing:

The Langtad River (Argao) Bridge, at Km. 66.37 on the Cebu South Road, Cebu Province.

consisting of the construction of two R. C. abutments and five R. C. piers all on concrete piles; construction of six 15.00 m. RCDG spans, right foot 30-degree skew with 6.70 m. Clear roadway and two 0.46 m. footwalks; construction of grouted riprap protection; in accordance with BPW plans set No. DS-102, sheets 1 to 5 inclusive, and specifications.

All prospective bidders shall be prequalified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.W. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to interested prospective bidders at the Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Prequalifications and Awards of the same office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than February 18, 1954.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before March 1, 1954. The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans, specifications, and/or proposal book upon making the required deposit.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the Designing Service, Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept any such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

January 30, 1954

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids in single copy, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., February 20, 1954, and be publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor and plant, and repairing and improving complete: The Tarlac-Paniqui dike in Tarlac and Paniqui, Tarlac.

All prospective bidders will be pre-qualified by the Committee on Pre-qualification and Awards. For this purpose contractors' qualification statement forms will be issued. These forms must be accomplished and submitted by the prospective bidders to the River Control and Drainage Section, Division of Irrigation, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, on or before February 10,

1954. After said date no contractors' confidential statement for pre-qualification will be accepted. The above-mentioned contractors' pre-qualification statement should be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the amount of not less than P20,000 and a credit line in the amount of not less than P40,000 from a reliable bank.

Full particulars will be furnished to interested parties upon application at the above address.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

January 30, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the furnishing and installation of the transmission and distribution lines and the distribution panel of the Janiuay Electric Plant, Janiuay, Iloilo, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and the office of the District Engineer, Iloilo City, until 11:00 a.m., March 5, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant for the furnishing and installation of the transmission and distribution lines and the distribution panel of the Janiuay Electric Plant, Janiuay, Iloilo, in accordance with plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for the above project, prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-qualifications and Awards, Mech.-Elec. Division, B. P. W., Manila, or the District Engineer, Iloilo City, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, on or before February 23, 1954, for processing and approval. After the above date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

Instructions to bidders general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76, and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works or Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 3, 1954

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids in single copy, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 11 a.m., February 24, 1954, and be publicly opened for furnishing all materials, (except those to be furnished by the Government) labor and plant, and constructing complete: The Barili River Control Project, Barili, Cebu.

All prospective bidders will be pre-qualified by the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards. For this purpose contractor's qualification statement forms will be issued. These forms must be accomplished and submitted by the prospective bidders to the River Control and Drainage Section, Division of Irrigation, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, on or before February 15, 1954. After said date no contractor's confidential statement for pre-qualification will be accepted. The above-mentioned contractor's pre-qualification statement should be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the amount of not less than P20,000 and a credit line in the amount of not less than P20,000 from a reliable bank.

Full particulars will be furnished interested parties upon application at the above address.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

MANILA

February 4, 1954

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids in single copy, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., February 26, 1954, and be publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor and plant, and constructing complete: The Abucayan River Control Project, at Calape, Bohol.

All prospective bidders will be pre-qualified by the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards. For this purpose contractor's qualification statement forms will be issued. These forms must be accomplished and submitted by the prospective bidders to the River Control and Drainage Section, Division of Irrigation, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, on or before February 17, 1954. After said date no contractors' confidential statement for pre-qualification will be accepted. The above-mentioned contractor's pre-qualification statement should be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the amount of not less than P15,000 from a reliable bank.

Full particulars will be furnished interested parties upon application at the above address.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

February 2, 1954

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids in single copy, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., February 22, 1954, and be publicly opened for furnishing all materials, (except those to be furnished by the Government) labor and plant, and constructing complete: Magasawan-Tubig River Control Project, at Naujan, Oriental Mindoro.

All prospective bidders will be pre-qualified by the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards. For this purpose contractor's qualification statement forms will be issued. These forms must be accomplished and submitted by the prospective bidders to the River Control and Drainage Section, Division of Irrigation, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, on or before February 13, 1954. After said date no contractor's confidential statement for pre-qualification will be accepted. The above-mentioned contractors' pre-qualification state-

ment should be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the amount of not less than ₱25,000 from a reliable bank.

Full particulars will be furnished interested parties upon application at the above address.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MALolos, BULACAN

January 25, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Raising of Grade, Concreting, and Widening of Shoulders of the Malolos-Hagonoy, Road, Km. 52 + 280 to Km. 52 + 980," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan, until 11:00 a.m., February 13, 1954, and then publicly opened for the furnishing of the materials, labor, and plant for the raising of grade elevations, concreting, and widening of shoulders of the Malolos-Hagonoy road, Km. 52 + 280 to Km. 52 + 980, in accordance with plans and specifications.

Instruction to bidders, general conditions, proposal and forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory confidential statement as prescribed by this office and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected.

Before plans and proposal forms can be issued to a prospective bidder, he must show that he has a ready cash in the amount of at least ₱10,000 and a credit line with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least ₱10,000 or additional cash in lieu thereof to finance the proposed work. All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan, by messenger, in person, or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the hour and date of the opening of the bids in order to be considered.

A deposit of ₱20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 10 days from the opening of the bids, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids will be opened.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificate of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institutions payable to the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

DANIEL C. PEREZ
Civil Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
SORSOGON

January 30, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, until 11:00 a.m., March 2, 1954, and then and there publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and constructing complete the "Proposed Annex to Bulan Municipal Building, Right Wing, B.P.W. plan set DA 805 R, at Bulan, Sorsogon, Philippines.

Envelopes containing proposals should be sealed and plainly marked, "Proposal for the construction of the proposed Annex to Bulan Municipal Building, Right Wing, to be opened at 11:00 a.m., March 2, 1954."

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed in Chapter XXII-I of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, to Republic Act No. 76, and to Republic Act No. 602, to which contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified check or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable

banking institution, payable to the Provincial Treasurer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, in the sum of 5 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bids as may be considered advantageous to the Government.

Address all communications to "The District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon".

JOSE L. LACHICA
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 6, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Proposed Northern Luzon School of Arts and Trades Shop Building and Academic Building at Vigan, Ilocos Sur," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila and the office of the District Engineer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, until 11:00 a.m., March 2, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant for the construction of the proposed Northern Luzon School of Arts and Trades Shop Building and Academic Building at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, in accordance with plans and specifications. The amount necessary to finance the project is P30,000.

The deadline for the filing of confidential statement is on February 25, 1954.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76, and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or

certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works or Provincial Treasurer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 10, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Reconstruction of the West Breakwater in the Port of Capiz (Culasi), Roxas City," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., March 22, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant for the reconstruction of the west breakwater in the Port of Capiz (Culasi), Roxas City, in accordance with the revised specifications and B.P.W. plans, set No. DPH-157-V, sheets 1 and 2.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangements for credit with a reputable banking firm in the sum of at least P8,000 with which to finance the work under the proposed contract. The bank should certify that this amount shall be held for the exclusive use of this project if contract is awarded to him. All bids must be submitted at the office of the Director of Public Works by messenger, in person, or remitted by registered mail and should be received prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualification forms (Pre-C-1) and/or (Pre-C-2) of each prospective bidder has been set for March 13, 1954.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76 and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works in the sum of at least 5 per cent of the total amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 9, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Construction of Magdalena Waterworks, Magdalena, Laguna," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and the office of the District Engineer, Sta. Cruz Laguna, until 11:00 a.m., March 2, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant for the construction of the Magdalena Waterworks, Magdalena, Laguna, in accordance with plans and specifications.

The deadline for the submittal of the pre-qualification forms of all prospective bidders is set on February 23, 1954.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76, and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works or Provincial Treasurer, Sta. Cruz, Laguna, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 11, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the drilling of water wells in various communities in the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and the offices of the District Engineers of Tuguegarao, Cagayan; Ilagan, Isabela; Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Tarlac; San Fernando, Pampanga; Malolos, Bulacan; Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro and Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, until 11 a.m., March 2, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, for the drilling of water wells in various communities in the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro, in accordance with plans and specifications for drilling water wells.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory

"Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 each is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited by Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76, and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works or Provincial Treasurers of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Panipanga, Bulacan, Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ISAIA FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF BASILAN
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 11, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Construction of the Lamitan Sub-City Hall, City of Basilan," will be received at this office until 11:00 a.m., February 26, 1954, and then publicly opened for the furnishing of all the necessary materials, labor and plant for the:

"Constructions complete of the Lamitan Sub-City Hall, City of Basilan, in accordance with plans and specifications."

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, plans and specifications are available for issuance at the office of the City Engineer, this City, to prospective bidders who filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XX-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions

of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by any bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished upon request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of the bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Acts Nos. 138 and 211, and to the "Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-f", to which contracts on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond of 5 per cent of the amount of bids, in the form of cash, certified check, or certificate of fixed deposit issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the City Treasurer-Assessor, City of Basilan.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the City Government of Basilan.

L. S. BROWN
Mayor

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 15, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only; subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 16th day of March, 1954, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Project No. 18-19-6-1, Unit II, Bañga Bridge-Marbel Section, Cotabato-Alah Valley-Marbel Road, National Route 19, Cotabato Province, Island of Mindanao. The net length of the project is 12.231 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P50,000 cash and P100,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.W. Form Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, and Form Pre-C-3 when necessary. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on

Pre-qualifications and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than the 15th day immediately preceding the opening of the bids;
- (b) Pre-C-2, not later than 5 days prior to the opening of bids. The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making a deposit of P50 to insure their return.
- (c) Pre-C-3, if required by the Committee on Pre-qualifications and Awards, not later than 5 days prior to the opening of bids.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the Designing Service, Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila. Plans and proposal book may be seen at the office of the District Engineer, Cotabato, Cotabato.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Commonwealth Act No. 541, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, Republic Act No. 946, Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-1f and to the Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. 3, s. 1953, to which all contractors of Government work are amenable.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in the bids received.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Director, Bureau of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 23rd day of March, 1954, and then publicly opened for constructing:

The Alah River Bridge, Project No. 18-19-5-2, at Km. 244.476 on the Cotabato-Alah Valley-Marbel Road, National Route 19, over the Alah River, Province of Cotabato, Island of Mindanao, consisting of the construction of two R. C. abutments and six R. C. piers all on R. C. piles; the construction of seven 15.00 m. RCDG spans with 7.32 m. clear roadway and two 0.46 m. footwalks; the construction of grouted rip-rap protection of abutments; the construction of approaches in accordance with B.P.W.

plans set No. DS-111, sheets 1 to 9 inclusive and specifications.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P20,000 cash and P20,000 credit line with a reputable bank to finance the project.

All prospective bidders shall be prequalified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.W. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to interested prospective bidders at the Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Pre-qualification and Awards of the same office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than March 8, 1954.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before March 18, 1954. The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making the required deposit of P20.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book may be obtained at the Designing Service, Division of Highways, and plans and proposal book may be seen at the offices of the District Engineer, Cotabato, Cotabato, and Division Engineer, Cagayan de Oro City.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 8, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposal for bid, in duplicate, will be received or may be dropped into the bid box, at the office of the Chief Administrative Division, B. P. W., Manila, until 10:00 a.m., March 8, 1954, and then publicly opened in the presence of the attending bidders for:

Furnishing and delivering from Contractor's Plant Site, pit or stockpile to:

- (a) Within Manila City Area
 - (b) Within Pasay City Area
 - (c) Within Quezon City Area
1. Common borrow, in accordance with item 107.
 2. Selected borrow, item 108.
 3. Gravel base course type A, item 201.
 4. Gravel base course type B, item 201.

5. Crushed gravel base course, type A, item 201.
6. Crushed gravel base course, type B, item 201.
7. Crushed stone base course, type A, item 201.
8. Crushed stone base course, type B, item 201.
9. Screenings, type A, item 305.
10. Screenings, type B, item 305.
11. Sand, type C, item 305.
12. Fine aggregate (sand), item 316.
13. Coarse aggregate, grade A, item 316.
14. Coarse aggregate, grading B, item 316.
15. Adobe stone blocks, "Baesa Type", 15 cm. × 15 cm. × 45 cm.
16. Solid bricks (red clay) 2" × 4" × 8".
17. 12" × 1.00 m. laying length concrete sewer pipe.
18. 18" × 1.00 m. laying length R. C. sewer pipe.
19. 24" × 1.00 m. laying length R. C. sewer pipe.
20. 36" × 1.00 m. laying length R. C. sewer pipe.

Subject to the following conditions:

1. The materials to be offered must be as described in the item specified opposite each kind of material and as described in the standard specifications for highways and bridges, revised 1951, of the B. P. W., items 17 to 20 must be in accordance with the revised standard plan and specifications for such items.

2. Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified checks, or certificate of fixed deposits, issued by any banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, or surety bond, in the amount of not less than P1,000.

3. The price for each item should be:

Items 1 to 14—per cu. m.
Items 15 to 20—per piece.

4. The volume of the material (No. 1 to 14) will be measured in the vehicle at the point of delivery. A swell factor is to be applied to get the original pit measurement of common borrow, item 107, and selected borrow, item 108, which is the pay quantity. Swell factor is to be determined by the Materials Testing Laboratory representative. Trucks which are to be used must have 1 piece siding. No additional and movable strips to increase height of vehicle will be allowed. Attention is invited to the third paragraph, article 9.1, measurement of quantities, under section 9 of the Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, which reads as follows:

"Where measurement by volume in vehicles is nearest 0.1 cubic meter. Payment will not be made for material heaped above the water-level capacity of the box and deductions shall not be altered without the express consent of the engineer. Measurement shall be to the stipulated the water-level capacity of the vehicle shall be determined by the engineer and the capacity of a vehicle, once determined, shall

be made in 0.1 cubic meter increments for vehicles not loaded to the rated capacity."

5. The furnishing and delivering of materials must be in accordance with the quantities and time limits hereunder specified:

- No. 1 to No. 4—up to 500 cu. m. within 10 working days.
No. 5 to No. 8—up to 300 cu. m. within 10 working days.
No. 9 to No. 14—up to 200 cu. m. within 10 working days.
No. 15 to No. 16—up to 2,000 pieces within 10 working days.
No. 17 to No. 20—up to 500 pieces within 40 working days.

The specified time limit will commence 5 days after the receipt of the advice to proceed. Upon failure of the contractor to furnish the specified quantity during the specified time limit, a liquidated damage, whether actually incurred or not, at the rate of P25 per day of delay, will be charged against him. In addition, the government reserves the right, in this case, to purchase the materials from other sources, and charge the excess in cost thereof, if any, against the contractor.

6. Bidders may bid for any, or all of the items mentioned above.

7. Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Republic Act No. 602, and the Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-1f, to which all contractors on government works are subject.

8. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids to waive any formal requirements, and to accept the bid, or bids considered most advantageous to the government.

9. The contract to be awarded under this bidding will be in effect for one year. A performance bond will be required, the amount to be in accordance with the number of items to be awarded as follows:

Up to 2 items	P1,000.00
3 to 5 items	2,000.00
6 to 10 items	5,000.00
11 to 15 items	7,500.00
16 to 20 items	10,000.00

10. The form hereto attached as Annex A together with this notice, may be secured from the Division of Highways, 2nd Street, Port Area, and used as a proposal if properly filled and inclosed in an envelope, plainly marked "Bid for furnishing and delivering different road materials within (a) Manila Area, (b) within Pasay City Area, (c) within Quezon City Area.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 8, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposal, in duplicate, plainly marked: "Bid for furnishing and delivering of selected borrow and concrete aggregates Projects No. 3943-a—Noveleta Diversion Road to be opened at 11:00 a.m., March 4, 1954," will be received or dropped into the bid box at the office of the Administrative Officer, B. P. W., Manila, until 11:00 a.m., March 4, 1954, then publicly opened in the presence of the attending bidders for:

Furnishing and delivering:

1. Selected borrow, Item 108 5,000 Cu. M.
2. Fine aggregates for Class A
concrete, Item 316-2.2 800 Cu. M.
3. Coarse aggregates for Class
A concrete, Item 316-2.3 1,600 Cu. M.

Subject to the following conditions:

1. The above quantities may be increased or decreased by 25 per cent upon written request of the Director.
2. The furnishing and delivering must be completed within 45 working days and to commence 5 days after the date of the advice to proceed to furnish the material, otherwise, a liquidated damage, whether actually incurred or not, at the rate of P30 for each day of delay, will be charged against the contractor. In addition, the Government reserves the right, in this case, to purchase the materials from other sources, and charge the excess in cost thereof, if any, against the contractor.
3. The above materials must be placed at the places to be designated by the authorized representatives of the Director on the Noveleta Diversion Road, Kms. 26 and 27 of the Zapote-Cavite National Road.
4. The above materials must be in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Government Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, Revised 1951.
5. The volume of the above listed materials will be measured in the vehicle at the point of delivery. Vehicles which are to be used must have 1 piece siding. No additional and movable strips to increase height of vehicle will be allowed. Attention is invited to the third paragraph, article 9.1, Measurement of Quantities, under section 9 of the Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, which reads as follows:

"Where measurement by volume in vehicles is stipulated, the water-level capacity of the vehicle shall be determined by the Engineer and the capacity of a vehicle, once determined,

shall not be altered without the express consent of the Engineer. Measurement shall be to the nearest 0.1 cubic meter. Payment will not be made for material heaped above the water-level capacity of the box and deductions shall be made in 0.1 cubic meter increments for vehicles not loaded to the rated capacity."

A swell factor to be determined by the Laboratory Technician will be applied to the volume of selected borrow received at the site to get its true volume in its original position.

6. Bidders may bid for any, or all of the items mentioned above. Award will be made to the lowest responsible bidder for each item.

7. Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified checks or certificate of fixed deposits issued by any banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, or surety bond in the amount of not less than 5 per cent of the bid. The proposal bond of the successful bidder will be forfeited to the government upon the bidder's failure to enter into contract.

8. Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Republic Act No. 602, and to Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-1f, to which all contractors on government work will be amenable.

9. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid, or bids which are considered most advantageous to the government.

10. The form hereto attached as Annex A plus this notice, may be used to express the bidder's offer, if properly filled and inclosed in an envelope. Said forms may be secured from the Division of Highways, 2nd St., Port Area, or from the office of the District Engineer, Cavite.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 20, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Post Office Building, Manila, until 10 a.m. on the 23rd day of March, 1954, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Project No. 2-27-3-1, Gibung-San Francisco Section, Davao-Agusan Highway, National Route 27, Agusan Province, Island of Mindanao. The net length of the project is 14.761 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P50,000.00 cash and P100,000.00 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B. P. W. Form Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, and Form Pre-C-3 when necessary. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Pre-qualifications and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than the 15th day immediately preceding the opening of the bids;
- (b) Pre-C-2, not later than 5 days prior to the opening of bids. The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making a deposit of P50 to insure their return.
- (c) Pre-C-3, if required by the Committee on Pre-qualifications and Awards, not later than 5 days prior to the opening of bids.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the Designing Service Division of Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila. Plans and proposal book may be seen at the office of the District Engineer, Butuan, Agusan.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Commonwealth Act No. 541, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, Republic Act No. 946, Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XII-If and Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. 3, s. 1953, to which all contractors of Government work are amenable.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in the bids received.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ILOILO

February 22, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only will be received at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, until

11:00 a.m., March 20, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, (except those hereinafter specified to be furnished by the government) labor and plant, and constructing complete.

1. For the construction of Janiuay Puericulture Center Building at Janiuay, Iloilo, with painting, complete as per plans and specifications. Alternate bid excluding painting.

Envelope containing proposals should be sealed and plainly marked, "Proposal for the construction of Janiuay Puericulture Center Building to be opened at 11:00 a.m., March 20, 1954.

All prospective bidders will be pre-qualified by the Committee on Pre-qualifications and Awards. For this purpose contractors' qualification statement forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2, and Pre-C-3, will be issued. These forms must be accomplished and submitted by the prospective bidders to the District Engineer, Iloilo, on or before March 10, 1954. After the said date no contractors confidential statement for pre-qualification will be accepted.

In order that the prospective bidder may be pre-qualified, he must show in his qualification statement that he has ready cash in the amount of P4,000 and a credit line with a reputable bank or financial institutions in the amount of P5,000 to finance the proposed work.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, plans and specifications will be issued only to pre-qualified bidders.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, surety bond or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, in the sum of 5 per centum of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

Address all communications to the District Engineer of Iloilo.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

JOSE Y. POBRE
Civil Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
DUMAGUETE, NEGROS ORIENTAL

February 17, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the 2 proposed Guihulngan Market Tiendas, each 8.40 meters by 26.40 meters, plans approved by the Director of Public Works, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Dumaguete City, until 11:00 a.m., March 13, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant required and constructing complete the 2 market tiendas, Guihulngan type, including painting, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Oriental.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposals and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138 and to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check or certificate of fixed deposits and surety bond issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Negros Oriental, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Municipal Government of Guihulngan, Negros Oriental.

MODESTO B. PEREZ
Civil Engineer
In Charge of Office

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
DUMAGUETE, NEGROS ORIENTAL

February 17, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the proposed Guihulngan Ticket House, plans as approved by the Director of Public Works, at Guihulngan, Negros Oriental," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Dumaguete City, until 11:00 a.m., March 13, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant required and constructing complete including painting of the Guihulngan Ticket House, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the District Engineer of Negros Oriental.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposals and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138 and to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check or certificate of fixed deposits and surety bond issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Negros Oriental, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Municipal Government of Guihulngan, Negros Oriental.

MODESTO B. PEREZ
Civil Engineer
In Charge of Office

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
LUCENA, QUEZON

February 1, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Lucena, Quezon, until 11:00 a.m., March 25, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant required and constructing the "Temporary Wooden Bridges" along the Casiguran-Port Road, Casiguran, Sub-Province of Aurora, Quezon, as per plans and specifications, under the work items enumerated below:

1. Construction of the following temporary wooden timber trestle Bridge, Casiguran-Port Road:

Diyos Creek	1-6.00 m. span	Km. 4.76
Dialiman Creek	2-6.00 m. span	Km. 2.98
Cunoyan Creek	1-3.00 m. span	Km. 0.24
Gumamong Creek ..	2-3.00 m. span	Km.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available at the office above-mentioned to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement", as prescribed on Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provision of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

The contractor has the option to purchase cement from the government on a cash basis from either the Cebu Portland Cement or the Bureau of Public Works, Manila, at Government price.

Bidders shall examine the site carefully and note conditions actually existing before submitting bids.

A deposit of ₱20 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of the bids by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, and to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable and to the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law, section 10(J), Republic Act No. 602.

Bids must be accompanied by proposal bond in the form of cash surety bond, certified check or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institutions, payable to the Provincial Treasurer in the sum of 5 per centum of the amount of

the bid, which amount will be increased to 20 per centum in case the contract is awarded to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

SANTIAGO C. MAGBUHAT
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 20, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the reclamation project, in the Port of Calapan, municipality of Calapan, Province of Oriental Mindoro," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., April 5, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant for the reclamation project in the Port of Calapan, municipality of Calapan, Province of Oriental Mindoro, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. Plans, Set No. DPH-182-V, sheets 1 and 2.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangements for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least ₱5,000 for financing the proposed contract. The bank should certify that this amount shall be held for the exclusive use of this project if contract is awarded to him. All bids must be submitted at the office of the Director by messenger in person, or remitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualification forms (Pre-C-1) and/or (Pre-C-2) of each prospective bidder has been set for March 26, 1954.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

February 25, 1954

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposals for the construction of Tanay Municipal Building at Tanay, Rizal, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal, until 11:00 a.m., March 30, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor and plant, and accomplishing the construction of Tanay Municipal Building at Tanay, Rizal, without ceiling, painting, window panes, door panels and door vault, in accordance with the standard plan, specifications and other requirements thereof.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential statement", as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of the bid, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Bidders are also requested to inspect the site of the proposed work so as to familiarize themselves fully of the quantity of work and fill to be accomplished before submitting proposals.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138 and to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by an reputable banking institutions or surety bond payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Pasig, Rizal, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informalities therein, or to accept such as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

MARIANO G. BONDOC
District Engineer

NOTICES OF APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHTS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Rosario Q. Encina, giving address as 693 Fr. Selga St., Davao City, for the appropriation of the public waters of no name creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on November 18, 1953, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the no name creek, in Compostela, Davao.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the no name creek, barrio of Linoan, municipality of Compostela, Province of Davao, site of diversion is N. 62° 00' W., 585 meters from Km. Post No. 77, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 3 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of soil placed in a casing of boards, 1.5 meters high, 2 meters wide at the top, 4 meters wide at the bottom, 6 meters long at the top and 5 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 50 meters long and 0.50 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Linoan, municipality of Compostela, Province of Davao containing an area of 3 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Juan Fontilo; east, Davao-Agusan national highway; south, Antonio Tulio; and west, forest lands.

(h) That the water requested will be used from May to February.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning within the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Agapito Denga-ey, giving address as Angaki, Ilocos Sur, for the appropriation of the public waters of Napose Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on October 21, 1953, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Napose Creek, in Angaki, Ilocos Sur.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Napose Creek, in the sitio of Lamag, barrio of Patiacan, municipality of Angaki, Province of Ilocos Sur, site of diversion is 1.5 kilometers NW. of Lamag School Building, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 10 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of stones, gravel, sand and earth, 1 meter high, 0.75 meter wide at the top, 0.50 meter wide at the bottom, 5 meters long at the top and 5 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 765 meters long and 1 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located, in the sitio of Lamag, barrio of Patiacan, municipality of Angaki, Province of Ilocos Sur, containing an area of 5 hectares and its boundaries are: North, public land and mountain; east, public land and trail; south, public land and brook; and west, public land.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to November.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the

from the date of actual publication the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Santos Munsayac, giving address as Alicia, Isabela, for the appropriation of the public waters of Dalaquip Creek in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on January 11, 1954, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Dalaquip Creek, in Alicia, Isabela.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Dalaquip Creek, in the barrio of Dalaquip, municipality of Alicia, Province of Isabela, proposed diversion point is S. 29° E., 100 meters from concrete bridge, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 165 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of earth, 2.5 meters high, 2 meters wide at the top, 8 meters wide at the bottom, 40 meters long at the top, and 30 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 800 meters long and 1.5 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Dalaquip, municipality of Alicia, Province of Isabela, containing an area 110 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Torobio Tamano; east, Hilario Cagungan and Gregorio Antonio; south, Victor Antonio and Fabian Soberano; and west, Dalaquip Creek.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning within the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

through the Director of Public Works, by Raymundo Luda, giving address as Tabuk, Mountain Province, for the appropriation of the public waters of Laya Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on November 14, 1953, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Laya Creek, in Tabuk, Mountain Province.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Laya Creek, in the barrio of Laya, municipality of Tabuk, Mountain Province, diversion site is 608.72 meters from B.L. No. 37, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 24 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a semi-permanent dam made of stone foundation and earth, 1.5 meters high, 1.2 meters wide at the top, 1.5 meters wide at the bottom, 3.75 meters long at the top, and 4 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 150 meters long and 1 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Laya, municipality of Tabuk, Mountain Province, containing an area of 12 hectares and its boundaries are: North, lot No. 523 owned by Juan Ganongan; east, proposed road and Laya Creek; south, municipal road; and west, Abogado Creek and lot No. 522, Tomasa Laygo.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to November.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within thirty days beginning within the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Romeo Javellana, giving address as Silay, Negros Occidental, for the appropriation of the public waters of Imbang River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on December 23, 1953, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Imbang River, in Silay, Negros Occidental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Imbang River, in the sitio of Guinsang-an, municipality of Silay, Province of Negros Occidental, diversion site is S. 76° W., 560 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 285 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal 7,000 meters long and 0.60 meter wide. Pump will be used.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Guinsang-an, municipality of Silay, Province of Negros Occidental, containing an area of 285 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Malisbog River; east, lots 387-B and 388-B; south, and west, Imbang River.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning within the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Carlos T. Lopez, giving address as Bacolod City, for the appropriation of the public waters of Inayawan, Binalbagan, Masulog Rivers, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on January 19, 1954, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Inayawan, Binalbagan and Masulog Rivers, in Canlaon, Negros Oriental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Inayawan, Binalbagan and Masulog Rivers, in the barrio of Masulog, municipality of Canlaon, Province of Negros Oriental, re point of diversion, see application, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 650 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal 8,000 meters long and 324.13 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Masulog, municipality of Canlaon, Province of Negros Oriental, containing an area of 324.13 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Julio Montealegre; east, Inayawan Creek, lot 3-E—J. Viña and Binalbagan River; south, Binalbagan River; and west, Masulog River, lot 3-B—S. de la Viña, lot 3-D—B. de la Viña, lot 3-B—S. de la Viña.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning within the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given:—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Eustacio A. Racimo, giving address as Vintar, Ilocos Norte, for the appropriation of the public waters of Vintar River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on February 5, 1954, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Vintar River, in Vintar, Ilocos Norte.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Vintar River, in the sitio of Barongobong, barrio of No. 14, municipality of Vintar, Province of Ilocos Norte, dam site is 850 meters N. 30° 00' E., from corner No. 1 as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 12 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of stones, gravel, bamboo and sand, 2 meters high, 1.50 meters wide at the top, 2 meters wide at the bottom, 35 meters long at the top and 25 meters long at the bottom and a canal 600 meters long and 2 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Barongobong, barrio of No. 14, municipality of Vintar, Province of Ilocos Norte, containing an area of 7.7 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Vintar River; east, Vintar River and moun-

tain; south, Vintar River; and west, Pablo Abbayani.

(h) That the water requested will be used from July to September.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director the public wawter of Jalaud River, in accordance the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given:—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Lawan Lopez, Central Santos-Lopez Co., Inc., giving address as Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo, for the appropriation of the public waters of Jalaud River in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on February 4, 1954, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Jalaud River, in Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Jalaud River, in the barrio of Tabucan, municipality of Barotac Nuevo, Province of Iloilo, point of diversion is S. 60° W. of B.B.M. No. 15, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 378.54 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal. Pump will be used.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for power.

(g) That the site of diversion is located in the barrio of Tabucan, municipality of Barotac Nuevo, Province of Iloilo.

(h) That the power requested will be used from October to June.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning within the last day of 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

ISAIAS FERNANDO
Director of Public Works

Armed Forces of the Philippines

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEERS
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

27 January 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in 4 copies, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the Bidding Room, Central Officers' Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, until 10:00 a.m., 16 February 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing materials, equipment and performing the work for the Ventilation and Cooling System for the Conference Room and Office, Chief of Staff, HNDF Building, Camp Murphy, Quezon City. The principal items of work approximately as follows:

Air Conditioning System 6 tons capacity

Contract time shall begin on the date of receipt of letter from the engineer notifying the contractor to proceed or date of receipt of duly signed contract, whichever date is earlier.

Information for bidders, together with form and questionnaires, may be obtained at Office, Chief of Engineers, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

All bids must be submitted at the Bidding Room, Central Officers' Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, by messenger, in person, or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

Competency of bidders shall be determined on the basis of information submitted by the contractors in the Contractors Confidential Qualification Statement and a satisfactory certificate from a reputable banking firm that he has cash deposits, and/or credit facilities with said bank in the amount of P9,000 to finance the proposed work.

The bank certificate must state explicitly that the cash deposit and/or credit facilities may not be withdrawn nor used for other purposes without the knowledge of this office. Statements and certifications shall be accomplished and submitted not later than February 9, 1954. These statements and certifications are valid only during the periods and purpose for which they are submitted.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Acts Nos. 138 and 541, Republic Acts Nos. 602 and 76, to which all contractors for government work will be amenable.

Where copies of plans, proposal forms and specifications are requested for a deposit of P10 will be required to insure their return. Plans, proposal forms and specifications must be returned within 15 days after the opening of bids, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bids must be accompanied with a proposal bond in the form of cash, bid bond or certified check issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Envelopes containing bids shall be sealed and plainly marked and addressed as follows:

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
Armed Forces of the Philippines
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

Bid for the Ventilation and Cooling System for the Conference Room and Office, Chief of Staff, HNDF Building, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

To be opened at 10:00 a.m., February 16, 1954. The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

ANTONIO P. CHANCO
Colonel, CE
Chief of Engineers

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEERS
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

February 16, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in four copies, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received until 10:00 a.m., March 30, 1954, and then publicly opened for furnishing and performing the work for constructing the roads and drainage systems, grading and fencing of the Warehouse Area, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

Contract time shall begin on the date of receipt of letter from the Engineer notifying the contractor to proceed or date of receipt of duly signed contract, whichever is earlier.

Information for bidders, together with forms and questionnaires, may be obtained at Office, Chief of Engineers, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

All bids must be submitted at the bidding room, Central Officers' Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, by messenger, in person, or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

Competency of bidders shall be determined on the basis of information submitted by the contractors in the Contractors Confidential Qualification Statement and a satisfactory certificate from a reputable banking firm that he has cash deposits, and/or credit facilities with said bank in the following amounts to finance the proposed work:

Item I or Alternate I	P30,000.00
Item II	P10,000.00

The bank certificate must state explicitly that the cash deposit and/or credit facilities may not be withdrawn nor used for other purposes without the knowledge of this office. Statements and certifications shall be accomplished and submitted not later than March 22, 1954. These statements and certifications are valid only during the periods and purpose for which they are submitted.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Acts Nos. 138 and 541, Republic Acts Nos. 602 and 76, to which all contractors for government work will be amenable.

Where copies of plans, proposal forms and specification are requested for, a deposit of P20 will be required to insure their return. Plans, proposal forms and specifications must be returned within 15 days after the opening of bids otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bids must be accompanied with a proposal bond in the form of cash, bid bond or certified check issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Envelopes containing bids shall be sealed and plainly marked and addressed as follows:

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

Bids for the construction of roads and drainage systems, grading and fencing of the Warehouse Area, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, Philippines.

To be opened at 10:00 a.m., March 30, 1954.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

ANTONIO P. CHANCO
Colonel, CE
Chief of Engineers

Civil Aeronautics Administration

INVITATION FOR BIDS

February 26, 1954

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bid for the Fencing of (Name of Airport)", will be received at the office of the Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Nichols Field, Parañaque, Rizal, for furnishing all materials, labor and plant for the fencing of airports enumerated hereunder, until 10:00 a.m., on March 26, 1954, and then publicly opened.

1. Project No. F-54-RXS-1, Capiz Airfield, Roxas City

2. Project No. F-54-LAO-1, Laoag Airport, Ilocos Norte

3. Project No. F-54-MBY-1, Malaybalay Airfield, Bukidnon

4. Project No. F-54-SFO-1, San Fernando Airfield, La Union

Proposal forms, plan, specifications, instructions to bidders and general terms and conditions are available for issue at the office above-named to any prospective bidder who has filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" and whose competency is determined on the basis of information submitted in the "Confidential Statement". A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected.

A deposit of P15 is required for the plans and specifications for each airport which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Each bid must be for each project only and to be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond or certified checks payable to the Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, in the sum of at least 10 per cent of the amount of bid. A bidder may bid for any or all projects but bid for each project must be submitted in separate envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

URBANO B. CALDOZA
Acting Administrator

INVITATION FOR BIDS

February 23, 1954

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bid for the furnishing and delivery of crushed base materials at Iligan (Momungan) Airfield, (Project No. PFB-54-ILG-1), Momungan, Lanao" will be received at the Office of the Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Nichols Field, Parañaque, Rizal, until 10:00 a.m., March 22, 1954, and then publicly opened.

Proposal forms, specifications, instructions to bidders and general terms and conditions are available for issuance at the office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to any prospective bidder who has filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" and whose competency is determined on the basis of information submitted in the "Confidential Statement". A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued specifications will be rejected.

A deposit of P10 is required for the specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, in the sum of at least 10 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

URBANO B. CALDOZA
Acting Administrator

Manila Hotel Company

February 15, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the lease of the Manila Hotel," will be received by the Secretary of the Manila Hotel Company, at the Manila Hotel, Manila, Philippines, on or before ten o'clock in the morning (10:00 a.m.), on May 15, 1954, and then publicly opened by its Board of Directors in the presence of its Auditor and the bidders present.

Interested parties must submit their qualifications as bidders on or before March 31, 1954. A list of documents to be accomplished by prospective bidders containing confidential statements and information upon which the qualifications of bidders may be determined may be obtained by prospective bidders from the office of the Secretary of the Manila Hotel. Only bids from qualified bidders will be opened and considered by the Board of Directors on May 15, 1954.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the lease will be opened.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, or certified check payable to the Manila Hotel Company in the sum of P50,000.

Copies of the proposed contract of lease embodying the minimum terms and conditions are available to bidders at the office of the Secretary of the Manila Hotel Company.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous by the Board of Directors of the Manila Hotel.

By Order of the Board of Directors:

NICOLAS Z. YABUT
Acting General Manager

Philippines Patent Office

Notice is hereby given of the non-payment of the 1953 annual fees of the following invention patents:

Patent No.	Title of Invention	Date Annual Fee was Due	Patentee
2	Process in neutralizing capillary-active sulphonated products	12- 4-53	Georg L. Busch
41658—32			

Patent No.	Title of Invention	Date Annual Fee was Due	Patentee
6	Therapeutic compounds	3-25-53	Abbott Lab.
7	Treatment of pineapple plants with plant hormones	4- 5-53	Hawaiian Pine-apple Company
8	Method of making ice cream and products thereof	4-22-53	The Borden Co.
12	Culture of pineapple plants...	6-26-53	Hawaiian Pine-apple Co.
13	Water purification	6- 2-53	American Cyanamid Company
14	Peroral penicillin compositions	6- 9-53	Wyeth Inc.
15	Cartridge cylinder unit for hypodermic syringes	6-16-53	Sterling Drug Inc.
21	Treatment of pineapple plants with plant hormones	7- 7-53	Hawaiian Pine-apple Company
22	Method of making a mix of carbon black and a synthetic rubbery polymer of a conjugated diolefin	7-14-53	General Tire & Rubber Co.
23	Process of compounding rubber and product resulting therefrom	7-21-53	General Tire & Rubber Co.
24	Filter	7-28-53	Leonard Wicken-den
25	Treatment of pineapple plants with plant hormones.....	8- 4-53	Hawaiian Pine-apple Company
26	Paper fastener	8-11-53	Jaime D. Cayabyab
27	Apparatus and method of controlling paired operations particularly for making slide fasteners	8-18-53	Segalack Fasteners
29	Production of organic phosphates	9- 1-53	American Cyanamid Company
30	Fly trap	9- 8-53	Arturo Eusebio
32	N-(2-Pyridyl)-N (2-thenyl)-alkalene diamine and salts	10-13-53	Abbott Laboratories
36	Solvent extraction of vegetable oils	11-10-53	The Sherwin Williams Company
37	Elevator control mechanism	11-17-53	Warsaw Elevator Company
38	Portable electric flashlight.....	11-28-53	Henry Hyman
39	The extraction of liquid contents of raw coconuts.....	12- 1-53	M. T. Cruz and M. V. Bernardo
42	Pest control method	12-15-53	American Cyanamid Company
43	Inhalator	12-22-53	Abbott Laboratories

According to section 22 of Republic Act No. 165, failure of the above patentees to pay the annual fee of P100 together with a surcharge of P25, and cost of this notice for each of their patent within 6 months from the date of this publication, will cause their patents to lapse.

CELEDONIO AGRAVA
Director of Patents

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF TRADEMARKS

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 166. PRINCIPAL REGISTER

The following trademarks are published for opposition in compliance with section 7 of Republic Act No. 166, approved June 20, 1947. Verified oppositions must be filed within 30 days from the date the *Official Gazette* in which they are published was released for circulation by the Bureau of Printing.

As provided by section 8 of said Act a fee of ₱50 must accompany each verified opposition.

Class 3.—BAGGAGE, ANIMAL EQUIPMENTS, PORTFOLIOS, AND POCKETBOOKS

Serial No. 2923.—Co San, of Manila, Philippines, a Chinese citizen.

Filed—February 22, 1952.



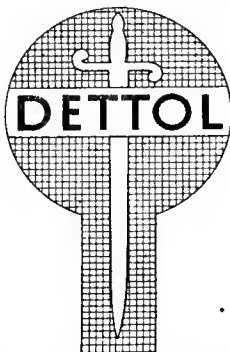
For SUITCASES.

Claims use since January 2, 1952.

Class 7.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Serial No. 1133.—Reckitt & Colman Limited, of Dansom Lane, Hull, England, a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain.

Filed—April 21, 1949.



For GERMICIDAL AND ANTISEPTIC PREPARATIONS.
Claims use since February 1949.

Serial No. 3584.—American Chemical Paint Company, of Ambler, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—September 14, 1953.

WEEDONE

For CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS FOR EXTERMINATING WEEDS.

Claims use since January 1, 1953.

Serial No. 3602.—Rohm & Haas Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—October 1, 1953.

AMBERLITE

For MATERIAL FOR USE IN REMOVING OR REPLACING METALLIC OR NON-METALLIC IONS OR ACID FORMING CONSTITUENTS FROM FLUIDS.

Claims use since October 29, 1947.

Class 8.—COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, NOT INCLUDING SOAP

Serial No. 3314.—Revlon Products Corporation, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—January 16, 1953.

'White Sable'

For LIQUID CREAM.

Claims use since October 1, 1952.

Serial No. 3496.—Chua Biao, of Caloocan, Rizal, Philippines, a citizen of the Republic of China.

Filed—June 23, 1953.

CHELSEA

For HAIR POMADE.

Claims use since April 18, 1953.

Class 20.—ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, MACHINES, AND SUPPLIES NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER CLASSES

Serial No. 3610.—Bull Dog Electric Products Company, of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

Filed—October 13, 1953.

BULL DOG

For SWITCHES.

Class 24.—CUTLERY, MACHINERY, AND TOOLS,
AND PARTS THEREOF

Serial No. 1800.—Radio Corporation of America of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.
Filed—April 15, 1950.



For DIESEL ENGINES, GASOLINE ENGINES.
Claims use since April 30, 1949.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 1272.—Pedro Calderon, of Cebu City, Philippines, a citizen of China.
Filed—July 7, 1949.



For SHIRTS AND PANTS.
Claims use since April 1, 1949.

Serial No. 3543.—Lau Sin, of Manila, Philippines, a Chinese citizen.
Filed—July 30, 1953.



For SHIRT, UNDERSHIRT AND T-SHIRT.
Claims use since January 20, 1950.

Class 44.—THREAD AND YARN

Serial No. 3050.—Kua Lian Ham, of Manila, Philippines, a citizen of China.
Filed—June 3, 1952.



For SEWING THREAD.
Claims use since May 23, 1952.

Serial No. 2547.—Kua Lian Ham, of Manila, Philippines, a citizen of China.
Filed—June 29, 1951.



For SEWING THREAD, EMBROIDERY THREAD,
CROCHET THREAD.

Claims use since January 9, 1950. ("Good" disclaimed.)

Class 47.—FOODS AND INGREDIENTS OF FOODS

Serial No. 3589.—Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.
Filed—September 22, 1953.



For MARGARINE.
Claims use since August 21, 1952.

Serial No. 2397.—Crown Mills, of Portland, Oregon, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon.

Filed—March 30, 1951.



For FLOUR.
Claims use since October 27, 1949.

Class 50.—DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Serial No. 3597.—Keh Yeng, of San Fernando, Pampanga, a citizen of China.
Filed—September 30, 1953.



For GIN.
Claims use since September 25, 1946.

Class 3.—BAGGAGE, ANIMAL EQUIPMENTS, PORTFOLIOS, AND POCKETBOOKS

Serial No. 3607.—Arden Manufacturing Company, of Manila, Philippines, a partnership organized under the laws of the Philippines

Filed—October 9, 1953.



For HANDBAGS.

Claims use since March 3, 1953.

Class 6.—MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Serial No. 710.—Horlicks Corporation, of Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—October 25, 1950.



For MALTED MILK IN POWDER FORM, NATURAL AND CHOCOLATE FLAVORS, AND ALSO INSTANT COCOA IN POWDER FORM, CONSISTING OF SUGAR, MALTED MILK, SKIMMED MILK SOLIDS, COCOA, SALT AND FLAVORING FOR MEDICINAL AND DIETETIC PURPOSES IN CLASS 6.

Claims use since June 30, 1947.

Serial No. 3189.—Oceanic Commercial Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—September 30, 1952.

BEBENOL

For COUGH SYRUP.

Claims use since July 1, 1952.

Class 7.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Serial No. 3583.—American Chemical Paint Company, of Ambler, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—September 14, 1953.

RATAFIN

For CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS USEFUL FOR THE ERADICATION OF RATS AND MICE.

Claims use since January 1, 1953.

Class 13.—INKS AND INKING MATERIALS

Serial No. 3563.—The World Manufacturing Company, of Manila, Philippines, a partnership organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—August 26, 1953.

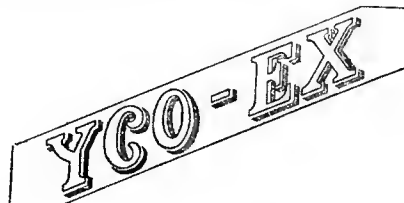


For WRITING INK FOR FOUNTAIN PEN AND PENS. Claims use since April 1, 1953.

Class 18.—PAINTS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS

Serial No. 1097.—Elizalde Paint & Oil Factory Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—April 9, 1949.



For PAINTS.

Claims use since April 17, 1935.

Class 20.—ELECTRIC APPARATUS, MACHINES, AND SUPPLIES NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER CLASSES

Serial No. 1485.—The Hoover Company, of North Canton, Ohio, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio.

Filed—October 20, 1949. (Under section 4-f.)



For ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Claims use since February 7, 1947.

Serial No. 3611.—Bull Dog Electric Products Company, of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

Filed—October 13, 1953.



For SWITCHES.

Claims use since April 30, 1947.

Class 24.—CUTLERY, MACHINERY, AND TOOLS, AND PARTS THEREOF

Serial No. 3606.—Continental Motors Corporation, of Muskegon, Michigan, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia.

Filed—October 6, 1953.

Continental

FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, FOR GENERAL POWER APPLICATION; COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL POWER UNITS FOR GENERAL POWER APPLICATION; EACH UNIT COMPRISING AN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE MOUNTED IN A FRAME WITH COOLING FLUID AND FUEL TANKS; REPLACEMENT AND SPARE PARTS FOR SUCH ENGINES AND POWER UNITS—NAMELY, CARBURETORS, INDUCTION MANIFOLD PARTS, FUEL ECONOMIZERS FOR THE CARBURETORS AND MANIFOLD, FUEL HEATERS FOR SAID CARBURETORS AND MANIFOLDS, ENGINE SUPERCHARGERS, GOVERNORS AND ENGINE SPEED CONTROLLING MECHANISMS; GEARING AND TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLIES AND CLUTCHES, LUBRICANT PRESSURE AND SCAVENGE PUMPS FOR SAME; FUEL PUMPS AND FUEL INJECTING MECHANISMS, ACCESSORY MOUNTINGS AND ACCESSORY DRIVING MECHANISMS, AND ENGINE VIBRATION DAMPERS.

Claims use since January 1, 1915.

Class 27.—MEASURING AND SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES

Serial No. 3613.—Republic Pictures Corporation, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—October 13, 1953.



For MOTION PICTURES AND MOTION PICTURE FILM WHICH HAVE RECORDS OF SOUND, WORDS AND/OR MUSIC THEREON AND MOTION PICTURE FILMS ADAPTED FOR SYNCHRONIZATION WITH SOUND WORDS AND/OR MUSIC RECORDS.

Claims use since April 30, 1951.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 3252.—Vic Corporation, of San Juan, Rizal, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 26, 1952.

Roger Vic

For POLO SHIRT.

Claims use since November 15, 1952.

Class 45.—DENTAL, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES

Serial No. 1806.—Johnson & Johnson International, assignor to Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed—April 18, 1950. (Under section 4-f.)

RARITAN

For SURGICAL DRESSINGS, CASTS, BANDAGES, COTTON SUSPENSORIES, AND OBSTETRICAL PADS.

Claims use since 1898.

Class 47.—FOODS AND INGREDIENTS OF FOODS

Serial No. 3591.—Go Teck Siok, of Caloocan, Rizal, Philippines, a citizen of China.

Filed—September 24, 1953.

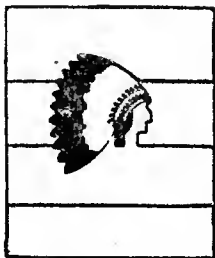
LOVELAIT

For CANDIES.

Claims use since June 23, 1952.

Serial No. 3612.—General Foods Corporation, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed.—October 13, 1953.



For BAKING POWDER.

Claims use since December 31, 1939.

Serial No. 3601.—General Foods Corporation, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed.—October 1, 1953.

CALUMET

For BAKING POWDER.

Claims use since June 1, 1913.

Class 50.—DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Serial No. 2196.—Jose Sumera, of Paombong, Bulacan, Philippines, a Filipino citizen.

Filed.—October 31, 1950.



For GIN.

Claims use since September 25, 1950.

Class 4.—ABRASIVES, DETERGENT, AND POLISHING MATERIALS

Serial No. 2691.—Behr-Manning Corporation, of Troy, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

Filed.—September 20, 1951.

DURITE

For ABRASIVE PAPERS, AND CLOTHS.

Claims use since June 25, 1946.

Class 6.—MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Serial No. 2795.—American Cyanamid Company, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine.

Filed.—November 19, 1951.

GEVRAL

For VITAMIN-MINERAL PREPARATIONS.

Claims use since July 28, 1951.

Serial No. 2740.—American Cyanamid Company, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine.

Filed.—October 17, 1951.

ROVAC

For HOG CHOLERA VACCINE.

Claims use since January 8, 1951.

Serial No. 2809.—Rystan Company, Inc., of Mt. Vernon, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed.—December 8, 1951.

Chloresium

For THERAPEUTIC CHLOROPHYLL AND CHLOROPHYLL DERIVATIVES.

Claims use since August 29, 1951.

Serial No. 2679.—Schering Corporation, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed.—September 6, 1951.

TRIMETOSE

For PREPARATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF COUGHS.

Claims use since April 24, 1951.

Class 7.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Serial No. 3213.—Albert Verley & Company, of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Filed—October 23, 1952.



FOR AROMATIC CHEMICALS USED IN CREATING AROMA FOR PERFUMES, SOAP, IN CLASS 7; PERFUME, TOILET WATERS, FACE POWDER, FACE CREAMS, LOTIONS FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR, SHAMPOOS, AND ESSENTIAL OILS USED IN PERFUMES AND COSMETIC AROMAS.

Claims use since April 10, 1950. ("and Company" disclaimed.)

Serial No. 3511.—Cheng Chiong, Foo U. Ching & Company, of Malabon, Rizal, a general copartnership organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—July 9, 1953.



FOR DENATURED ALCOHOL.
Claims use since July 15, 1951.

Class 8.—COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS,
NOT INCLUDING SOAP

Serial No. 3265.—Dy Tong Kuy, of Manila, Philippines, a citizen of China.

Filed—December 6, 1952.



FOR HAIR POMADE.
Claims use since February 2, 1951.

Serial No. 1399.—Bourjois, Inc., of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—June 7, 1949. (Under section 4-f.)

BOURJOIS

FOR PERFUME, EAU DE COLOGNE, LOTION, FACE POWDER, TALCUM POWDER, BATH POWDER, AND BRILLIANTINE.

Claims use since 1920.

Class 19.—TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Serial No. 850.—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed—December 11, 1948.



FOR CIGARETTES.

Claims use since July 14, 1919.

Class 30.—BROOMS, BRUSHES, AND DUSTERS

Serial No. 917.—The Lander Co., Inc., of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—January 10, 1949.

Elizabeth Post

FOR POWDER PUFFS.

Claims use since April, 1946.

Class 33.—PAPER AND STATIONERY

Serial No. 3352.—Feati Institute of Technology, of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—February 20, 1953. (Under section 4-f.)



For NOTE BOOKS, EXAMINATION PAPERS, BOOK COVERS, DRAWING PAPERS, STATIONERY PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

Claims use since May 8, 1946.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 2688.—Florescia Guanzon-Coronel, of Manila, Philippines, a citizen of the Philippines. Filed—September 14, 1951.



For CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Claims use since January 15, 1951. (Representation of Girl disclaimed).

Class 47.—FOODS AND INGREDIENTS OF FOODS

Serial No. 2364.—Pacific Importing & Exporting Company, of Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

Filed—March 12, 1951.



For FLOUR.

Claims use since June 15, 1950.

Serial No. 2363.—Pacific Importing & Exporting Company, of Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

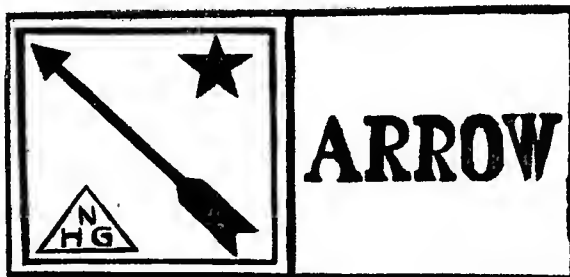
Filed—March 12, 1951.



For FLOUR.

Class 4.—ABRASIVES, DETERGENT AND POLISHING MATERIALS

Serial No. 3347.—Ng Ban, of Cebu City, Philippines, a citizen of the Republic of Nationalist China. Filed—February 18, 1953.



For LAUNDRY SOAP.

Claims use since August 1, 1952.

Serial No. 2855.—Simoniz Company, of Chicago, Illinois, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—January 11, 1952.

SIMONIZ

For CLEANING COMPOUNDS, IN BOTH PASTE AND LIQUID FORM, FOR ANY PAINTED, LACQUERED, ENAMELED OR PORCELAIN SURFACE, AS ON AUTOMOBILES, FURNITURE, ETC.; A PASTE WAX-LIKE MATERIAL FOR POLISHING FLOORS; A COMPOUND IN PASTE FORM FOR SMOOTHING OUT NEWLY APPLIED LACQUERS, ENAMELS AND THE LIKE, AND PROVIDING A PRELIMINARY POLISH THERETO, WHICH IS APPLIED TO THE FINISHES BEFORE THEY ARE POLISHED (COMMONLY KNOWN AS RUBDOWN COMPOUND); PASTE WAX-LIKE MATERIALS HAVING VARIOUS COLORING INCORPORATED THEREIN FOR POLISHING FURNITURE AND OTHER WOODWORK, AND FOR MINIMIZING THE EFFECT OF SCRATCHES AND OTHER MARKS THEREON; CHROME AND METAL CLEANER IN LIQUID FORM, AND FOR A TAR SOLVENT IN LIQUID FORM.

Claims use since May 31, 1938.

Class 6.—MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Serial No. 3520.—Novocol Chemical Mfg. Co. Inc., of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—July 16, 1953.

UNACAINE

For LOCAL ANESTHETIC MATERIAL MADE IN SOLUTION, POWDER, OINTMENT OR TABLET FORM FOR LOCAL OR GENERAL ANESTHESIA.

Claims use since May 31, 1952.

Serial No. 3518.—Irwin, Neisler & Company, of Decatur, Illinois, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Filed—July 16, 1953.

VERATRITE

For MEDICINAL TABLETS TO PROVIDE SYMPTOMATIC AND FUNCTIONAL RELIEF FOR HYPERTENSION.

Claims use since March 30, 1953.

Serial No. 3531.—Schenley Laboratories, Inc., of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—July 17, 1953.

CREPHEX

For LIQUID COUGH MEDICINE.

Claims use since February 8, 1953.

Serial No. 3548.—Mead Johnson & Company, of Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Indiana.

Filed—August 12, 1953.

Mulcin

For A PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION FOR ORAL USE, NAMELY, AN EMULSION OF VITAMINS A, D, C, THIAMINE, RIBOFLAVIN AND NIACINAMIDE.

Claims use since August 6, 1951.

Serial No. 3557.—Rystan Company, Inc., of Mt. Vernon, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—August 18, 1953.

Prophyllin

For ANTISEPTIC PREPARATIONS IN POWDER AND OINTMENT FORM.

Serial No. 1739.—Desitin Chemical Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island.

Filed—March 1, 1950.



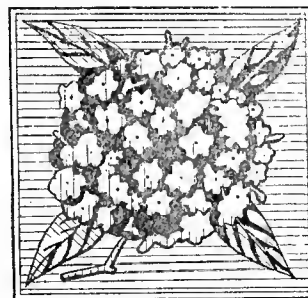
For A MEDICINAL COMPOUND USED IN THE TREATMENT OF SUPERFICIAL WOUNDS, BURNS AND MINOR SKIN IRRITATIONS, PREPARED BOTH AS AN OINTMENT AND AS A POWDER; AS AN OINTMENT IT IS USED FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, FOR SKIN DISEASES OF ANY DESCRIPTION, SKIN ABRASIONS, BRUISES, ULCERS, X-RAY ULCERS, CARBUNCLES, BOILS, ECZEMA, SORE AND CHAPPED SKIN, COLDSORES, BEDSORES, SORE FEET, BURNS, SCALDS, SUN-BURNS, WINDBITES, FROSTBITES, FISSURES OF THE LIPS, EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS, BALANITIS, RECITAL IRRIGATION, HEMORRHOIDS, POISONOUS SKIN INFECTIONS, INSECT BITES, TO COVER EVERYTHING IN SKIN SURGERY, DERMATOLOGY, OTOLGY, RHINOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY AND PEDIATRICS; AND AS A POWDER IT IS USED FOR EXANTHEMA, DERMATITIS AND GENERAL NURSERY PURPOSES, AND ALSO FOR THE TREATMENT OF MINOR BURNS, SUN-BURN, CARE OF THE FEET, CHAFED OR IRRITATED SKIN, CAUSED BY WALKING, PERSPIRATION, FRICTION, URINE, EXCREMENTS OR SECRETIONS.

Claims use since June 27, 1949.

Class 8.—COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, NOT INCLUDING SOAP

Serial No. 3451.—Luis P. Pellicer, of Parañaque, Rizal, a citizen of the Philippines.

Filed—June 1, 1953.



SANTAN

Lupel

For PERFUMES AND FACE POWDER.

Claims use since May 10, 1952.

Class 24.—CUTLERY, MACHINERY, AND TOOLS,
AND PARTS THEREOF

Serial No. 3560.—Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co.,
of Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A., a corporation organized
under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Filed—August 24, 1953.

JEALMASTER

For BALL BEARING.

Claims use since February 25, 1945.

Class 33.—FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

Serial No. 3519.—American Seating Company, of
Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A., a corporation
organized under the laws of the State of New
Jersey.

Filed—July 16, 1953.

Bodiform

For CHAIRS OF VARIOUS TYPES, SPECIFICALLY
CHAIRS OF THE THEATRE TYPE SUITABLE FOR USE
IN OFFICES, SHOE STORES, WAITING ROOMS, ETC.,
AND BENCHES OF THE CHURCH PEW TYPE SUITABLE
FOR USE IN CHURCHES, DEPOTS, COURTHOUSES, DE-
PARTMENT STORES, CHAPELS, LODGES, ETC.

Claims use since May 13, 1940.

Class 38.—PAPER AND STATIONERY

Serial No. 3549.—Uy Su Bin & Co., Inc., of
Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under
the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—August 13, 1953.

BICYCLE

For CRAYONS.

Claims use since October 1, 1936.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 3559.—Sia Sip, of Manila, Philippines,
a citizen of the Republic of China.

Filed—August 22, 1953.



For UNDERSHIRTS.

Claims use since August 1, 1952.

Class 47.—FOODS AND INGREDIENTS OF FOODS

Serial No. 3525.—Pillsbury Mills, Inc., of Min-
neapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A., a corporation or-
ganized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—July 17, 1953.

MALTESE CROSS

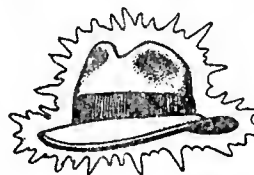
For FLOUR.

Claims use since October 14, 1951.

Serial No. 3566.—Chan Kian, of Manila, Philip-
pines, a citizen of China.

Filed—August 29, 1953.

SOMBRERO



For FOOD SEASONING.

Claims use since June 15, 1953.

Class 50.—DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Serial No. 3558.—A. & A. Crawford Limited, of
Leith, Scotland, a company organized under the
laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland.

Filed—August 21, 1953. (Under section 4-f.)

CRAWFORD'S

For SCOTCH WHISKY.
Claims use since June 23, 1936.

Class 2.—RECEPTACLES

Serial No. 1147.—Faberge, Inc., of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—April 26, 1949.



For CYLINDRICAL, PURSE-TYPE PERFUME DISPENSING VIAL WITH DETACHABLE CAP.

Claims use since August 26, 1948.

Class 6.—MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Serial No. 2927.—Bristol-Myers Company, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed November 14, 1951.

RESISTAB

For ANTIHISTAMINE PREPARATIONS.
Claims use since December 23, 1949.

Serial No. 2964.—The Wm. S. Merrell Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—April 15, 1952.

BENTYL

For a PREPARATION USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF GASTRO INTESTINAL CONDITIONS; ANTISPASMODIC.
Claims use since October 22, 1951.

Serial No. 2696.—Schering Corporation, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed—September 22, 1951.

METHOSTAN

For an ANABOLIC AGENT OF STEROID NATURE.
Claims use since May 31, 1951.

Serial No. 1759.—Anahist Co. Inc., of Yonkers, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—March 17, 1950.

ANAHIST

For MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS FOR SYMPTOMATIC RELIEF OF COLDS AND ALLERGIES.

Claims use since October 28, 1949.

Class 7.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Serial No. 2702.—American Cyanamid Company, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine.

Filed—September 22, 1951.

MALATHON

For INSECTICIDES.
Claims use since June 12, 1951.

Class 14.—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Serial No. 901.—Permanente Cement Company, of Oakland, California, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California.

Filed—August 28, 1949. (Under section 4-f.)

PERMANENTE

For CEMENTS—NAMELY PORTLAND, OIL WELL, HIGH EARLY STRENGTH AND PLASTIC, MASONRY, POZZOLAN; AND HYDRATED AND PROCESSED LIME, ALL USED IN THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES.

Claims use since July 29, 1945.

Serial No. 835.—Permanente Cement Company, of Oakland, California, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California.

Filed—December 6, 1948. (Under section 4-f.)

SANTA CLARA

For BUILDING CEMENT.

Claims use since July 29, 1945.

Class 17.—OILS AND GREASES

Serial No. 2770.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 9, 1951.

OPHIR

For LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES.

Claims use since January 11, 1947.

Serial No. 2773.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 9, 1951.

MEROPA

For LUBRICATING OILS.

Claims use since March 12, 1947.

Class 21.—VEHICLES

Serial No. 2287.—International Harvester Company, of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed—January 9, 1951.

Loadstar

For MOTOR TRUCKS.

Claims use since May 8, 1950.

Class 24.—CUTLERY, MACHINERY, AND TOOLS, AND PARTS THEREOF

Serial No. 1233.—The Deming Company, of Salem, Ohio, U. S. A., a corporation organized under

Filed—June 10, 1949. (Under section 4-f.)

DEMING

For PUMPS OF ALL SORTS, INCLUDING POWER PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, TURBINE PUMPS, ROTARY PUMPS, OSCILLATING PUMPS, RECIPROCATING PUMPS, JET PUMPS, LIFT PUMPS, FORCE PUMPS, DEEP WELL PUMPS, SHALLOW WELL PUMPS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP ACCESSORIES, SPRAY NOZZLES, FOOT VALVES, CHECK VALVES, WATER SYSTEMS, AND PARTS THEREOF.

Claims use since December 31, 1908.

Class 26.—LOCKS AND SAFES

Serial No. 2873.—Schlage Lock Company, of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California.

Filed—February 14, 1952. (Under section 4-f.)

SCHLAGE

For LOCKS AND SAFES.

Claims use since December 31, 1936.

Class 38.—PAPER AND STATIONERY

Serial No. 2143.—Maisman & Company, Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—October 11, 1950.



"Brand", disclaimed.

FOR PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY OVER-ISSUED OR OLD NEWSPAPERS IN JUTE OR HESIAN CLOTH-WRAPPERS UPON WHICH THE TRADEMARK IS STENCILED OR STAMPED in Class 38; FOODS AND INGREDIENTS OF FOODS, CANNED GOODS PARTICULARLY SARDINES in Class 47.

Claims use since October 14, 1915.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 1146.—F. Jacobson & Sons, Inc., of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation or

Filed—April 26, 1949. (Under section 4-f.)

Jayson

For SHIRTS, PAJAMAS AND SPORTSWEAR.
Claims use since November 30, 1934.

Serial No. 1454.—Ong Ai Gui, of Manila, Philippines, a citizen of China.

Filed—October 1, 1949.

Tahiti

For SHIRTS, POLO SHIRTS, SKIPPERS, UNDERSHIRTS, PANTS.

Claims use since January 1, 1949.

Class 47.—FOODS AND INGREDIENTS OF FOODS

Serial No. 1152.—Joe Lowe Corporation, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—April 26, 1949.

Fudgsicle

For FROZEN CONFECTIONS AND POWDERED CONCENTRATES FOR MAKING THE SAME.

Claims use since December 31, 1947.

Class 6.—MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Serial No. 2314.—Schering Corporation, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed—February 12, 1951.

CORTIBEL

For ADRENO CORTICOIDIC STEROID.
Claims use since December 13, 1950.

Serial No. 2460.—Schering Corporation, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Filed—May 10, 1951.

CORICIDIN

For PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION INTENDED FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF THE COMMON COLD AND OTHER VIRUS DISEASES.

Claims use since October 30, 1949.

Class 7.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Serial No. 2701.—S. B. Penick & Company, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—September 22, 1951.

DETHMOR

For RODENTICIDES, INSECTICIDES, PREPARATIONS FOR EXTERMINATING, HARMFUL ANIMALS AND INSECTS, GERMICIDES AND ANTISEPTICS, DISINFECTANTS.

Claims use since October 15, 1950.

Class 8.—COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, NOT INCLUDING SOAP

Serial No. 3588.—Aloma Cosmetics Laboratory, Company, a co-partnership organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—September 21, 1953.

Old Gold

For POWDER, BRILLIANTINE AND HAIR POMADE.
Claims use since June 30, 1953.

Class 14.—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Serial No. 2784.—Johns-Manville Corporation, of New York, New York, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Filed—November 9, 1951.

FLEXBOARD

For WALL BOARD.
Claims use since August 4, 1936.

Serial No. 2794.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 19, 1951.



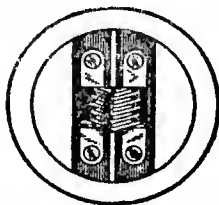
For PAVING CEMENT, ASPHALT AND ASPHALTIC PRODUCTS, in class 14; MOTOR OIL, ENGINE OIL, GASOLINE, CUP GREASE, CYLINDER OIL AND KEROSENE, in Class 17.

Claims use since January 4, 1931 for goods in Class 14, and on June 20, 1940 for goods in Class 17.

Class 15.—HARDWARE AND PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING SUPPLIES

Serial No. 2831.—Soss Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine.

Filed—December 22, 1951.



For HINGES.

Claims use since December 31, 1912. (Picture of "Hinge" disclaimed.)

Serial No. 2832.—Soss Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine.

Filed—December 22, 1951. (Under section 4-f.)



For HINGES.

Claims use since December 31, 1917.

Class 17.—OILS AND GREASES

Serial No. 2796.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 19, 1951.

CAPELLA

For LUBRICATING OILS.

Claims use since May 9, 1946.

Serial No. 2776.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 9, 1951.

TAURAK

For LUBRICATING GREASES.

Claims use since May 21, 1946.

Serial No. 2775.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 9, 1951.

ALCOR

For LUBRICATING OILS.

Claims use since January 9, 1947.

Serial No. 2774.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—November 9, 1951.

CAVIS

For LUBRICATING OILS.

Claims use since January 6, 1947.

Serial No. 2816.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—December 20, 1951.

HYDRA

For LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES.

Claims use since January 2, 1950.

Serial No. 2817.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—December 20, 1951.

650 T

For LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES.

Claims use since May 22, 1946.

Serial No. 2833.—Caltex (Philippines) Inc., of Manila, Philippines, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—December 22, 1951.

**RPM
DELO**

For LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES AND COMPOUNDING AGENTS FOR STABILIZING LUBRICANTS.

Claims use since January 28, 1947.

Class 18.—PAINTS AND PAINTERS MATERIALS

Serial No. 2854.—Simoniz Company, of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Filed—January 10, 1952.

SIMONIZ

For HARD PASTE WAX-LIKE MATERIAL FOR PROVIDING A COATING OR FILM PARTICULARLY FOR PROTEC-

TIVE AND PRESERVATIVE PURPOSES, AND FOR USE ON AUTOMOBILES, FURNITURE AND THE LIKE.

Claims use since April 15, 1925.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 3143.—Acme Shoe & Co., a partnership organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—August 12, 1952.

Plymouth

For SHOES FOR MEN.

Claims use since January 1, 1951.

Class 50.—DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Serial No. 1742.—Dy Chay, of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Philippines, a citizen of China.

Filed—March 2, 1950.

Three Crowns

For CARTOJANO, ANISADO GIN AND CHINESE WINE.

Claims use since March 12, 1931.

CELEDONIO AGRAVA

Director of Patents

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